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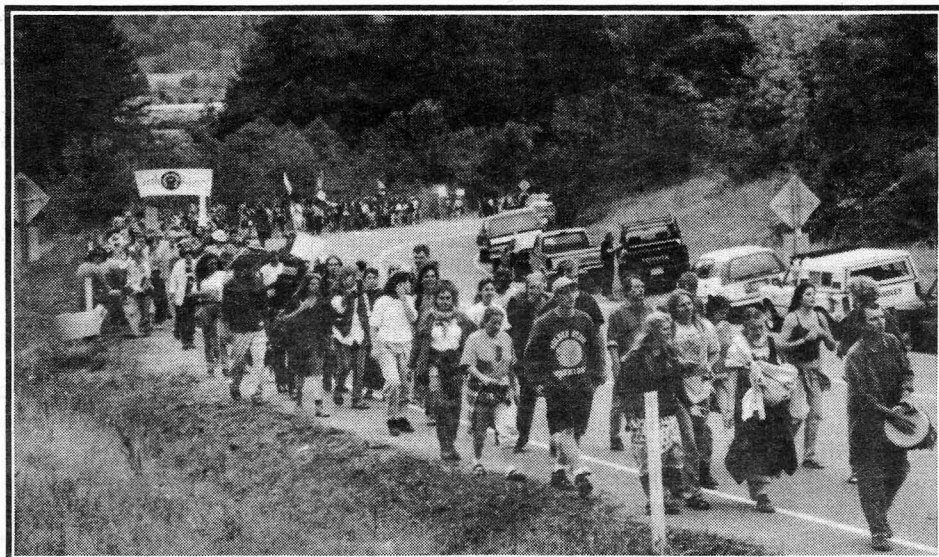
Mass Action for Headwaters 264 arrested with more to follow...

BY RANDY GHENT

Under cloudy Humboldt County skies, amid Earth flags and colorful banners, a jubilant crowd of nearly 2,000 descended into the heart of redwood country to express their outrage with MAXXAM/Pacific Lumber's (PL) proposed logging in the Headwaters Grove, the largest unprotected ancient redwood forest on Earth.

The September 15 rally included people from many walks of life: urban Food not Bombers, grandmothers, timber workers, toddlers, local housewives and dreadlocked hippies. The date marked the close of the endangered marbled murrelet's nesting season and the opening of the biggest show of support for Headwaters since 1990's Redwood Summer. Earth First!, in coalition with 40 other groups, rallied at PL's mill in Carlotta, California, for three hours before marching two-by-two for over a mile down Highway 36 to one of the company's Headwaters access gates.

Headwaters activists planned the demonstration to coincide with the official end of the marbled murrelet's nesting season, after which the US Fish & Wildlife Service would allow logging in murrelet habitat to proceed. Pacific Lumber is permitted, under a state salvage logging loophole, to "remove" ten percent of the forest's "dead, dying and diseased" trees. Pacific Lumber intends to log downed trees throughout Headwa-



2000 people turn out in support of Headwaters

ters by helicopter, ignoring the vital ecological role of such trees. To add insult to injury, PL would get them all for free, since the state Board of Forestry does not count downed trees under the ten percent salvage exemption limit.

Along with a long list of local activist speakers, the rally included actor Ed Begley, Jr., author Joanna Macy and Lama Yeshe, a Buddhist monk. Yeshe received the loudest cheer of the day upon reading a statement of support from the Dalai Lama himself: "Whosoever is responsible for the cutting of even one redwood tree will spend many lifetimes in the lower realms as a hungry ghost or as a hell being. This is what the Buddha taught."

Music from Clan Dyken, Alice DiMichele and Casey Neill inspired and entertained the festive crowd that featured locals and activists from across the nation. The event was staged from beginning to end, with the police and even Pacific Lumber assisting in the planning. Timber industry supporters held a counter-demonstration down the highway at the local grange hall, with about 50 people in attendance.

The rally continued after the peaceful march, as 264 members of the community and visiting activists waited patiently for their turn to cross a spray-painted line in an act of Gandhian-style civil disobedience. Police had

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SOUTHWEST LOGGING HALTED

BY KIERÁN SUCKLING

On August 24, 1995, US District Judge Carl Muecke ordered a halt to commercial timber harvesting on all eleven southwestern national forests and the Navajo Reservation. This full injunction is to remain in effect until the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs initiate Endangered Species Act consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) over the effects of their forest plans on the threatened Mexican spotted owl. Once consultation begins, a few sales may be released if the Forest Service can convince the judge that they are not an "irretrievable commitment of resources." The rest will continue to be enjoined for three to five months.

Judge Muecke's order ended a long history of Forest Service stupidity and denial.

The forests of the Southwest are predominantly ponderosa pine (about 70 percent). Logging operations have concentrated on these areas since the 1880's because ponderosa is valuable and easy to access, generally growing on flat plateaus and rolling hills. By the mid-80s old-growth ponderosa was virtually wiped out. It was clear there weren't enough large pines remaining to sustain the old-growth mills. Rather than take the hint, the Forest Service decided to import steep slope logging techniques from the Pacific Northwest, and shift over to the mixed-

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Rainforest Defense in British Columbia: Interfor Sent Packin' by Native/Environmental Alliance

Imagine a vast temperate rainforest. The shades of green are seemingly limitless. Thick mats of moss grow in the interstices of huge, ancient trees. Rivers of immense power carve their way through glacier-scarred granite, their clarity and pearly gray-green hue a testament to the health of the watershed above. Grizzlies and humans feast on salmon, and wolf tracks trace the shoals at low tide. Imagine an intact roadless area encompassing 200 million acres—four times as large as Clayoquot Sound; the last biological reservoir on the coast of North America capable of restoring the salmon and land ecosystems of the devastated areas elsewhere.

Though fantastic, this place is no fantasy. Dubbed the "Great Coast Forest" by members of the Forest Action Network (FAN), this remote wilderness lies on the mid-coast of British Columbia. Like seemingly all forests, it too is threatened. Multinational timber corporations such as International Forestry (Interfor) have planned a blizzard of clearcuts and roads for the area over the next five years.

Such lunacy will not—cannot—go uncontested. FAN, at the invitation of the Nuxalk Nation (one of the sovereign nations of the area), has committed

itself to the establishment of a full-time campaign to protect the Great Coast Forest.

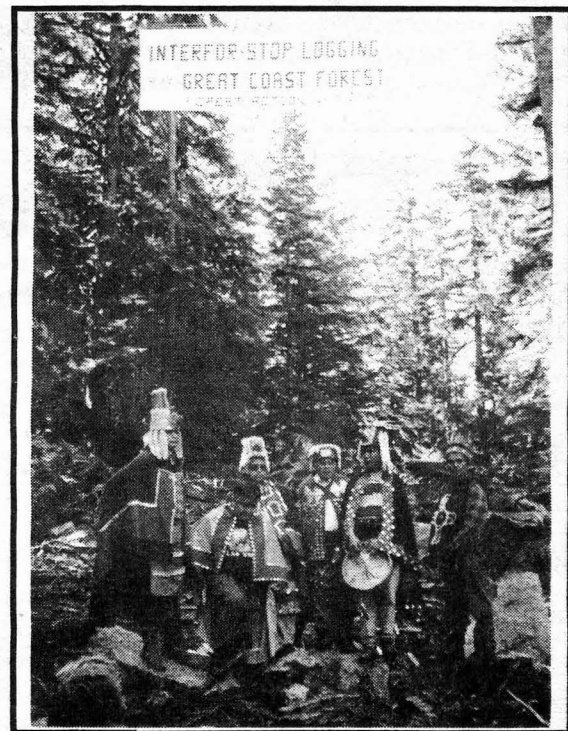
Talyu Hot Springs

A major component of the campaign is to help begin a visionary project with the Nuxalk people to reoccupy ancient village sites and assert their sovereign right to cherish and protect their land. In April and May, FAN activists worked alongside the Nuxalk at the Talyu Hot Springs, constructing the first of two planned structures. Talyu is one of three hot springs sites the Nuxalk consider sacred, and the only one that remains unlogged. However, Interfor has plans to log it, and in June the Ministry of Environment delivered an ultimatum to the Nuxalk to abandon the site. In response, Nuxalk and FAN activists began a round-the-clock occupation of Talyu. As a result, Interfor's plans to log the hot springs have been put on hold for six months.

The Resistance

This nascent, yet powerful, First Nations/environmental alliance began another major action September 4, when an "Ewok Village" was constructed 80

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Nuxalk traditionalists defend their culture and their forests

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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Throw the Ol' Dog a Bone, Won't You?

Without a doubt there has been more than once when you opened up your crisp, new copy of the *Journal*, only to find that the better part of it was dedicated to north-west forest issues. Well, it really should be no surprise that it is biased. In 1993, the *Journal* had served its time in Missoula and it was time to find it a new

home. It was no shock that it stayed in the US, and it did not surprise me that it stayed in the west.

are at the *Journal* trying to decide what gets covered, what gets bumped to next issue, and inevitably, what gets dumped.

The reality of regionalism is easily illustrated in this issue; two of three front page articles deal with the west coast, and the front chunk of the paper is more of the same. At the same time, you can not deny that it is humbling to realize the full impact of the events crashing down, one upon another, here in the Northwest. Just the same, however, we may not know what is going "down" in your area. Here in Eugene we can grasp the frenzy involved with Warner Creek, Headwaters and Sugarloaf because we live here. Their defense is in our hands; we have been to these places and felt them under our feet. You too have felt the pulse of the place you are fighting for; Sears Island is as real to someone from Maine as is Warner Creek to any activist in Eugene. You should tell us that; we need to know what is going on in your area. The newspaper clippings in the mail are nice, sometimes informative, but they are not submissions. You must tell us in your words, about the actions, the politics, the legislation, the litigation. This is the power you have with the *Journal*; it is the voice of the movement, a movement you are part of and need to speak to.

We do the best we can to get the news out, but take a quick look at what has happened in the past month and a half, and see if you don't agree with me that prioritizing issues is easier said than done:

In the South Pacific, the French government is tossing nuclear bombs like salt into the Pacific Ocean, people from around the world are protesting and rioting; still, the tests continue. In British Columbia, native sovereigntists have armed themselves to take on the provincial government; rounds have been exchanged and one activist has been shot. Meanwhile, on the other side of the country, the Ontario Provincial Police opened fire on group of native protesters, killing one man and injuring two others. Hundreds of dolphins are washing up dead on the beaches of the east coast, while the west coast is finding dozens of harbor seals dead on its shores. Then, here in the Northwest, activists are frantically trying to defend Headwaters, Warner Creek and Sugarloaf simultaneously. No one will disagree that the world is going to hell in a hand basket. Yet here we

We draw strength from each other's actions and energy. We learn from one another's victories and mistakes. The information needs to be passed along. You are the link that keeps the *Journal* in touch with local issues. Be persistent, and maybe with time the *Journal* will slowly lose its regional focus. The *Journal* will always struggle to avoid being too regional. But in that struggle, you play a key role.

It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and when it comes to the *Journal* the staff here is already busy chasing its own tail... so give 'em a bone every once in a while to chew on. Just don't make them have to play fetch!

— MICHELLE STEWART



The *EF!* *Journal* staff would like to extend our thanks to the Stern/Jerome marriage for thinking of us during their wedding. In lieu of gifts, they suggested that guests send a donation to the *Journal*. We thank the guests for their generosity. We wish you all happiness in the future.

The *Journal* has now officially taken a pro-marriage position and encourages all *EF!*ers to pair up, tie the knot, and send us donations!

Earth First!

Mabon

September 23, 1995

Vol. XV, No. VIII

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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet. Art or photographs (prints are best, negatives are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested.

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

Earth First! Journal

PO Box 1415

Eugene, OR 97440

Phone: (503) 741-9191

Fax: (503) 741-9192

EcoNet: earthfirst

E-mail: earthfirst@igc.apc.org

Merchandise/Database: Kimberly Dawn
Bookkeeper/Distribution: Connie Ross
Editorial Staff: Darryl Echt, Michelle Stewart, Craig Beneville, Kimberly Dawn, Jim Flynn

Poetry Editor: Dennis Fritzing
Volunteers: James, Chris, Ross, Jeff, Acasia
Artists in this issue include: Peggy Sue McRae, Darryl Echt, Lone Wolf Cirles Jonik, Karen Coulter and Julian Bysmans
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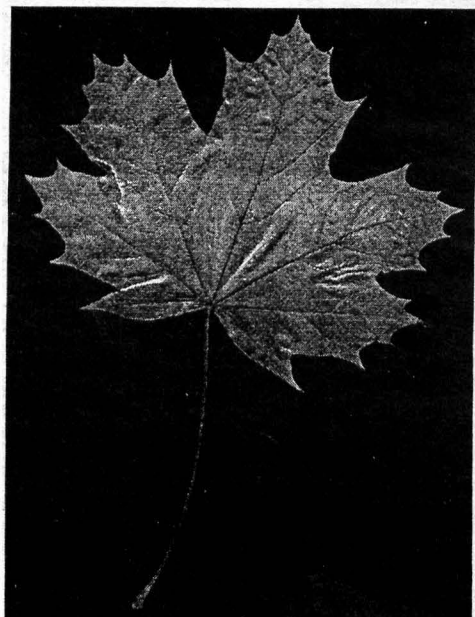
October 16

Mabon

by Peggy Sue McRae

Mabon is the celebration of Fall Equinox. Mother Nature gives her farewell tribute to the waning sun by reflecting the colors of fire. Translucent sun-gold maple leaves spiral like sparks in quick gusts of wind. Pumpkins glow orange in the fields as if they were embers banked down for the night. Mother Nature carefully selects her evening wear. Black velvet sky, scarlet rosehip jewels and a glowing amber orb, the harvest moon, adorn her as she steps into the night. It's the night of the harvest ball. Equal partners, day and night, meet at the dance and swing in a brief tango. They will meet again at Spring Equinox on the other side of the circle.

Putting up plum preserves, pressing apple cider and brewing hops for beer are acts of transition that will see us through the coming Winter months. Autumn is the bountiful time, the time to celebrate the generosity of the Earth.



ESA victory prompts backlash

BY BART SEMCER

On June 29, 1995, the US Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Bruce Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter of Communities for a Great Oregon et al.*, and that decision will prove to be one of the most important events in the evolution of American environmental policy. In its wake we shall see either the maintenance of the status quo in endangered species protection by the United States, or the transformation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) from one of the strongest pieces of conservation law ever enacted into a document mandating ineffective strategies designed to achieve results that fall short of those envisioned by the current ESA.

The case of *Babbitt v. Sweet Home* originated over a decade ago in a suit brought by the timber industry (Sweet Home) against the Department of the Interior over US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regulations governing private land use. Under the authority of Section 9 of the ESA, which prohibits the "take" of protected species, FWS forbade the modification of endangered species habitat by landowners.

The Endangered Species Act defines "take" as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or to engage in any such conduct." The Fish and Wildlife Service made the reasonable determination that habitat modification would fall under the definition of "take" because it would inevitably "harm" species by depriving them of the environment necessary for their survival. This effectively locked up large amounts of private forest land, particularly in the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast, which are home to species such as the northern spotted owl and the red cockaded woodpecker, respectively. The timber industry contested the government's regulatory definitions, seeing them as overly broad and beyond the intended scope of the law, so that when the case reached the Supreme Court, it was the practical meanings of two words, "take" and "harm" which were at issue.

The government's argument rested on the scientific understanding that in order to conserve a species in the wild, its habitat must also be conserved, and that if its habitat is somehow altered or destroyed, the species is placed at increased risk which constitutes a "harm" being done to the species. While this may be the scientific case, some of the more conservative members of the Court were reluctant to accept that it was the legal case. They argued that while habitat modification may consti-

tute harm in a real world sense, it may not in the abstract, legal term of "take" as employed in the ESA. Justice Scalia at one point stated this view by saying "When you say 'take' an animal, it means you hunt the animal, reduce it to your control by wounding it, by killing it, by harming it. It means harming the animal, not harming the forest, which causes the animal to starve to death. To say that that's taking an animal seems to me just weird." But despite Scalia's needling, the government managed

as a result of the logging the spotted owls who lived in the stand died, the landowner could not be charged with an illegal take because the activities which led to the owls' deaths were not themselves illegal nor was their purpose to kill owls. In response to this argument, Justice Kennedy pointed out that according to the law, the killing of endangered species is illegal plain and simple, and with this being the case, Macleod's logic did not conform with the common law understanding that those who break the law for different purposes still have broken it equally.

In a 6-3 ruling the High Court held that FWS' definitions of "harm" and "take" were reasonable and in turn affirmed the intent of the ESA to regulate private land use. Writing for the majority, Justice John Paul Stevens justified the Court's opinion by citing two Congressional reports developed during the time the ESA was being debated in Congress. The Senate report stated that, "Take is defined in the broadest possible manner to include every conceivable way in which a person can 'take' or attempt to 'take' any fish or wildlife..." while the House report defined "take" to include "harassment, whether intentional or not." Stevens also wrote that Congress must have intended for the law to have authority over private land or else it would not include a permitting system to allow for the "incidental take" of species by landowners.

Summing up the Court's position on the ESA, Stevens quoted the late Chief Justice Burger's opinion in the case of *TVA v. Hill*, the famous snail darter case, where the court said that "the plain intent of Congress [in enacting the ESA] was to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction, whatever the cost."

The political fallout from this decision started to become apparent as Congress returned to Washington after its August recess. Industrial interests are not at all pleased with the decision and the implications it will have on their doing business, and because the ESA is now seen to be a threat to private property rights, the movement against the Act is growing in size and political stature.

William Perry Pendley, of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, says if the Sweet Home decision is allowed to stand, it will mean, "The Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife, and its armed employees have jurisdiction over every acre of private property in this country..." [The Sweet Home

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to stick to their argument that the intent of Section 9 of the ESA is to prohibit all types of harm to protected species, be they direct or otherwise.

When it was time for the timber industry to present its case they were represented by John Macleod of the Washington, DC, law firm of Crowell and Moring. Macleod argued the Secretary of the Interior had overstepped his boundaries in issuing the Section 9 regulations, because they focused on the effects of landowner's actions and not the actions themselves. The gist of his argument was that if someone went spotted owl hunting, and killed some owls, that would constitute an illegal take under the law because the intended purpose of the action was to harm a protected species. However, if a landowner logged a stand of old-growth forest for the purpose of making a profit from the timber, and

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Dear Collective Shit for Brains,

What in the hell are we doing?!? My own "liberal" college town can't get a handful of EFlers to meet in an incredible library of alternative literature that can barely pay its rent. The inspirational *Katúah Journal* vanished into thin air along with the thoughtful minds that gave it such power. I cannot find a friend who doesn't insist on sending her children to daycare or deserting her baby in its crib with a bottle of formula shoved into its mouth.

Everyone, everywhere is looking to get out of here (wherever "here" is) and start living this mythical life somewhere else. You know the story, it's your biography. In the words of a wise author, "everyone is just waiting!" Stop it. Now. Find a damn bioregion with a couple of people you like and *stay there*, even when things go wrong. It has never been enough to fight with words and actions alone. We must live the

lifestyle. No more commutes, no more weekly trips to the grocery store, no more money, no more excuses. The Earth needs us all to sink our roots deep into her soils and be tribal warriors. A tiny gust can blow over a tree with shallow roots, but even a hurricane cannot destroy all the trees in a forest. Take a deep breath, heal your wounds, trust yourself and a few others, and find the home you will fight for. Do it right now.

—LONELY AND SEARCHING FOR YOU

Dear Sirs:

If there's one thing I can't stand it's hope. Quit it! Anybody [who] spends three minutes—one minute—just one good minute paying attention to things knows

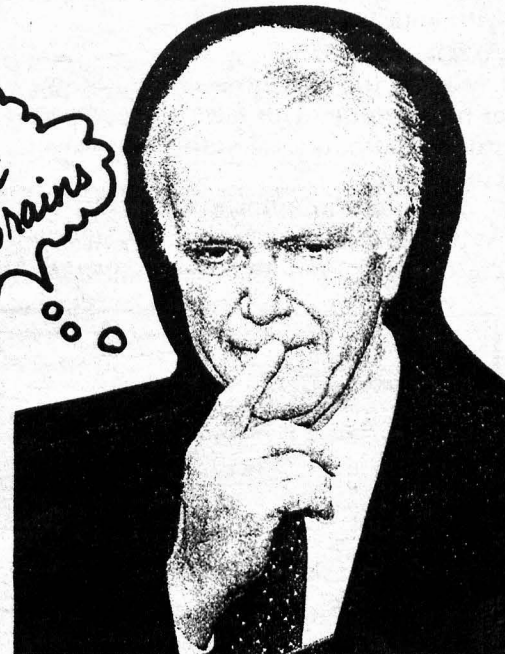
there isn't any hope. Not for us, not for nobody. Not even for rocks. Any honest person who gives one serious minute pondering the ozone hole knows there's no hope. Pondering chinook salmon knows there's no hope. Hope is dishonest. Hope is for people who are weak. So stop all this useless hoping. Put an end to it! No more hope! We have nothing to fear, but hope!

Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha!!!

Sincerely Yours,

—TUBER Q. LOSIS
STONY RUBBISH, NEBRASKA

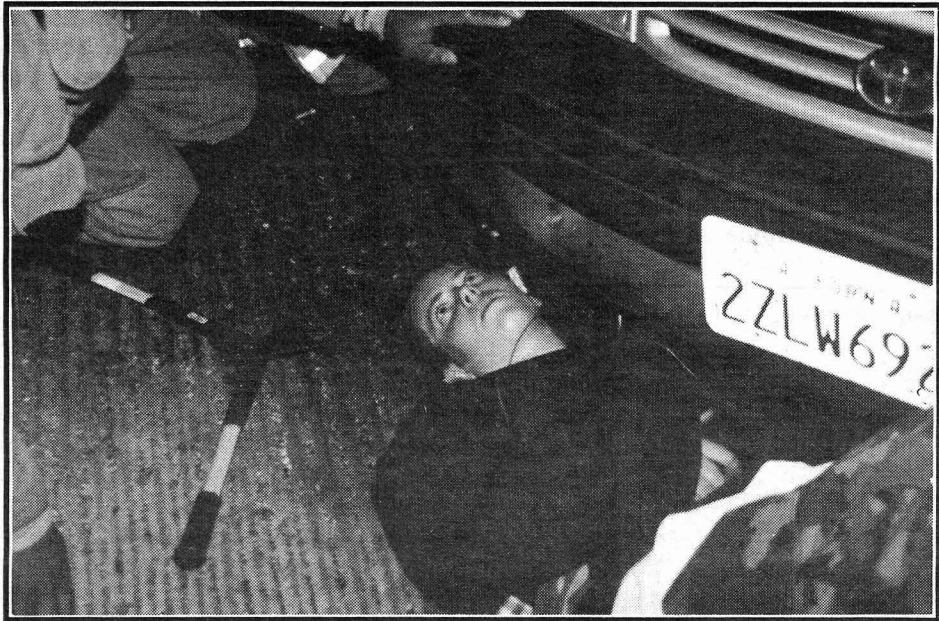
Dear Shit for Brains



Shit fer Brains requests letters be under 300 words in length.
Brevity better facilitates industrial collapse!

SHARKS, RAYS AND A BOW HUNTER'S BAD DAY

SEA DEFENSE ALLIANCE VICTORIOUS IN FIRST ACTION



Good morning!

photo by Kurt Eller

On the California coast, adjacent to Monterey Bay, there is a place that sharks and rays have been coming to for centuries to mate, give birth and feed. It is Elkhorn Slough, a tidal backwater. For nearly half a century hunters and anglers have been coming to this same slough to hunt, fish and kill, and life in the slough is threatened by such traditions. For three years activists have been coming to the slough to witness, protect, protest and call for a change. It's a good place to come and "Sab the Bastards!"

On July 22, activists from the Sea Defense Alliance (SeDnA) descended upon the Elkhorn Slough Shark Derby and showed the hunt participants and the media exactly what they thought of the hunt.

At 5:10 am, as derby participants lined up for the 6 am launch time a "bird watcher" accidentally locked her keys inside her car, blocking the launch pad. Within seconds a person was locked to the towbar, conveniently causing a little traffic congestion. A scene of grouchy rednecks and pierced urbanites clashing at dawn around a little white car is more than anyone needs to witness before at least five cups of java. Nonetheless, when the firemen arrived they took it in stride and pretended to understand the intricacies of civil disobedience. In about 45 minutes, the towbar was cut from the car and the protester removed.

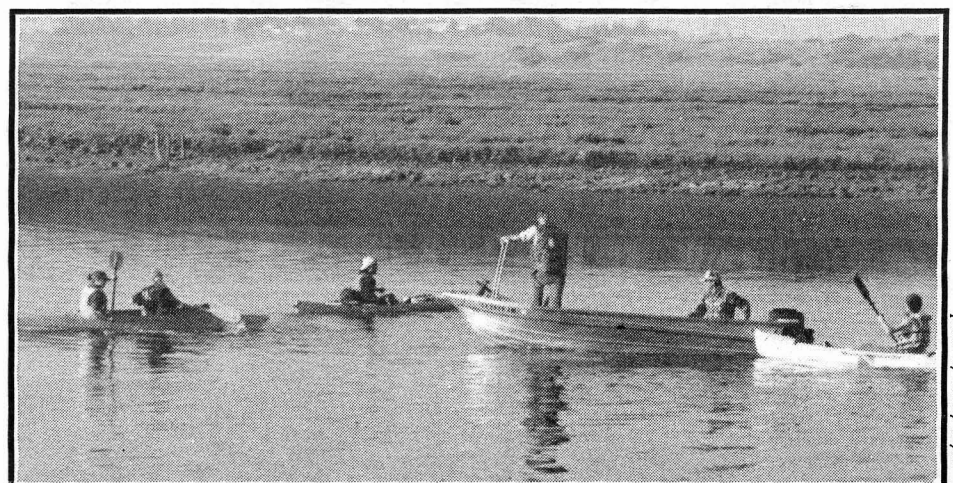
Contrary to anything we expected it was the proper use of a "slimjim" that stumped these fireboys. While activists speculated and bet on how long it would take them to open the door with the slimjim, four firemen pried and coached one another on technique for 50 minutes until the door finally popped open. By this time the tide was beginning to rise, allowing the rays and sharks to find cover under water. Disgruntled fishermen headed back to their boats, a little annoyed but thinking they had survived the brunt of the opposition ... little did they know the day was just breaking and so was the action.

As camouflaged boats (so the fish can't see them?) entered the water, small clusters of kayakers and canoes approached the dock and further delayed the launch time. The hunters eventually set off, each one accompanied by a pair of nagging water protesters for the day. In all, about 20 protesters were out in the water, with another 20 on shore.

Arrow Envy?

Within the first hour of the derby one unlucky chap returned to the dock, at full throttle, with tales of stolen bows and broken hearts. After telling his story of woe to local authorities on site, the determined lad set off again to conquer.

Within five minutes an annoying hum came buzzing back towards the dock. As the vessel approached people squinted their eyes to see the same guy, now a crazed lunatic, flailing his arms and hollering silently over the motor. As his boat



Having a bad day?

photo by Kenny Crist

docked and he cut the motor, the word "thief!" appeared to be permanently stamped on his lips. It seems that while he was telling the police officers about someone stealing his six arrows on the water, he left his only remaining arrow on his boat (unattended) where it too went the way of all arrows ... to the bottom of the slough. The police paid him no mind and settled back in their cars.

Many of the hunters were not prepared to be circled and harassed for hours on end by irate kayakers. A few tried the open ocean but were dismayed to see we also had a boat out there. The only escape was to speed away in their boat; however, escape and bow hunting do not go hand in hand. So, the hunters realized they would just have to deal with the hollering, the splashing and stolen arrows if they hoped to catch anything. As it turned out, it seems that one needs a lot of concentration to bow hunt—it also seems that it is hard to concentrate when being heckled by a couple of kayakers, or to keep an eye on your target when the water is constantly being stirred.

By day's end, the usual catch of 25-40 sharks and rays had been suppressed to a total of four sharks and two rays. Aside from the participants, very few people agree that this sort of hunt should still be taking place.

The local Harbor District, in charge of the fishing permits, commented that this year will probably be the last for the derby. However, the Elkhorn Slough Derby is just one of dozens of such events which occur each summer on the Pacific Coast.

Put the Action Aside, and Take A Look at the Real Issues

The species of sharks targeted in this hunt are leopard and smooth hound, both less than 4 feet long. As top predators, these species play a key role in a marine ecosystem by feeding on sick and dead biota. However, their numbers are declining and it will not be long until sharks are eliminated if present trends continue.

Sharks follow a yearly cycle in the slough, with the highest concentration in the summer. The rays, however, are residents in the slough with their numbers increasing during the spring and summer for breeding. Both the rays and sharks are susceptible to over-exploitation. Both have slow growth rates, reach sexual



photo by Kenny Crist

maturity late and have high infant mortality (sometimes exceeding 50 percent). The solitary nature of sharks makes mating difficult, further decreasing the ability of these predators to recover from overfishing.

The sharks in Elkhorn Slough are not caught for food; a few people at most use the fins for soup. They are caught to be weighed, to take a picture, to win a prize, and to be stuffed and placed on a wall.

The protest was not about animal rights; it was about habitat protection. Two hundred and sixty-seven species of migratory and resident birds along with a wealth of plant, and animal life rely on the survival of the predators in the water. Wetlands are highly sensitive areas, even subtle change is change and can threaten the health of an entire ecosystem.

California has lost over 80% of its natural wetlands to development. Highways you drive on may be a wetlands fill; the food you buy in the store may have been grown on a wetlands fill. Wetlands act as an "air vacuum" for the immediate area, sucking carbon monoxide out of the air. The plight of wetlands is often overlooked or under valued.

Elkhorn Slough is no exception to this; while the inhabitants of the slough are being threatened by hunts and other reckless human activity, the slough itself is being encroached on with more claims for agricultural lands and marine development.

Please, become more aware of your local wetlands and work to preserve them. Protest the hunts, stop the developers, take the time to study the area, but do not walk away.

To get involved with the Sea Defense Alliance or for more information about Elkhorn Slough, please contact POB 67121, Scotts Valley CA, 95067.

This article was written by Michelle Stewart, however, it would not have been possible without the help of the lovely, and always dashing, Martha Burford our resident marine ecologist.

TALES OF RAGE AND PLUNDER IN THE HEART OF THE BEAST

BY WHALEY MANDER

Welcome to Ohio, the "heart of the beast," where the air smells like pulp and the rivers catch fire. We've been busy in the Heartland, doing our best to disembowel the corporate utopia that passes for democracy and restore some semblance of native forest. While we cannot gloat about reintroducing the wolf yet, the beavers are coming back and a black bear actually made it across the Ohio River into our state before it was declared a nuisance and shot. We still have more forests than England, though, and our renegade band is trying to hold on to 'em. Here's the scoop ...

Mohican State Forest: Rage

The 4,500-acre Mohican State Forest is a rare remnant of the forests that used to cover 95 percent of Ohio. As such, it is an important refuge for many of Ohio's native species, particularly migrating songbirds and wild plants. An hour's drive from both Cleveland and Columbus, it is a unique treasure of recreational opportunities to millions of Ohioans who choose to hike the rolling hills or canoe and fish its waters.

Controversy began when area resident Annette McCormick found trees marked with the blue slashes we all know so well. She and other local citizens began to rally against the 5,000-tree logging proposal on the Mohican and the arrogance of the Ohio Division of Forestry, which planned the timber sale. Before long, legislation found its way into our State Assembly to designate the forest a State Wilderness Area. However, the politicians abandoned the "radical" notion of wilderness, and the language was watered down to "banning commercial logging" from the Mohican.

Despite heavy lobbying against the bill by Mead Paper Company, the Ohio Farm Bureau, and other



Fun and frolic in the heart of the beast

Photo by Joe Hazebaker

raucous Wise Users, the legislation managed to clear the Ohio Senate and is now on its way through the House. The Mohican is poised to become Ohio's first ambiguously termed "Interpretive Forest." And while commercial logging will be banned, educational, safety, recreational and disease control logging will still be permitted.

But not to fear! To monitor these logging practices, the legislation creates a 17-member committee, made up of business representatives, environmentalists, and so on. The committee will have the authority to veto or approve logging projects that are proposed by the Division of Forestry. Depending on who is appointed to the committee (don't hold your breath), the regulation of proposals could be

incredibly strict or business as usual. Our nemesis, the Ohio Forestry Association, is hailing this a victory for environmentalists; and while we certainly appreciate the credit, we're left wondering, "Where did all the wilderness go?"

Wayne National Forest: Plunder

Ohio's only national forest, the Wayne, has the unfortunate distinction of being the nation's most fragmented. If it's not an oil and gas access road, it's gotta be a strip-mine, and if it ain't that, it's a power line. But under multi-abuse principles, there's gotta be recreation too ... so rev your off-road vehicle (ORV, maximum 4 feet wide) and shred the forest for fun. The Forest Service has a goal of establishing 250 miles of ORV trails by the end of this year.

The Wayne's Monday Creek trail was listed the ninth hottest place to ride an ORV in the country by *Dirt Wheels*, a biker magazine. There is no riding fee, and out-of-staters are invited to join in the pillage.

Forest Supervisor Eurial Turner, in a public meeting, conceded that damage is being done from ORV riding on the Wayne and acknowledged there is insufficient funding to maintain the trail system. His plan is to close the ORV trails during four months of winter and early spring, when the soil is wet and tender. To that we say, "Bravo! But why stop there? Let's get these motorized beasts out of the forest once and for all." (They did it in Indiana; we can do it here).

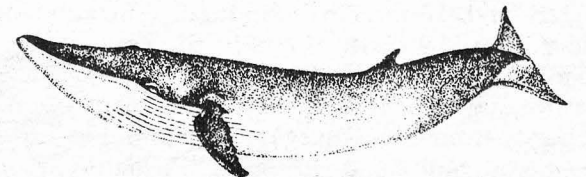
Take Action For Ohio's Wild-To-Be

Ohio needs a lot of help. There's more restoration work to be done than you can shake a sapling at, and we are fully prepared to beg you to drop all you're doing, come to Ohio, and set up a base camp at the site of our latest monument to industrialism. But we won't; we wouldn't want to see you exposed to all the toxins. So do us these two favors, out of sympathy for our degraded state, if for no other reason:

1) Call Ohio Governor George Voinovich at (614) 466-3555. Before any legislation becomes law, it has to dodge George's veto. Tell the Governor that you are thinking about touring Ohio's wilderness areas, that you have a lot of money to blow, and that you'll go to Yellowstone instead if he won't support the protection of the Mohican State Forest.

2) Write a letter to Wayne National Forest Supervisor Eurial Turner, 210 Columbus Road, Athens, OH 45701. Congratulate him on banning ORV's from the Wayne for four months out of the year, and then hit him up for the other eight. Feel free to throw in something about erosion and noise pollution.

For more information on these issues, or to support our work, contact Jason Tockman at PO Box 99, Athens, OH 45701; (614) 594-6400.



groups, are trying to stop the Scripps scam. Even though Scripps has won the approval of the California Coastal Commission, the fight is far from over. Things are moving on several fronts. Of mild interest, a Northern California group, the Great Whales Foundation, is in the process of suing the ATOC project. And even more mildly, the city of Malibu, a symbol of capitalistic excess, has vocalized its opposition to the ATOC project.

Recently several European environmental groups have also joined the protest because they recognize ATOC as an international problem. (A follow-up program called ATOC II is already in the works, and would cover the floor of all the world's oceans).

In the end, it may be up to the more radical at heart to literally pull the plug on the whole thing. Location of cables has been published in a June 1995 report by the California Coastal Commission.

For more information on ATOC you can refer to *The Earth First! Journal* Beltane 1994 issue.

For more information on other campaigns, to get involved with stopping the ATOC/MMRP Experiment, or if you have information you would like to pass along about ATOC/MMR please contact Sea Defense Alliance, POB 67121, Scotts Valley California, 95067.

MURKY WATERS FOR ATOC

BY LORIN LINDNER AND JACK LEDAUPHIN

Once again the government and the corporations have acted together to delude the public into passive acceptance of a plan to disrupt life on Earth as we know it—this time in the oceans. The Department of Defense, along with the Scripps Institute for Oceanography, has conspired to infiltrate the waters with the seemingly innocuous Acoustic Thermometry of Ocean Climate (ATOC)—a program that they claim will measure global warming.

The ATOC Project, funded in part by the Department of Defense and the Pentagon, would involve broadcasting loud low-frequency noises from the ocean floor, using deep "boom boxes" located off the coasts of California and Hawaii. The resulting sound blasts could be picked-up as far as Alaska and New Zealand. Right now, the project consists of placing a sound emitting device at Poinnier Mount, 48 nautical miles off shore of Half Moon Bay, California and connecting it with a power cable to the Pillar Point Air Force Tracking Station. The depth of the first boom box will be 980 meters.

Despite the absurd notion that we need more scientific documentation of an already well-documented global progression, Scripps has managed to convince six environmental organizations to go along with their plan. Readers of this journal will not be surprised to learn that compromising groups such as the Natural Resources Defense Council, Humane Society of the US, Environmental Defense Fund, American Oceans Campaign, and the League of Coastal Protection, have signed an agreement not to oppose the project or to take Scripps to court for two years. However, the *EF! Journal* audience may be quite astounded by the fact that Earth Island Institute is also one of the signatories of this ignominious agreement. To their credit however, Earth Island's Mark Berman recently told the LA press: "We are not giving it our blessing. If after two years, they can not prove that it doesn't harm sea life, the environmental community will launch a brand new campaign."

All that a small outcry has been able to manifest at

this point is a change in name of the project to the Marine Mammal Research Program (MMRP) — a cosmetic alteration to placate protesters. Interestingly, a physicist from Hawaii, Dr. Raymond Chaun, has been particularly vocal in his opposition saying that, "ATOC/MMRP is a fraud perpetrated on the scientific and environmental community... (the) frequency (that will be used) is also utilized by whales for most of their life sustaining activities: for directional use, for communication with other whales, for their courtship and mating rituals and for locating their young. Most probably also for finding food... Whales will be incapacitated in various ways. The sound blasts coming from these underwater "boom boxes," emitted repeatedly, will certainly disorientate them, to say the least, and there is no telling about the long term psychological impact of such loud sounds on these creatures."

Scripps Institute, the prime mover behind the project and the main recipient of the grant money, along with UC Santa Cruz, was able to convince their colleagues that studying global warming by blasting sound waves in the ocean made sense. They said that world climate is influenced by ocean temperature changes, but more and more, questions keep surfacing. Why, for instance, is the Department of Defense involved in this apparently civilian project? It seems that Pentagon money to the tune of \$35 million has already been pumped into the experiment.

A diving instructor from Northern California using the Freedom of Information Act, may have found a big fish. Apparently the US Navy has been actively trying to enhance its ability to track and locate "enemy" submarines, particularly since other nations have been using what is called in naval jargon "QPT" or "Quiet Propeller Technology." Submarines using QPT are virtually undetectable. Trying to solve that problem, the US Navy is currently developing a counterweapon. Indeed, the frequency used for ATOC (75 Hertz) is the same as the one the whales use precisely because it travels the best underwater.

Sea Defense Alliance, along with many other

Sugarloaf Logged Under Armed Guard

Despite ten years of protests, a lawsuit and thousands of letters to politicians, the Forest Service and other corporate officials, Boise Cascade announced the start of logging in southwestern Oregon's Kangaroo roadless area. At 3 am on Friday, September 8,

the march ended with a prayer vigil at a newly built gate blocking a route normally open to traffic between Cave Junction and Williams.

As the morning progressed, activists at the vigil called out their intentions to cross the gate in defiance of a gov-

Others were grabbed and released or managed to escape into the safety of the woods. One arrestee, known as "the Caveman," leaped from a moving law enforcement pickup wearing only shorts, sandals and handcuffs. He escaped and spent an informative evening spying on logging preparations and eating grubs and berries. Sixteen people were arrested for violating the Forest Service's closure of this public land.

All four gates leading into the area have been closed and are guarded by a combination of law enforcement agencies. Additionally, deputies recently laid off by Josephine County have been hired by Boise Cascade to run around in camouflage and harass anyone attempting to enter the sale area, including legal hikers. The Josephine County sheriff said that there are more people guarding Sugarloaf than there are guarding the rest of the county. Additionally, the Forest Service has set up a 100-man command center on the top of Burnt Peak just a quarter mile from a 75-man logging camp. Their plan is to keep the loggers inside for the twelve weeks it will take them to do the job.

Sugarloaf is one of 102 sales released under Senator Hatfield's 1989 "logging-without-laws" amendment, known as congressional rider "318," or simply the *Rider from Hell*. The Forest Service never got around to awarding the sale and the rider expired in 1990. But Clinton had to stick his nose into things and through a series of administrative moves, Sugarloaf was sold and awarded because it was signed off before Clinton's "Option 9" (timber release) plan. All this administrative and congressional finagling went on despite intense public pressure to stop logging all old growth, especially

places as rare as Sugarloaf.

Right now pressure is being applied to Boise Cascade to convince them to donate or trade Sugarloaf for another area. This includes a boycott of Boise Cascade's products including: Reliable office products; Cascade and Oxford paper; Associated, Cascade and Frederick-Sherry office supplies; Noyo, Vinyl, Bond and Wevelite building supplies; and Specialty Paperboard, Duropak and Schumaker containers.

On the Friday after the march, 75 students at Ashland High School organized a walkout in protest of the cutting of Sugarloaf. They issued a statement which read, "It is difficult to concentrate as a student in a school when right outside our window whole ecosystems are being destroyed that will never exist again in our lifetime. We cannot respect Boise Cascade after we have educated ourselves about their plans to destroy these key 669 acres of roadless wilderness." Additionally, students have locked themselves to the Forest Service Supervisor's Office in Grants Pass and Cave Junction.

The 16 people arrested at the gate were offered a \$25 fine if they plead guilty to a citation for violating a federal closure, and it appears that all but one of them are going to accept the deal. But Steve Marsden, one of the arrestees, plans to go to trial to contest the injustice of the closure. Many of those arrested and others have vowed to continue oppose the logging of Sugarloaf. Your help is needed to save this rare gem of the Wild Siskiyou. Call (503) 471-3959 and come to southern Oregon immediately.

This article is a butchered version of a piece innocently sent to us by hard-working, mutli-state EF! activist Randy Ghent.



Local residents prepare to begin a peaceful march to say a last prayer to the ancient trees before Sugarloaf logging begins. Sixteen of them were arrested.

Forest Service law enforcement escorted Boise Cascade loggers into the area. For activists that have been working for years to save Sugarloaf, all hope seemed lost. But, as Earth Firsters know, action is the antidote to despair.

On the following Monday, 150 concerned citizens marched two miles to a closed and guarded gate. The demonstrators simply intended to enter the old growth for a last prayer for the trees. But agents from three jurisdictions blocked the protesters' path, claiming to be protecting public safety and even the environment itself. So

ernment they felt was working hand in hand with notorious timber beast Boise Cascade, top bidders for the 668-acre Sugarloaf Timber Sale. Predictably, Josephine County Sheriff's deputies showed up in force to defend Boise Cascade's operations. They were joined by armed Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management officers.

Two Earth Firsters were the first to cross the gate, proudly marching arm in arm. They were immediately grabbed and arrested. Dozens of people crossed the line intent on continuing the march. Fourteen of them were also arrested.

PRAYER VIGIL AT SUGARLOAF PRECEDES LOGGING ASSAULT

BY GLENN SADOWSKY

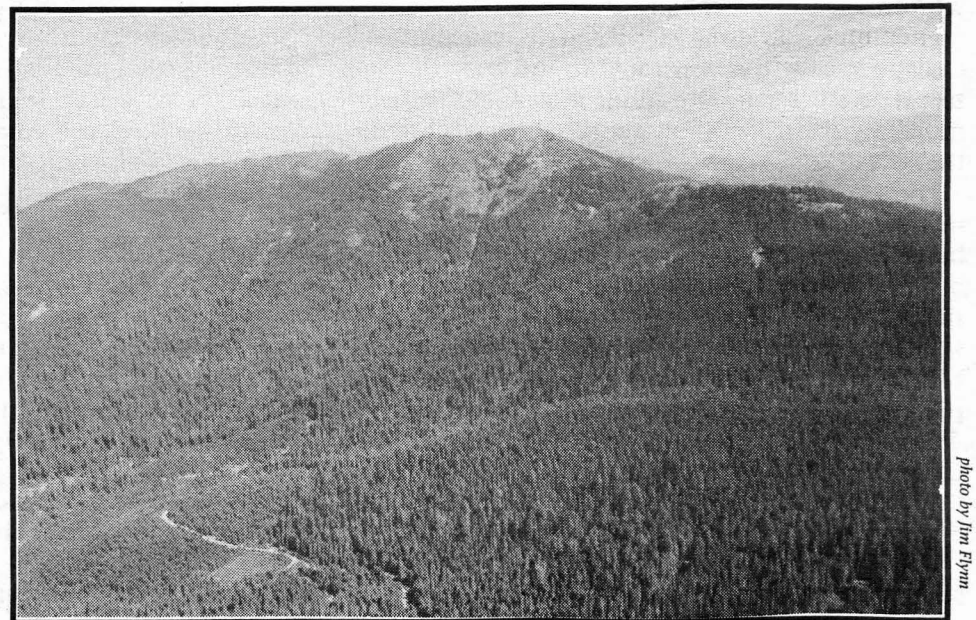
In beautiful Southern Oregon lies an area of untouched virgin forest. Grayback, Sugarloaf, Lake and Elijah Mountains surround one of the last remaining high elevation old-growth forests in the country. In the midst of the Kangaroo roadless area, a migration corridor between the Rogue and Klamath River basins, Sugarloaf is the backyard for many outdoor enthusiasts and spiritual activists from the Applegate and Illinois Valleys. Majestic Douglas fir and ponderosa pine stand tall among the many species of wildflowers and provide refuge for an abundance of wildlife including threatened spotted owls, goshawks and wolverines. Pristine mountain meadows, Bigelow Lakes and views of Red Buttes and Mount Shasta make this area an exquisite place to hike, horseback, and camp under the stars. And it is seriously threatened.

In 1994, Boise Cascade purchased the rights to log Sugarloaf from the US Forest Service—10 million board feet—and has until the end of 1997 to do it. Originally designed as a sale that would improve the health of the forest, Sugarloaf was set to be a "thinning" to allow the old growth to have more room. But a "thinning" it is not. Obviously, it is the big trees that Boise Cascade is after. Without the harvest of these trees the area would be too costly to cut.

For the last ten years, numerous actions have taken place in an attempt to stop the sale from going through. Lawsuits, demonstrations at Boise Cascade headquarters in Medford, and peaceful walks in the sale area have all attracted public attention to the Forest Service's plans for Sugarloaf.

On July 27, 1995, a group of concerned citizens in Williams met to discuss future actions to prevent Boise Cascade from logging Sugarloaf. At that meeting a core group decided to start a prayer fast (or vigil as some call it) in the units scheduled to be cut. The fast was set up so that people of the local communities could hike up into the units and fast at one of several sites from one to four days (or more). The community support in Williams was astounding. The calendar was filled for the month of August quite effortlessly, due largely to word-of-mouth. Press releases were sent off and two days later both local NBC and ABC stations were up in the units. The reporters were shown an area of old-growth trees decorated weeks earlier with crafts by the children of Williams. The evening news had some of the best coverage that opponents of the sale have ever received.

Page 6 Earth First! Mabon 1995



Pristine Greyback Mountain showing the access road to Sugarloaf; two hundred police and loggers locked themselves on the mountain for twelve weeks until the dirty deed is done.

To date, over twenty-five people participated in the fast. Couples and even entire families have traveled up the mountain together. For some it has been one of the most profound experiences of their lives.

Interviews have been videotaped of many of the participants, we hope that someday this documentation can be used to show the strength of a community fighting to preserve the integrity of its environment, its ecosystem, and in essence, its identity. Dan Gregg, after four days without food or water, put it well: "Once you get to the top of the mountain, where is there to go? We're not going to log to the moon. This is the last of it. We've got to draw the line ... there won't be anything left for future generations."

The future of Sugarloaf is in our hands. As a people committed to a future for our children's children, we can create enough attention around this issue and others similar to it so that hearts and minds worldwide are opened to the sanctity of all life.

Anyone interested in Sugarloaf can contact the Sugarloaf Vigil Coalition at PO Box 484, Williams, OR 97544; (503) 846-6567.

Mt. Graham wins in court, but faces new rider

BY SHANE JIMERFIELD

Last Spring the US 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco upheld a district court decision which halted construction of the Columbus Telescope on Mt Graham. The University of Arizona is attempting to build the scope in critical habitat of the federally listed endangered Mount Graham red squirrel, on land which is considered sacred land to many traditional San Carlos Apache.

The decision faulted the US Forest Service for giving the UofA permission to move outside of a previously designated area to build their third telescope on Mt Graham. This area had been exempted from environmental and cultural regulations by a Congressional rider in 1988. The area was subsequently found to be unsuitable for the scope, however, and the UofA wanted to move to a new location—one not covered by the rider. The Court ruling makes the entirely reasonable judgement that the UofA must fulfill requirements of the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act before construction may proceed.

Upon receiving the decision the UofA promptly asked the court to reconsider. After a short deliberation the 9th Circuit Court denied the request. This leaves the UofA with two options: 1) take it to the US Supreme Court or 2) get another exemption from Congress.

The first seems a little far out; however, if we look at the possibilities that such a case would bring, it may not be so far fetched. The case would have precedent

setting potential. If the Forest Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service move for a Supreme Court ruling and get a victory, it would establish that these agencies have unchallengeable interpretation of congressional law—something that may be hard to get, but something that would prove to be one of the most useful tools in their quest to cut, graze, and mine every square foot of public land in their control.

More likely is the second option. Arizona Congressman James Kolbe stated that he will introduce legislation to allow construction to move forward.

If successful this would be the second such exemption for the telescope project. In 1988 the Arizona Congressional delegation sneaked a rider onto the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act that provided the UofA, Max Planck and the Vatican's telescope project with the first such peace time exemption. The exemption allowed the project to continue without abiding by the law that protects



Native and environmental activists converge on Congressman James Kolbe's office. Kolbe has said he will introduce legislation exempting the University of Arizona from laws protecting cultural sites and endangered species.

cultural sites and endangered species.

Call your Congresspersons and let them know that the protection of sacred sites and endangered species is fundamental to life on earth and that they should not support any exemption that would aid in destruction of these values. If you wish to be more active in the campaign call the SEAC Southwest office for information (520) 322-9819.

SW Logging Injunction

continued from the front page

conifer canyons—Mexican spotted owl habitat. The Forest Service issued eleven new Forest Plans, codifying a spotted owl extinction plan.

Unlike the once mighty ponderosa forests, the Southwest's mixed-conifer forests are small and highly fragmented. They make up only 15 percent of the landscape. By the late 1980s it was clear that these mini-rainforests would be entirely wiped out in a decade or two. The showdown came in 1989. That summer, the EF! Rendezvous was held in the Jemez Mountains, just a few miles from the Southwest's first steep slope cable logging sale. More than 100 activists showed up for the post-rendezvous action at Barley Canyon. They locked down, lay down, cemented in, built huge road blocks and otherwise made it a very bad day for steep slope logging in northern New Mexico.

In the fall Earth First! was back again; this time with the Southwest's first tree sit. A few days later, the Southwest's second tree sit occurred in the Santa Fe Plaza outside the Federal Building. Ten thousand people jammed the plaza that weekend for the annual festival, and spotted owls, steep slope logging, and Barley Canyon were all over the media. Late that winter, Dr. Robin Silver, conservation chair for the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, filed an Endangered Species Act petition to list the Mexican spotted owl as an endangered species.

The Forest Service produced a series of lame management plans, but refused to make any substantial changes to the mixed-conifer onslaught. In 1991, the owl was proposed as threatened. In 1993 it was formally listed. In 1995, amid a hail of lawsuits, FWS designated

4.6 million acres of critical habitat in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Forest Service was required by law to put the

brakes on in February of 1991, when the owl was proposed for listing, and consult with FWS over the impacts of the Forest Plans on the owl. It refused to

do so because it would have faced an instant jeopardy opinion—the Forest Plans were the very reason the owl was proposed in the first place. For four and half years, the Forest Service refused more than a dozen requests from the environmental community and the Fish and Wildlife Service itself to consult on the Plans.

Finally, Judge Muecke said no more—shut it all down until consultation is complete.

A landscape level consultation is critical for the Mexican spotted owl. Spotted owls live in small interconnected metapopulations. Since any given metapopulation can go extinct for natural or human caused reasons, the key to spotted owl conservation is keeping the gene flow open between metapopulations so that recolonization can occur. Reviewing individual timber sales for negative impacts can not perceive much less prevent landscape level fragmentation. To make matters worse, spotted owls are also heavily impacted by overgrazing of riparian areas. Nothing short of full Forest Plan consultation can provide an adequate analysis of the subspecies and all the impacts to it. Consultation should preferably take place on the bioregional level.

Ninety-eight percent of the Southwest's ponderosa pine old growth has been liquidated. While mixed-conifer is a small percentage of the landscape it shelters 66 percent of the remaining old growth in the Southwest. The only things standing between the last big trees and chainsaws are the Mexican spotted owl, a handful of dedicated activists, and a courageous judge.

Kieran Suckling is the Director of the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, a kick-ass group of no-compromise litigators.



Forest Service mismanagement threatens the Mexican spotted owl with extinction.

THE SALVAGE RIDER IN MOTION

—TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION—

BY JAMES BARNES

When a bill is signed into law, getting it working is often no simple matter. Take for instance, the Emergency Salvage Timber Sale Program rider (now part of Public Law 104-19) that Big Timber's pocket senators attached to the Rescissions bill. Right off the bat various entities and interests brought widely differing interpretations to bear on the salvage law, which now require much wrangling in various political and judicial arenas.

The rider was designed to release all salvage timber sales on Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. It also releases all earlier timber sales held up in court by the Northwest injunctions and those specified under the president's Option 9 forest plan. The rider is a "sufficiency" law, meaning that its mandates are deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of, in this case, environmental law. In simple terms, the law no longer applies. Exactly *how* it no longer applies is the matter in contention.

The very day that President Clinton signed this mean-spirited piece of legislation, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the bill's sponsors sent a letter to the heads of the departments of Interior and Agriculture. Their agencies, the BLM and Forest Service respectively, are charged with applying the rider to their lands. Prompted by industry, this committee wanted to insure that its interpretation of the law prevailed (an interpretation quite different from the common-sense reading sold to Congress).

The congressmen's vote-getting hook for the rider was salvage, but both they and industry understood that the most important and profitable section of their bill condemned the fattest, greenest old growth to the saws. Their efforts concerned the notorious "318" sales made possible back in 1989 by another rider to an appropriations bill attached by Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR). These sales were exempted from administrative and judicial review, and required the cutting of "7 billion, 700 million board feet of... timber from the National Forests of Oregon and Washington for fiscal years 1989 and 1990." Worse, it *mandated* that 5 billion, 800 million of that come specifically from spotted owl habitat. Over the next five years, all but 57 of these sales were cut, these last held up by court injunction.

Subsection K

Republican congressmen Murkowski, Craig, Gorton, Young, Taylor and Roberts, alternately sneering and threatening, demanded in their letter that their view of things become official Clinton administration policy. Their first point concerned the language of the rider in its Subsection K: "(k)1: the Secretary concerned shall act to award, release, and permit to be completed [by September 10]... all timber sale contracts offered or awarded by that date in any unit of the National Forest System or district of the Bureau of Land Management subject to section 318" (emphasis added). Despite the seemingly clear language, they argued that they really meant all sales in the geographic area subject to 318, even those, as their letter stated, "not subject to Section 318."

The difference is significant, namely 600 million to a billion board feet of timber more than that in the 57 remaining 318 sales. The congressmen focused on the words "unit" and "district," essentially redefining "subject to Section 318" to include any sale ever offered in Oregon and Washington for the past five years. And they had a case, albeit one of semantics. Frustratingly for the congressmen from Timber, the administration officially interpreted Subsection K narrowly, and Gorton *et al.* fumed and raged.

In their letter, the committee promised to provide "diligent and vigilant oversight" over the agencies' performance—in the form of hearings in which they got quite nasty. They threatened to cut agency budgets and berated Assistant Agriculture Secretary Jim Lyons: "Do you really want to harvest dead and dying timber?" demanded Conrad Burns (R-MT). "You're damn right I do, Senator," shot back the Freddies' boss—which ought to tell you something



about the Forest Service. But despite this, they weren't able to persuade Clinton. So the Northwest Forest Resource Council (NFRC, a.k.a. Big Timber) was forced to sue.

Meanwhile, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) and five other environmental groups decided to file suit on August 10 against the government over the language of Subsection K too, only it focused on k(2): "No sale unit shall be released or completed under this subsection if any threatened or endangered bird species is *known to be nesting* within the acreage that is the subject of the sale unit" (emphasis added). This sentence refers to one bird only, the threatened marbled murrelet, a thrush-sized seabird which nests solely in old growth trees on the Northwest coast. The environmentalists' complaint was an insistence that the administration accept the standard scientific protocol (used by industry, environmentalists and bureaucrats alike) for establishing occupation of nests—flying behavior or hearing a bird, mainly—rather than the congressmen's requirement of identification of fecal rings around trees, eggshells or direct observation of a bird in the nest. The murrelet nests high in old growth trees; the nest itself is no more than a depression in a branch and is damn near impossible to detect directly. About the only way you know nesting is going on nearby is seeing or hearing the bird coming or going. But that's not good enough for the industry. The difference, again, is critical: Only 73 murrelet nests have ever been directly discovered (as of 1994), whereas hundreds have been identified using the scientific protocol.

In a turn of luck, on August 23 the administration ruled in favor of sticking to that established scientific protocol. Siuslaw National Forest Supervisor James Furnish noted that "the harvest of units occupied by marbled murrelets as determined by established protocol would jeopardize the continued existence of the species." That ruling mooted

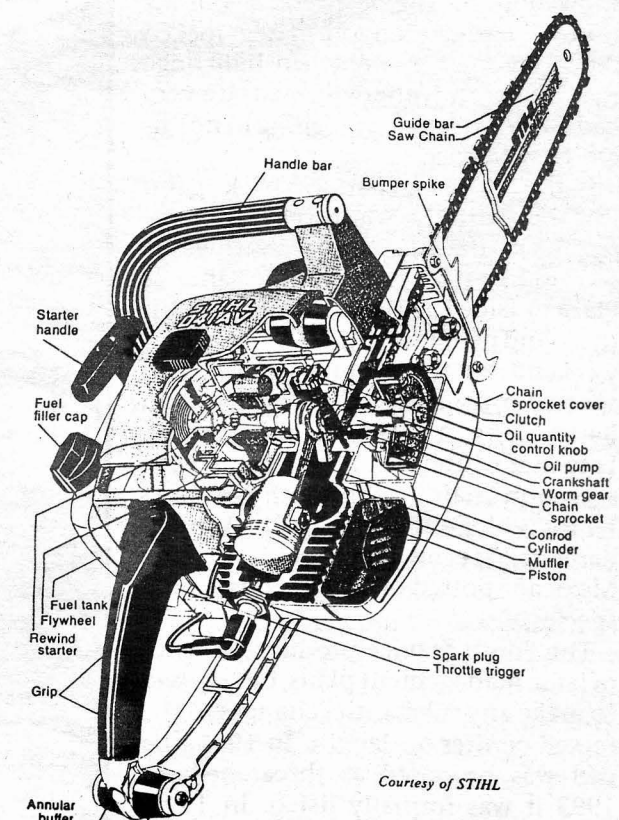
SCLDF's suit so they dropped it. Naturally, the issue was picked up by the Northwest Forest Resource Council which filed suit to achieve precisely the opposite end. They then had that suit merged with their litigation in progress over the Section 318 language. SCLDF *et al.* weighed in as intervenors in the industry suit, and Judge Michael Hogan of the Federal District Court in Eugene, Oregon, heard the case on September 8.

On September 13, Hogan handed the whole 318 sale area over to the industry, although the murrelet portion continues, and will be scheduled for a hearing soon. Yet even if the government wins on the murrelet case, this "victory" for the environmental movement, as some have unbelievably labeled it, is entirely pyrrhic (declaring victory over the administration's straight-forward reading of the fundamentally godawful salvage rider, indeed!). There is plenty of "salvage" volume to get; every other 318 area sale goes, and there remains the fact that any sale prohibited by murrelet nesting must be replaced by equivalent volume somewhere else (although there are grave doubts that equivalent volume actually exists, and certainly not on the Siuslaw National Forest).

The Better Part of Valor

In an August 1 memorandum from President Clinton to the heads of certain agencies (Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency—all affected by the salvage rider), he said, "Public Law 104-19 gives us the *discretion* to apply current environmental standards to the timber salvage program, and we will do so," (emphasis added). In so saying, Clinton has adroitly (and politically profitably) positioned himself between the warring sides of the forest conflict. In seizing the opportunity, this directive outflanks and infuriates the timber industry's bought congresspeople. The administration can, as clearly spelled out in the language of the rider, apply environmental law if it so chooses—or not. Just how Clinton's discretion is exercised becomes a matter of how successfully preservationists or extractionists curry favor with the administration, thereby determining which way any particular rider sale—318, Option 9, or salvage—is treated. Well you can bet your bottom bootie that certain environmental groups will be schmoozing and wheeling at the powerful in order to gain more "victories" to claim in fundraising letters—victories limited to having the combined Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Biological Evaluations (BEs) specified by the rider completed for each timber sale.

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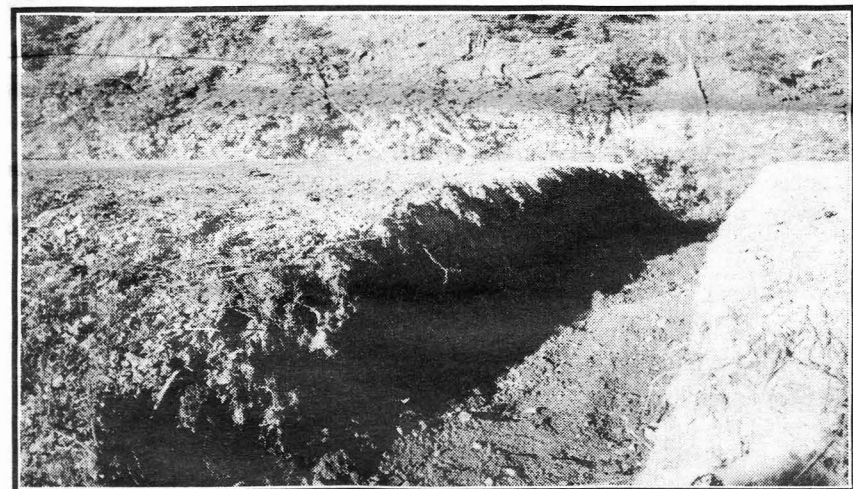


September 6. The court hearing ended at the Federal building in Eugene, Oregon, and activists sat stunned as Judge Hogan, the slob from Thomas Creek Timber, a "friend of the court" from the Northwest Forestry Association, and all the Justice Department lawyers danced arm in arm around the courtroom chanting "Log! Log! Log!—Log! Log! Log!" Moments before, the judge had dismissed the environmentalists' case and refused a stay pending appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco (we have since appealed, were denied a stay, and have a hearing scheduled for February, 1996).

We'd been poised to win this one, based on former environmental law; the Freddie did a lousy job on just about every aspect of their preparation of the Warner Creek Fire Restoration (sneer) Project. Thanks to the salvage rider, though, all laws are moot. The Western Environmental Law Center lawyer, Marianne Dugan, put up a brave challenge, but the Forest Service's arguments were clear and correct: All injunctions are canceled, no law applies, Timber has its way with the forest, and the people can bugger off.

Many were in tears leaving the courtroom, only to be greeted by an ugly mob of media people with teevee cameras who shoved people aside to get that emotional footage. It was all pretty hard to take, no offense to the media. (But we love the media. Media is our friend. Talk to us; we'll give you the real, juicy, action story. Real sexy. Hippies in camo and everything.)

Naturally, the first thing we had to do was hold a meeting—impromptu, in a circle, on the federal building lawn. Since that meeting was clearly going to be on the six o'clock news (and it was) we decided to have another one later. The consensus decision resulting from that later meeting was that we needed to panic, singly and in groups. Logging was expected at any instant, and we had to decide what to do. While panicking, though, we were also aware of some facts.



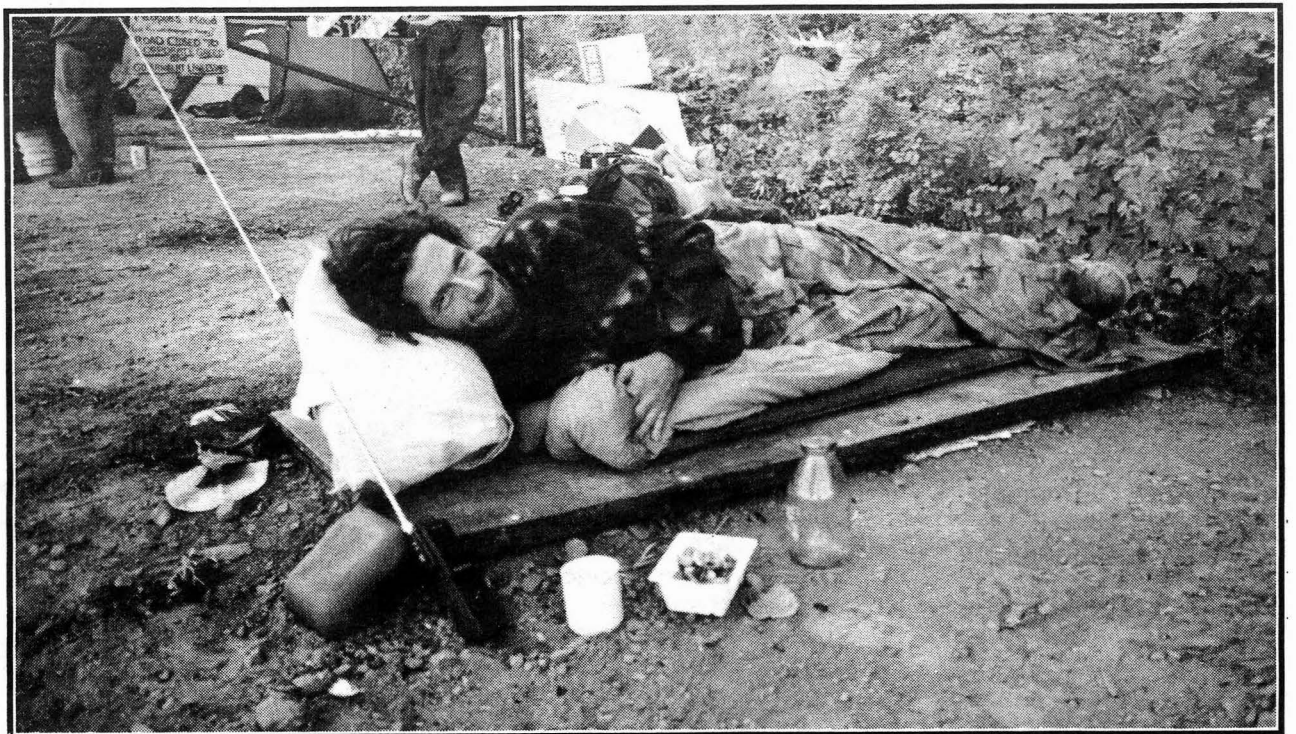
This here ditch is at least three feet deep and spans the width of the road.

The released sale units comprised nine million board feet of trees, of which some half a million had been sold to Thomas Creek Timber of Lyons, Oregon. The purpose for this small sale was to determine the viability of the burned trees as sawtimber after four years of deterioration (for this you need half a million board feet?) while the project was held up in the courts. While the entire Warner creek salvage area is accessed by three roads, there's only one way in and one way out to the sold trees—Forest Service road 2408. This road winds up and around from Salmon Creek around the base of Squaw Butte up to Bunchgrass Ridge where the Warner fire swept up from the Salt Creek drainage and spilled over into the Kelsie Creek old growth, there to die out amongst the cool giants. On the ridgetops the grey ghosts whisper as squirrels squeak and hawks cry. The flowers grow in riots and the grasses ripple silver in the wide bunchgrass meadows. The rhododendrons have resprouted and flower among the smooth, dead branches of their parent stock, and the duff lies carpeted by a mat of fir seedlings. The wonder of the huge old snags is surpassed only by the amazement of great living survivors.

The topography of the area is steep and rugged, so the raw cutbanks of Road 2408 naturally deposit boulders and trees on the roadbed, while in places the downside slope of the road has eroded away. Those of us who have been up there have gotten the message loud and clear: Mama don't like that road. So like good girls and boys, we did what our Mama

WARNER CREEK: INJUNCTION FALLS, BARRICADES RISE

BY VIRGINIA PINECONE



Here's Mick, Warner Creek folk hero, lying locked down to the road with his arm through a hole in a steel fire door. His wrist is attached to a cement-filled barrel buried underground. Ingenious!

told us:

We ripped that sucker!

Now, enormous boulders form chest-high rock walls across Road 2408, its bed strewn with rubble. Trenches, some as deep as four feet and wide as five, breach the road, and sections have been undermined, collapsing the edges and rendering them unsafe for vehicles. The gate, installed for the express purpose of keeping the public from seeing the Warner Creek burn, is still locked—only now the lock is ours, topped off by a bouquet of wildflowers. Tree-sit rigs, tripods and lockdowns of every description are in place, awaiting the onslaught. Logging helipads have been obstructed by positively festive balloon and yarn weavings (speaking of helicopters, the press even sent one up to find our basecamp in the forest, so strong was their lust for hot action shots).

On September 10, we put bodies on the line and began a continuous lockdown in front of the gate. Since that date, activists have been bolted down into the road while lying over a steel door, while others have locked to the gate. We've been visited by hip-holstered hunters who appeared upset over our closure, but after they learned it was Freddie who was keeping them out, they came around and agreed to support Oregon's anti-spraying, anticlearcutting ballot initiative, and exchanged phone numbers with the protesters. The Forest Service showed up with a road grader, but the lockdown prevented them from moving past the gate. So they turned the machine around and went away. They also came up in a law enforcement team and videotaped the protesters, warning that they might have to prosecute. Oooh.

Each day the Forest Service thinks it can wait us out, or is delayed, or is involved with destroying Sugarloaf (see page 6), is a day in which our road restoration lengthens: a half mile, two miles, more. Folks, we have mobilized, and we want you. Heck, we have Oregon governor Kitzhaber's blessing; he says we should "raise a hue and cry," we deserve lots of credit, and that our actions "are well within the parameters of what we will accept in this country." So come on out: One hundred people aren't enough—two hundred aren't enough. Not till a thousand people are in former Forest Service road 2408 with pick, shovel and prybar will we be somewhat mollified. We won't crack a grim smile until

people are perched in platforms, swinging from trees and crowning tripods all over the place. We won't be satisfied until they have to send convoys of bulldozers with armed Freddie-cop escorts for each faller who wants to get in or out. We won't be pleased until they have to send in the National Guard to ensure that the trees get out of Warner Creek. And we won't be happy until the forest destroyers give up, ashamed, and go away. In order to do this we need you. If you aren't already up to your neck in some campaign to save the wild, GET YER BUTT OUT HERE!

Here are some numbers:

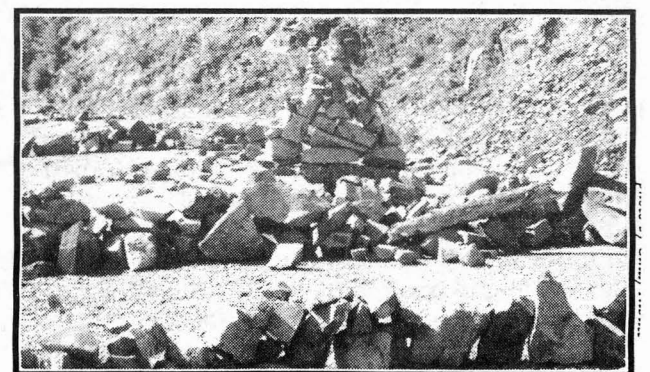
Southern Willamette Earth First! message hotline: (503) 343-7305. Transportation to and from Eugene, Oregon: (503)-686-6761.

Here are some of our needs:

Cash donations, tools, bodies, communications equipment (cell phones, walkie-talkies), video cameras, schoolbuses, placards and paint and markers, climbing gear, backhoes (and maybe some junk cars and major appliances).

Here's how to get to Warner Creek:

From Eugene, OR, take highway 58 east to Oakridge (exit number 188 from I-5). Go through Oakridge to



Piles of rocks fill Forest Service road 2408.

the other (east) side of town and turn left on Salmon Creek Fish Hatchery Road, just after Dink's store on the left. Go about a mile, cross the tracks and come to a T. Turn right onto Forest Service Road 24 (paved). Go about five miles to Squaw Butte Road, FS 2408 (you'll see a sign on left). Turn right, go over a bridge and drive six miles to road 280. Turn left there. Drive about a mile and a half until you see your first left. Take it. Drive for another couple miles until you see another left turn. Take it—you're at basecamp.

At base camp we will feed you and put you to good use. Whatever you are prepared to give, you are needed. And remember:

NOT ONE BLACK STICK!

The Court Docket

ROD CORONADO IMPRISONED

In August a Michigan state judge sentenced Rod Coronado to 57 months in prison and 2.5 million dollars in restitution for raids claimed by the ALF in 1991 and 1992.

Rod was indicted by a federal grand jury in July 1993 for Animal Liberation Front (ALF) actions against Michigan State University. He was captured last September by federal and state officials after an exhaustive two year hunt and was held for three months awaiting approval for bail (a total of three hearings). In late Spring he decided to take the plea bargain being offered, and in return would not be forced to testify against ALF activists in further investigations.

Rod pleaded guilty to one count of aiding and abetting an arson (for the MSU raid), one count of theft and destruction of an historical artifact (a cavalryman's journal). For more information about Rod's case see *EF! Journal*, Eostar 1995. You can also expect to see an article from Rod in an upcoming issue.

For the next six months Rod is in a holding facility in Arizona awaiting transfer to a federal prison. He reports that he can see Mount Graham from his cell, and he is allowed to spend most of his time outside.

You can write Rod at 03895000 FCI, RR #2 Box 9000, Safford, AZ 85546. He can only receive paperback books sent directly from bookstores or publishers. Donations can be sent to the Rod Coronado Support Committee, 2530 Berryessa Road, PO Box 820, San Jose CA 95132. For more information call the hotline at (408) 235-1504.



PAUL WATSON VS CANADA

On September 12, the Canadian government took on Paul Watson concerning federal charges related to Sea Shepherd actions in 1993. Paul is facing two counts of mischief and one count of endangering the life of his crew for stopping Spanish and Cuban vessels from fishing endangered turbot off the coast of Canada. Each mischief charge carries a possible life sentence, and the endangerment charge carries another possible ten years.

Ironically enough, Paul is being criminally charged for defending the survival of turbot, a species of fish that the federal government went to battle at the high seas for. Earlier this year, Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin gave the orders for Canadian authorities to board a Spanish vessel and arrest its Captain at gun point for illegally fishing the turbot off the Grand Banks in Eastern Canada. The Sea Shepherd crew only pursued the vessels, whereas the Canadian government decided to stop the illegal fishing by firing upon, ramming and forcibly capturing the Spanish vessel. Look for an update in the next issue of the *Journal*.

If you can help cover legal costs or need more information, contact The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, 3107A Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292; (310) 301-7325, fax (310) 574-3161.

Send letters of protest to:

Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Rm. 311-S Centre Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0A6; (613) 992-4211; fax (613) 941-6900/6905.

Brian Tobin, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E6; (613) 993-0999; fax (613) 990-7292.

Grand Jury Defeated on the East Coast

Activists on the East Coast have successfully fought off an attack by federal prosecutors to harass them through the use of grand juries—the same ones that have been used to disrupt animal and environmental activists since 1992.

Agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) visited employers and landlords in Syracuse in recent months in an attempt to discredit activists from the Animal Defense League (ADL), which has been very involved in anti-fur and anti-factory farming civil disobedience campaigns in several cities in New York and Virginia.

The key to winning, according to the activists, was the decision to fight the subpoenas issued to them, rather than just "give in." The activists faced jail for not cooperating. Instead of cowering to intimidation they went public; issuing press releases and holding conferences. Protests were held at the federal building challenging the constitutionality of federal grand juries and actions of ATF agents.

The Activist's Civil Liberties Committee, a project of the National Activist Network, secured the *pro bono* services of civil rights attorney Joseph Heath. Heath filed numerous briefs challenging the subpoenas, claiming that they were meant to harass activists because of their political beliefs.

Assistant US Attorney Elizabeth Riker admitted that finger prints at the scene of the crime were insufficient to match any suspect, and she was withdrawing her demand for prints from ADL activists Chris Cary and Jonathan Rieth.

Activists in at least seven other states have been similarly harassed by federal grand juries, which have yielded only one arrest. Hundreds of activists have been subpoenaed under the menacing ruse of "criminal investigation."

The best advice for activists confronted by extralegal government attacks is to remember that the goal of the attack is to disrupt and break the movement. And, because of that, political activists should never cooperate with these abusive "investigations".

For more information about defending yourself from illegal government attacks, the ACLC can be reached at (916) 452-7179 or by writing PO Box 19515, Sacramento, CA 95819

— NATIONAL ACTIVIST'S NETWORK

LEONARD PELTIER APPEAL

Leonard Peltier has filed a request to reopen his appeal with the Eighth Circuit Court. Defense attorneys have discovered that a mistake in the trial record may have led the three-judge panel into error.

Peltier, an American Indian Movement activist, is currently serving two life sentences for the deaths of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in 1975.

Before a Grand Jury, a witness had given testimony that placed Peltier near the agents at the time they were killed. The witness recanted at the trial, testifying that he had been coerced by the FBI to lie. But the recantation never got into the trial record, and the resulting misconception was not corrected by either Peltier's lawyers or the government.

Send letters urging clemency to President Clinton, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500.

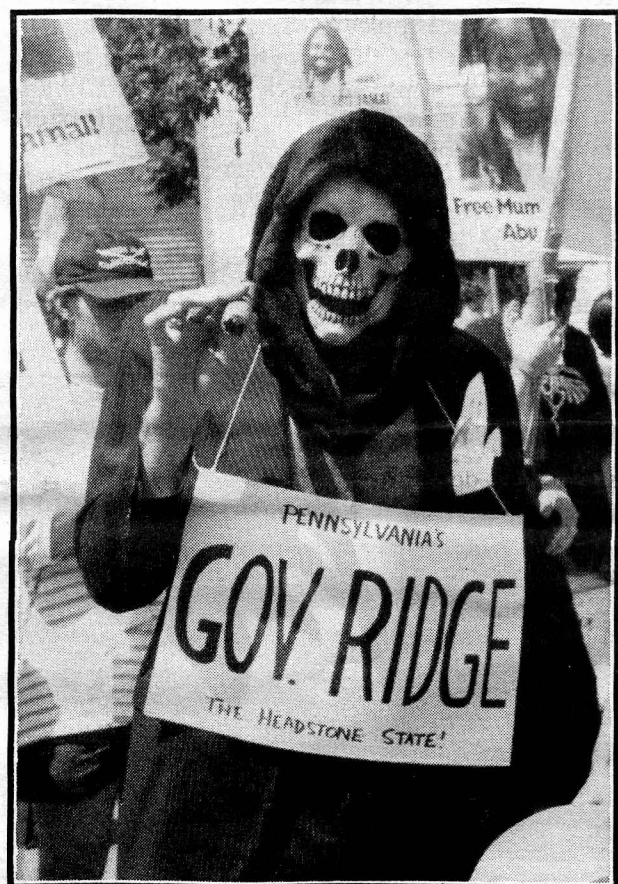
For current information on Leonard Peltier and how you can help contact, The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee at PO Box 583, Lawrence, KS 66004 or call (913) 842-5774.

Prisoner's addresses are in the directory on page thirty-nine each issue of the *EF! Journal*.

MUMIA ABU JAMAL LIVES

When Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Ridge signed the death warrant for Mumia Abu Jamal on Friday, June 2, 1995, he couldn't have imagined the public fury that would erupt. Mumia was convicted in 1982 of killing a police officer after a trial chock-full of misconduct and questionable tactics on the part of the prosecution. At the time Mumia was a reporter and MOVE supporter. (For more info on the history of the case see the Lughnasadh 1995, *EF! Journal*.)

Activists from across the country pulled together in a barrage of support actions. A series of banners were dropped, or held, across the country—most notable of which was dropped on July 31 in Pittsburgh. Activists dropped a 40-foot banner for rush hour facing the county jail. The activists were arrested; however, after they were released by the university police, they retrieved their banner from a nearby dumpster and hung it again for evening rush hour.



Governor Ridge of Pennsylvania in a rare daylight appearance

Things also heated up at the Governor's Conference that was held in Burlington, VT. The four day event drew governors from across the States, the president and activists from up and down the East Coast. By the end of the conference police had made 24 arrests, security guards' nerves were shot, and activists sent a clear message to the president and Governor Ridge, "FREE MUMIA NOW!"

In August, Mumia's death warrant was rescinded indefinitely, pending a new appeal.

For more info on Mumia or MOVE contact POB 19709, Philadelphia, PA 19143.

And Don't Forget ...

Lise Olsen is still in jail for an anti-fur billboard alteration she did in 1992. She was sentenced in 1994 to four years on a bogus arson conviction. Lise Olsen, Political Prisoner, B48426, PO Box 5001, Dwight Prison, Dwight IL, 60420

Since February of this year, Jim Chambers has been sitting in custody awaiting trial for charges stemming from the UK Road Wars. Jim is charged with taking a sledgehammer to a couple of bulldozers one night when he was feeling frustrated.

Jim Chambers, PV2504, HMP Pentonville, Caledonia Road, London N7, England

Cove/Mallard

Tripods, Donuts and Wet Cement

BY JAMES BARNES

When you want the Forest Service's attention, sometimes you just gotta go see 'em where they live. Well this summer, the kids came down from camp in Dixie, Idaho, and told those Freddie's just exactly what they thought of their plans to destroy the rich and wild Cove and Mallard roadless areas on the edge of the River of No Return Wilderness.

Happy Holidays

August 17 was the fourth annual Wild Rockies Wilderness Day, so during the celebrations some 40

Perce National Forest to glad-hand the locals at an open house when a bunch of grubby protester-types attempted to come in and give him a letter detailing illegalities with the Cove/Mallard sales. At that, the open house closed up real fast so the protesters, upset, were naturally forced to walk around in salmon costumes and climb up on the roof until they were arrested. One person was arrested for walking. Nobody's really sure why.

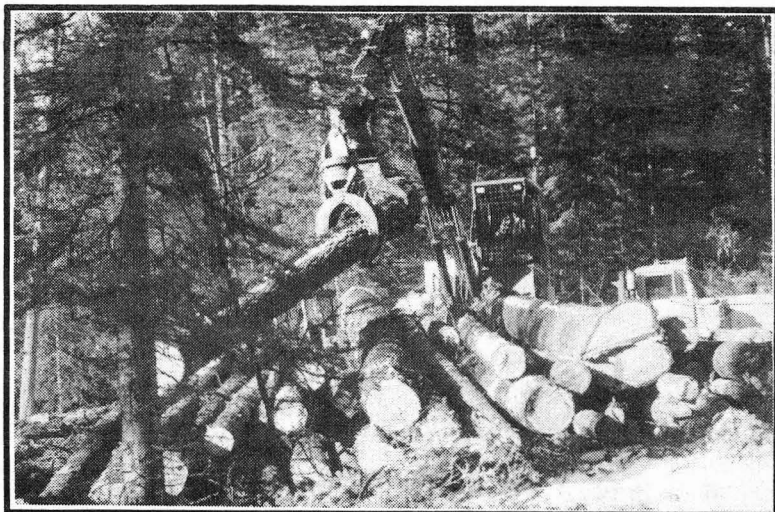
Hal Salwasser was annoyed with the Earth Firsters, saying in an interview with *Lewiston Morning Tribune* reporter Kathy Hedberg, "It's unfair some of them choose to put themselves in harm's way and stimulate other people to talk about violent acts." Condescending, isn't he? Also annoyed was the *Idaho Free Press*, which chided the Forest Service for overreacting to the protesters and canceling the open house—you know, democracy and all that.

Arrestees from the day's events were sent to Federal Court in Coeur d'Alene, ID, for arraignment as the usual magistrates in Boise were absent. There they giggled and sniggered and poked one another in the courtroom until poor Magistrate Cynthia Imbrogno became so flustered and offended she lost her temper and barked, "There is nothing funny going on here. This is very serious to me and this should be serious to you." She then threatened that the protesters might have to stay after court, so they settled down. No gum chewing was reported.

Make it Set

"Intact ecosystems, without clearcuts, are a rapidly declining resource on our public lands. Trying to preserve them is worth getting a little concrete on your hands." So said Captains Kirk and Picard on August 29. The two activists stopped road building and logging for three hours. They had hoped to stop it for longer than that, but no such luck. They locked themselves

through plastic pipe in 55 gallon drums full of cement and gravel dug into the Jack road... only, ah, the concrete didn't set. So when the Freddie's showed up they quickly realized the two weren't attached to anything but mush. The captains were slurpily yanked out and sent to the pokey in Moscow, charged with the usual closure violations and road obstruction. Their trial is set for October 17.



An ignoble deed—Shearer Lumber piling the corpses.

Cove, Cove, Mallard & Mallard Have Fun

Nez Perce Forest Supervisor and full-time Timber Beast Mike King has been transferred out of the Nez Perce office. We don't know if this had anything to do with the following actions, but...

On August 2, Cove and Mallard II decided to pay a visit to the Red River Ranger District. Armed with three demands, a chain and a lock, they rushed into the office to find Ranger Ed Wood in a meeting. The Freddie's rushed... limbs flailed... Unable to lock together, the two fell limp to the floor.

Secretaries shrieked and moaned, "This is so juvenile!" as Cove, or maybe it was Mallard, attempted to dialogue with Ed. Ed crept back to his meeting.

"Ed Wood, we just want to talk to you. We have a few specific requests." A buzzing white silence was his only response.

"We're polite!" insisted Cove. "We're not leaving until you guarantee us a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement! We want fish in our streams, not sediment! Come out here, Ed Wood!"

But the dialogue never happened. Ed refused to read Cove's letter or Mallard's list of demands, or, uh, vice versa. "They tried to read from a piece of paper, but I didn't listen," he proudly said later.

So they took them to Grangeville and locked them away.

At the Nez Perce NF Supervisor's Office in Grangeville, two womyn posed as tourists and asked the receptionist for directions to a wilderness trail and to use the restroom. Little did they know that Cove was hiding a heavy chain under her sweatshirt and Mallard was concealing a padlock. Sporting t-shirts that read "No More Roads," and "Save Cove/Mallard," the two found Mike King's office and locked together in his secretary's quarters.

Supporters also were inside the building yelling "Save Cove/Mallard!" and running through the halls [a demerit offense] while Freddie's scrambled around screaming "Secure the perimeter!" Back to back, Cove and Mallard barged through the door, past the "do not disturb" sign. They told King he was fired and could go home. To their glee, King already had the media there and was in the middle of an interview. After they presented the supervisor with a list of demands, he set them aside and told them to leave. If he had read the list, he would have realized they weren't leaving until the demands were agreed to in writing. So down they sat and locked arms. In an effort to rescue the interview, King briefly dialogued with the womyn about their concerns before they were arrested and the reporter was kicked out of the office.

None of the Coves and none of Mallards had really asked for much; just three simple demands: 1) A supplemental EIS, including a reassessment of old growth and a resurvey of threatened and endangered species; 2) Baseline data on all nine main streams in the sale areas; and 3) A halt on all logging and road building until the above demands are met.

So far, the demands have not been met.

Cove I and Jeff Taylor and Cove II, and maybe a Mallard or two, all contributed to this tale, which was compiled with apologies by Darryl Echt.

Cove/Mallard Timber Sale Plan

Miles of new road to be constructed: 145
Number of clearcuts: 200
Amount of timber: 81,000,000 board feet
Years required for completion: 6

Cove/Mallard In Progress

Miles completed: 20
Clearcuts completed: 12
Board feet removed: 5,000,000
Years expired: 4

to 50 demonstrators equipped with coffee and donuts headed down to the Jack Creek logging road, ready to share their breakfast and spread the good word. When they got there two of the activists got up in tripods; one sitter stayed up for over nine hours. Two others chained themselves to the tripods' legs and eight more lay down on the road. "What am I going to have to do, shoot you all?" exclaimed an exasperated security guard. During the day three gunshots were fired in the protesters' general direction. Road work shut down for the day, presumably in the spirit of the holiday. Twelve people were arrested on federal charges of closure violations and road obstruction.

Activists also sent a fax to Jack Ward Thomas, Chief of the Forest Service, demanding that the Cove/Mallard project be canceled. The fax was signed by 60 organizations, including the Ancient Forest Bus Brigade, Greenpeace USA, Friends of the Earth USA, the Alliance for the Wild Rockies and the Ecology Center of Missoula, Montana.

On the same day in Grangeville, ID, three people were arrested on state trespassing charges when Earth Firsters went to see

Hal Salwasser, new regional forester for Region

1 (Northern Rockies) of the Forest Service. Some of you may recall that Salwasser was the guy behind New Perspectives, a late 80s Freddie PR campaign to soothe a public recently become aware of massive clearcutting by promising to leave a tree here and there. Hal's one of the New Bureaucrats; he's no Good Old Boy. He's slick, Washington savvy—a real team player. Anyway, Hal was paying a visit to the Nez



Breakfast buffet on the Jack road.

photo by Phil Nanas, Native Forest Council

If you live in the Northeast don't forget Ramon and Robert Hoyt's Cove/Mallard Roadshow, coming to a town near you from January through March. For details see the announcement p.

The Cove/Mallard video *Defending the Big Wild* is available for fifteen dollars from the Missoula Cove/Mallard Coalition office at 127 East Main St., Missoula, MT 59802; (406) 549-3978; Contact Cove/Mallard Coalition Base Camp at POB 8968, Moscow, ID 83843; (208) 882-9755.

Contact the Friends of Cove/Mallard Activist Orientation Center in Missoula at (406) 728-0867.

For a brief recorded "State of the Cove/Mallard Campaign" message, updated weekly, call (801) 379-8925 or (800) 889-5277 (emergencies only).

If you can't donate your body to Cove/Mallard, feel free to send money, chocolate, coffee, beer or granola. Are you wondering what to do with that old sleeping bag or those dated long johns? Don't call Goodwill; send them to: Last Wilderness Defense Fund, POB 9970, Moscow, ID 83843.

We use and appreciate every gift. Be creative. Remember, if you don't know where you're going CALL FIRST!



RED BAND TROUT— READY TO CHECK OUT

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation (BLF), of Boulder, Colorado, and Montana Conservationist Don Kern filed suit in Federal District Court July 20 against Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt for violating the Endangered Species Act. They say Babbitt failed to issue a ruling on the BLF's petition to list the Interior Redband Trout. The BLF contends that the species, considered to be a native Rainbow Trout subspecies, is biologically threatened in all of the Kootenai River drainage in northern Idaho and northwest Montana due to dangerously low population levels, continued habitat destruction from mining and logging, restricted range, hybridization resulting from introduced fish species, and inadequate government programs.

The ESA requires the Secretary to decide within 90 days of receiving a petition whether listing may be warranted and to initiate a comprehensive status review for the species. The finding is now *one year* overdue, prompting this lawsuit.

Only five known populations of native Redband Rainbow Trout exist, in the upper parts of the Kootenai and Yaak River drainages of the Kootenai National Forest. This represents about five percent of the trout's original range in the state of Montana.

Several factors imperil this fish. "The largest threat comes from non-native stocked fish that have hybridized most of the populations in the Kootenai River drainage," said Jasper Carlton, Director of the BLF. "When breeding occurs with these exotic competitors, the Interior Redband Trout loses its genetic purity. Continued hybridization weakens any chance for the eventual recovery of this native fish. [It] also faces threats to its habitat from destructive logging practices and ever-increasing mining activity in the Cabinet-Yaak ecosystem."

Bull trout, westslope cutthroat and the Kootenai River white sturgeon also face threats that presage the ecological degradation of this rich and unique river system. The best scientific evidence available suggests that an integrated, multiple species recovery effort is needed to help restore this imperiled ecosystem and ensure the continued survival of all these native fish.

Federal listing will not only give the species and its wild habitat a chance for long-term recovery but may also help to establish a reversal in the state of Montana's antiquated policies regarding the protection of aquatic ecosystems. It is essential that state and federal agencies now work cooperatively to restore the native redband, particularly in the major trout fisheries of the northern Rockies. Further delay in listing may mean the imminent demise of this inland native fish.

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of all native wild plants and animals, communities of species, and naturally functioning ecosystems. Based in Boulder, Colorado, the BLF continues to be at the cutting edge of legal efforts to protect imperiled species and their habitats.

Oregon Campaign for Sustainable Forestry

BY GARY KUTCHER

Oregonians for Sustainable Forestry (OSF) is calling on organizations and individuals throughout Oregon to help them in passing The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI). The SFI can help move Oregon's forest practices away from practices that promote destruction and greediness to forestland management programs that are conservative, sustainable and will provide long-term jobs for thousands of Oregonians.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative is a statewide ballot measure to prohibit clearcutting and chemical herbicide and pesticide use in forests across Oregon. The Oregon Secretary of State's office has approved a ballot title for the measure with the caption "Prohibits many present timber harvest practices, imposes more restrictive regulations." OSF will need to collect the 73,261 signatures of Oregon voters by July 1996 to qualify The Sustainable Forestry Initiative for the November 1996 ballot.

The initiative places rigorous restrictions on forest practices on private, state and federal lands across Oregon. The initiative requires anyone cutting trees on any acre of forestland in Oregon to leave at least "60 well-distributed trees that measure at least 11 inches diameter" in western Oregon and at least "35 well-distributed trees that measure 10 inches diameter" in eastern Oregon. Under the SFI, loggers must provide written plans that show compliance with the SFI. Citizens that know of failures to comply with the act can sue to force compliance. Those who prevail in such suits are to be awarded attorney fees and other damages. Currently, on state and private forestland, only four good-sized trees must be left per acre, and even this rule is rarely enforced by the Oregon Department of Forestry.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative tightens up the Oregon Forest Practices Act (the state law which regulates forest practices on private and state land in Oregon) and seeks to restrict forest practices on federal lands through the federal Clean Water Act. In addition to a ban on the practice of clearcutting, the measure prohibits use of chemical herbicides and pesticides on forestlands. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative is supported by many organic farmers and natural food stores since it could

T-BAG Blockades Incinerator Project

BY STEVE TAYLOR, BIG RIVER EARTH FIRST!

In opposition to plans to incinerate over 100,000 cubic yards of dioxin-contaminated soil at the former town of Times Beach, Missouri, the Times Beach Action Group (T-BAG) occupied the road leading into the project for over an hour on July 27. Times Beach, now a ghost town, has been central in the heated debate over both the toxicity and dangers of dioxin incineration. Times Beach was evacuated in 1982 because it and 26 other sites in Missouri were sprayed with dioxin-tainted soil in the early seventies.

The highly publicized event drew an army of law enforcement. St. Louis County tactical squad officers were strategically placed on a bridge leading to the site gate and on the rooftops of nearby government offices. State Patrol officers stood on standby in the nearby city of Eureka, and the local fire protection district was called to the site just in case "things got out of hand."

The morning of the action was inundated with live media reports of authorities preparing for T-BAG's arrival, and the possibility access to the area would be restricted to local traffic and contractors. The authorities options were limited, however; every core T-BAGer and member of the press was provided a copy of a permit for the "Taykowski" family barbecue in a park a thousand yards from the site.

With tensions running high on both sides, the rally kicked off a half-hour early with over a hundred participants. With drumming and walls of smoke, moon-suited radicals and local residents bannered and closed the road. Trucks and other vehicles foolish enough to attempt entrance to the site were turned away by protesters for an hour and a half.

Ten women and five men were apprehended as the crowd chanted "arrest the EPA." All were later released on their own recognizance pending application of warrant. [Ed note: *The County Prosecutor has since notified T-Bag that all 15 will be charged with misdemeanor trespass.*] The prisoners sweltered for over an hour after their arrest in the 95 degree heat in an unventilated transport vehicle somewhere in the Superfund site. The arrestees were also transferred from one transport vehicle to another, forcing them to stand on the contaminated site.

Several arrestees have since experienced difficulty with normal hand movement due to excessive force used by the freaked-out cops in securing restraining bands.

T-BAG promised to return, next time without warning. Meanwhile, public opposition against the project intensifies as the agencies involved become more desperate in their attempts to deceive the public as to the "safety" of the project.

For more information contact T-BAG at 50 Clarkson Center Suite 493, Chesterfield MO, 63017, (314) 391-5715. For legal support make checks payable to Citizens Against Dioxin Incineration (CADI).

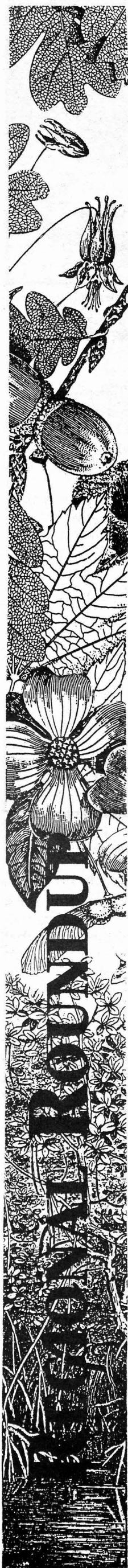


Abuses such as this Weyerhaeuser clearcut in central Oregon would be outlawed under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative

set a precedent for stronger restrictions of chemical spraying on agricultural lands in Oregon.

The Clinton Administration's Option 9 program allows for the cutting of as much as half of Oregon's old-growth ecosystems. Add to this inflated prices of timber, massive amounts of log exports, and an Oregon Department of Forestry still hanging on to worthless rules for habitat protection and we can see why clearcutting doubled on small woodlots in Oregon from 1992 to 1993! OSF believes that the Sustainable Forestry Initiative can help maximize a wide range of ecological uses of forestlands while providing much needed forest stewardship and restoration work in rural communities.

To help with this campaign or to get more information please contact Gary Kutcher at (503) 344-5406, or write to Oregonians for Sustainable Forestry at 454 Willamette Street Room 211, Eugene, OR 97401.



Humpbacks Hanker for Help

Glacier Bay Plan would increase vessels in whale habitat

A "Vessel Management Plan" for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, now out for public comment, spells further trouble for the area's humpback whales. The plan would increase cruise ship visits by 72 percent, and has triggered demands for the same increase for other vessels.

Glacier Bay proper is an especially important and productive summer feeding area for endangered humpback whales. Although protected under the international whaling moratorium since 1965, humpbacks have not increased. Researchers suspect one reason the population has not recovered is disturbance by increased vessel traffic—including whale-watching boats—in the near-shore areas the whales rely on for breeding and feeding.

In recent years use of Park waters by humpback whales has declined, as have birth rates. These adverse trends have coincided with increased vessel traffic. By 1988, NPS had increased the number of all types of vessels to the maximum quotas allowed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which specified that the quotas could be maintained provided the number of whales returning each year stayed at 22 or above. But while whale visits have been falling below that level (except in 1992), the NPS has not cut back the vessel quotas correspondingly.

Availability of the whales' food supply may be a major factor, but scientific uncertainty surrounds its possible role in the decline in whale use of the bay. The National Marine Fisheries Service says it "...cannot rule out the hypothesis that some humpback whales may avoid the area due to vessel traffic." It

urged the Park Service to "take a conservative approach in all management actions that may affect humpback whales."

When NMFS set the current ceiling on vessel quotas, it did so on condition that humpback use of the bay remained stable or increased. Now, because whale use and reproductive success has declined over the last 7 years, a roll-back to pre-1988 levels is in order, even given scientific uncertainty as to the exact cause or causes of the alarming whale trends.

Alternative 4 of the Vessel Management Plan comes closest to meeting NMFS's "conservative approach." It would reduce seasonal entries of cruise ships (to 92), tour boats, and charter and private boats. Alternative 4 also has a year-round closure of the park's 5 saltwater wilderness areas—amounting to just nine percent of total park waters—to motorized vessels. This would provide the highest degree of security for sensitive wildlife and fulfill the intent of the Wilderness Act for these unique waters.

Alternative 4, however, fails to establish four new "whale waters" (whale concentration areas) where almost all vessels would be required to stay in mid-channel or one nautical mile from shore. And, as with all alternatives, it arbitrarily exempts commercial fishing vessels.

Letters, faxes and phone calls are needed on behalf of the humpback whale, other wildlife and wilderness values of Glacier Bay.

Please urge the Park Service to adopt Alternative 4 for the vessel management plan, but modified to include commercial fishing vessels and to designate

the five whale waters. Write Robert D. Barbee, Alaska Field Director National Park Service, 2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage, AK 99503, phone (907) 257-2690, fax (907) 257-2533.

For further information, contact the Alaska Office of the Sierra Club, 241 E. 5th Ave, Anchorage AK 99501, phone (907) 276-4048, fax (907) 258-6807, e-mail jack.hession@sierraclub.org



Shawnee Activists Halt Illegal Logging

BY SHOUKA

On July 31, Shawnee Earth First! and elements of Katúah Earth First! successfully halted a covert and illegal timber sale in the Cripps Bend area of the Shawnee National Forest. The EF!ers actually hugged the trees about to be cut, stopping the sale. The cliché tactic worked due to the lack of a closure order and the absence of law enforcement personnel capable of hiking the rough terrain. The action allowed the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE) to secure a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO). The action also prevented the pending RACE lawsuit from becoming moot as was the Forest Service's intention.

The sale was detected by Katúahans accidentally camping on the entrance to the sale area. As one put it, "We were spending the night at Cripps Bend on our way home when we awoke to loggers, skidders and the Forest Service asking us to move our truck so they could begin logging." As it was still early by Katúah standards, and our comrades were groggy and highly outnumbered, they complied and drove to a phone to alert the locals and call in reinforcements. Shawnee EF! mobilized and arrived on the scene of the crime shortly thereafter. Together, the combined team confronted the logging crew. One member of the

team ordered the crew to halt their activity and placed herself between the trees and the chainsaws. Once the other members of the team saw that their comrade's legs in fact were not sawed off by the loggers and that the tactic worked, they took up their respective positions. After an hour or two of following the loggers around and hugging targeted trees, the loggers gave up and the activists escorted them from the woods.

The following day a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) was issued for ten days. Since that time the Judge granted two more extensions on the TRO, but sadly, on September 12 the TRO ran out as the judge sided with the US Forest Service. Currently there is no closure order on the sale area, and the logging company stated they will not begin cutting until an enforced closure order is in effect.

There is a base camp set up at Cripps Bend to protect the area while RACE members work on an appeal or retrial of their case in the courts. Cripps Bend is smack dab in the middle of a large, contiguous canopy that is the last Illinois holdout of neotropical migratory songbirds, Indiana bats and bobcats, to name just a few of the sexier critters in need of your help. If you are interested in participating in this battle by coming to the base camp, sending donations, etc., contact Shawnee EF! at (618) 549-7387.

RETURN OF THE LOBO:

The Southwest's second chance

BY ROBERT HASSINGER

On June 21, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued a draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) concerning the reintroduction of the Mexican wolf within its historic range in the Southwestern United States. This document is the product of years of tedious litigation and relentless pursuit of a biodiverse ecosystem.

The Mexican wolf is one of the smallest subspecies of the North American gray wolf. It once roamed the Southwestern parts of North America, ranging from central and northern Mexico to western Texas, southern New Mexico and central Arizona. The wolf in this land was known as the lobo.

Southwestern ecosystems were intact prior to the 1880's, when Europeans populated the continent. The invaders overhunted ungulate populations, paving the way for what was to be the Southwest's most noxious and deleterious use of the land: cattle ranching. Its natural quarry depleted, the wolf preyed upon livestock. This fueled the US government to sanction an all out effort to eradicate the wolf from the Southwest. The wolf was so hated that they were not only hunted, trapped, shot, and poisoned but mutilated, burned alive, and dragged behind horses by their hind legs until dead. By the mid 1900's the wolf was essentially eliminated from the Southwest.

In 1976 the Mexican wolf was listed as an endangered species by the FWS under the Endangered Species Act (Act). This promoted conservation of the wolf by a government that had attempted to destroy the animal incessantly a few years before.

In 1979 the Mexican Wolf Recovery Team was formed by the FWS, the main goal of which was "to conserve and ensure the survival of [the] Mexican wolf; by maintaining a captive breeding program and re-establishing a viable, self sustaining population of at least one hundred Mexican wolves in the middle to high elevations of a 5,000 square mile area within the Mexican wolf's historic range." Currently there are nineteen facilities in the US and Mexico breeding Mexican wolves.

A goal of this project is to establish four packs of wolves into the proposed areas by the year 2000. The Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area is the primary recovery zone. The secondary recovery zone encompasses the primary but is extended throughout the Apache National Forest.

The wolves are classified as a "non-essential, experimental" population under section 10(j) of the ESA. This amendment provides a loophole which allows exceptions to the ESA language that prohibits the "taking" of an endangered species. With this status the wolves can be relocated or killed if problems occur, such as livestock depredations or roaming outside the proposed area.

Rick Bass best summed up the situation of the wolf in the West when he said "There is a debt to be paid, and it is in the wolf's favor. We owe the wolf a huge payment for the misery we exacted in developing and taming the dry rangelands of the West into dusty factories of meat." The wolf needs our help! Here is what you can do:

- Submit pro-wolf comments supporting Option C, which fully protects the wolves under the ESA, by October 31 to US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mexican wolf EIS. P.O.Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

- Write letters to the editor in your local newspaper calling for reintroduction of the Mexican wolf.

For further information on how to help the wolf, please call the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity at (505) 538-0961.

Hyundai Threatens Oregon Wetlands

BY MICHELLE STEWART

On June 5, 1995, an application was made to the Army Corps of Engineers for permits to fill wetlands and build a 1.3 billion dollar semiconductor plant in Eugene, Oregon. When the project was announced by the city planner, it was billed as a "done deal," so before the public had a chance to think twice about Hyundai, the pace was already being set for a forced acceptance and speeded development time.

So, let's back up here a bit. Though the application for permits was made on June 5, as early as February members of the Eugene City Council were being preened and tested to see how they would respond to the plant—laying the groundwork to assure there would be support when the proposal was announced. When the application was put forth, Hyundai executives stated that they wanted to break ground on the site by August 10. That's right, in less than two

months they wanted all logistical problems dealt with—public process be damned.

The opening of a new industrial plant may seem commonplace in the US, but this plant would be located in the Willow Creek Industrial Park, otherwise known as the Willow Creek wetlands complex. The site is habitat to both the imperiled western pond turtle and the Fender's blue butterfly, which is awaiting a federal listing under the Endangered Species Act.

When Hyundai and the City of Eugene realized that wetlands development would not be received well by the public, they found a simple and clear solution: Hyundai hired former Governor Neil Goldschmidt to lobby for the plant, and the city hired a pricey Portland PR firm. Together they came up with this: "All efforts will be made to minimize the plant's impacts on our site and prevent impacts to adjacent or downstream natural resources."

Well, let's just take a look at that for what it's worth:

- Hyundai would like to develop Eugene's last natural wetlands. The mega-project will be a three phase venture, with the first phase destroying 30 acres. To insure they don't "impact the site" they are going to fill and pave a 1,400-space parking lot over the wetlands. Hyundai detailed its idea of mitigation for this enormous project in a one-page leaflet, three quarters of which was PR. Their mitigation plan is a 70-foot-wide drainage corridor and not much more.

- The plant is being built with no Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), no biological or scientific studies and no plans to do any of the above. Hyundai was offered sites in ten other major urban centers in the US, none of which was on a wetlands complex (and none of which they pursued).

- Both the city and Hyundai have made the public comment period a living hell, with most documents only available through the Freedom of Information Act.

- Hyundai has yet to release its list of toxins, chemicals and emissions expected from the plant; estimates run at two million tons of air pollution per year. Toxics information is supposed to be public record, but the lists will not be available until after construction has begun.

- Hyundai is getting a three-year property tax break of 27 million dollars. The City of Eugene is accommodating the transition by supplying the electricity and road improvements for free. This loss in revenue should make the citizens who want the jobs in Eugene question what the benefits of this project really are.

- Hyundai has been continually rewriting its plans, passing them off as science and misrepresenting proposal changes as authorized by the city. To "counter," the city contracted a consultant (one very familiar with semiconductor plants) to advise the city on Hyundai's little schemes. The question here is whether he reports to the city before or after he picks up his check? He is being paid by Hyundai to work for the city.

- Hyundai claims no permanent ecological impacts, yet the plant would create 9.5 million gallons of waste water each day, extracted directly from the Willamette River. Where does this waste water end up? Well, no one (not even Hyundai) knows. The company refuses to look into recycling its water, which would reduce this impact by 40 percent. Local residents who drink from wells fear they will eventually be drinking "computer water"... not all too tasty.

Meanwhile, the Corps is "considering" requiring an EIS, and opposition to the plant is slowly building. The impacts on the area are far-reaching and could spell the end for the turtles, the butterflies and the wetlands complex. Please voice your concerns to Hyundai Electronics America, 166 Baypoint Parkway, San Jose, CA 95134.



Gatherings Restricted in National Forests

On August 30, 1995, the Forest Service amended its regulations (36 CFR 251, 261) to require groups of 75 or more to obtain permits before gathering on national forest land. These new rules are apparently necessary to curb "significant adverse impacts on forest resources," protect public health and safety, and to keep pesky hippies out of the way of bonafide multiple abusers.

The Freddie's claim the regulations are "narrowly tailored to further significant government interest" based on the Supreme Court ruling that "protection of public lands for current and future generations is a significant government interest."

Permit applications must be submitted by

one responsible, upstanding, ID-brandishing representative at least 72 hours before the event. Smokey then has 48 hours to reject the application and send your organization packing. There's a whole list of new no-no's, which can be found in the current *Federal Register* on pages 45,258 through 45,295.

Turns out, if you go to the Round River Rendezvous next year on the national forest in Idaho and the Earth First! brigadier general has not secured the proper permits, you will clearly be in violation of the law of the land.

For more information, contact the Rainbow Family of Living Light at Peace Park/DC Crew, PO Box 27217, Washington, DC 20038; (202) 462-0757.

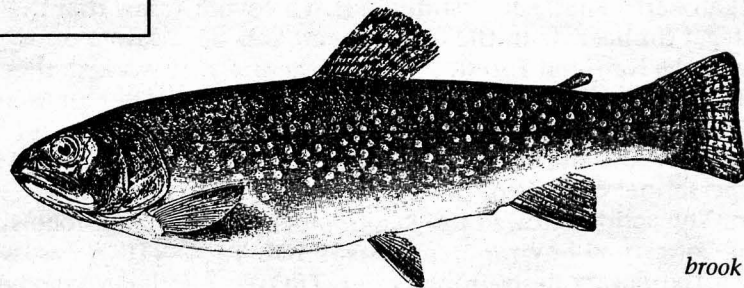
ESA Victory Prompts Backlash ...

continued from page 3

In their thrust to do away with endangered species protection, Representatives Young (AK) and Pombo (CA) prepared the Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act of 1995. This bill redefines "take" to exclude habitat modification on private land, overriding indefinitely the Court's decision in Sweet Home. It is also worded to exclude habitat modification occurring on public lands at the hand of government agencies. It greatly expands the Constitution's Fifth Amendment right to compensation if property is taken by the government, forcing landowners to be paid by the taxpayers if their land is devalued by as little as 20 percent because of regulations. It requires that the property be bought by the government if its value decreases by 50 percent or more. If the government cannot, or will not pay the landowner, the regulations would not apply to that piece of property.

The bill would require FWS to take into account scientific data submitted by industry when making listing decisions and would require that captive population numbers be considered when determining whether a species is endangered. The latter requirement ignores the large body of scientific evidence attesting to the value of wild populations.

Perhaps the two most chilling aspects of the Young/Pombo bill are that it would require a special act of Congress to protect genetically distinct populations of species, such as the Mt. Graham red squirrel, taking listing power



brook trout

away from Fish and Wildlife and placing it in the hands of the politicians. It would also require the establishment of a system of "National Biological Diversity Reserves" on our public lands which would be set up by Congress for the express purpose of conserving biodiversity. These reserves could encompass existing wilderness areas, national parks, etc. The catch is that all public lands outside the reserve system would be managed exclusively for resource extraction with no concern given whatsoever to endangered species protection.

If you thought the past twenty years of conservation battles have been ugly, you ain't seen nothing yet. We lost the fight to keep our environmental laws from being temporarily suspended; now we must try to keep them from being repealed entirely. Here's what you can do: Write your representative and tell them to speak out publicly against the Young/Pombo bill. Tell them you support the Supreme Court's decision in the Sweet Home case and believe in a strong Endangered Species Act.

Contact the Endangered Species Coalition at 666 Pennsylvania Ave SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 547-9009.

COUNCIL CANS CLAYOQUOT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rainforest Action Network's annual "Chatauqua" took place in August in the heart of Clayoquot Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island, BC. As various workshops and discussions took place, leaders of indigenous sovereign nations and North American environmental organizations began to identify common ground. After lengthy discussions the following declaration was made under the title of the Juh-Juh-Dids Council:

We declare a state of global emergency. We call for an immediate end to commercial logging in all remaining primary forests. We support indigenous sovereign nations. We support their opposition to the BC Treaty Commission and to the Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel Recommendations because we recognize that these processes have been sponsored by ecologically irresponsible corporations and the government they control. The blanket policies they have produced will adversely affect all life, waters and land in what is commonly referred to as British Columbia, and beyond.

The sovereign nations referred to in the declaration lie beyond the Canadian treaty frontier, meaning that their land was never sold or ceded to the colonial government. They believe in preserving their traditions and culture, and re-occupying the land and opposing any large-scale

industrial resource extraction. A respect for the land is entrenched deeply into the sovereign stance, as is a duty to defend the land. The Canadian Government installed a system of governance which relies on an elected band council, replacing the traditional hereditary chief system. The council, paid by the Canadian government itself, can negotiate treaties which effectively extinguish aboriginal rights and title to the land. The BC Treaty Commission referred to in the declaration administers such treaties.

The Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel is a government appointed panel which produced a wide range of recommendations for the ecosystem of Clayoquot Sound [see "No More Clearcutting in BC?" Lughnasadh, 1995 *Journal*]. Recommendations include: the reduction of clearcuts to approximately 10 acres, preservation of some old-growth characteristics and restoration of damaged and degraded ecosystems. While on the face of it they represent a small step in the right direction, the report still condones the logging of what little pristine wilderness is left. The wrong question was asked in the wrong place; the scientific panel was forced to consider what kind of logging should be done instead of *whether* or not any more logging

should be done. Small clearcuts will create a patchwork scenario. High winds funneling through the clearcuts will eventually blow down the buffer zones, resulting in larger devastated areas. Furthermore, smaller clearcuts mean that a larger land-base is needed by each logging company, thus forcing the Ministry of Forests to open-up more pristine areas for destruction.

Hereditary chiefs present during four days of discussions emphasized that the report is also flawed because it did not include full representation of all lives affected by the decision. From a sovereigntist perspective, the panel is yet another assertion of control over the land by the BC Government.

As Chief Ed Moody of the Nuxalk nation put it, "The strength of the whole situation is that you have true sovereigntists joined by true environmentalists, attacking a true issue. It's a precedent. That's the big message that has to go out to the sovereign community and the environmental community."

A follow-up meeting is planned for the fall equinox, where a mutual understanding and trust can be developed with a view to establishing protocols so participants may proceed carefully with respect for each other's parallel agendas.

Contact the Juh-Juh-Dids Council at (604)725-2115.

First Nation/Environmental Alliance Forces Interfor Retreat

continued from the front page

feet up in the trees of the Fog Creek drainage. Fog Creek is located on King Island, otherwise known by the Nuxalk as Ista. Platforms were hoisted up into a network of ropes, and eventually eight tree-sitters were established high in the trees directly in the path of Interfor roadbuilding operations.

Ray Morton, an archaeologist and one of two Nuxalk tree-climbers, said, "Two years of surveying archaeological sites in Nuxalk territory, watching

our land being destroyed by clearcuts, has changed me from stepping out of the way of logging trucks to stopping them."

Early on September 7, three days into the blockade, Interfor stated that anyone found in the area would be charged with trespassing under a newly granted Supreme Court injunction. Ed Moody, one of five Hereditary Chiefs of the Nuxalk Nation, replied, "Interfor's injunction is invalid. We are not trespassing. This is our land. Interfor are the trespassers. They are stealing our forests. The Nuxalk Elders, the Council and the Hereditary Chiefs have given their full support to the stand being made by the Nuxalk and FAN."

The blockade was filled with laughter, ceremony and song. Two days in a row, Interfor arrived at the work site only to be turned away by a peacefully determined group of protesters. The elders have had an especially inspiring presence at the blockade. Amanda Siwallace, 75, and Lucy Mack, 86, arrived the camp set on walking over a kilometer uphill to join the treesit protest. They laughed at the suggestion that a more accessible camp be set up for them: "We'll get up there if it takes until midnight!"

On September 9, fifteen Interfor workers arrived at the blockade site in an attempt to enforce their injunction. They were met by ten Nuxalk Nation traditionalists in ceremonial costume and 15 FAN activists. The Nuxalk stated that Interfor was the trespasser, on Nuxalk territory that has never been sold or ceded. They said the Canadian court has no jurisdiction over the area, and to emphasize the point burned the injunction in front of Interfor representatives. An attempt was then made to read the injunction to the protesters, upon which everyone burst into traditional Nuxalkmc

song. A second attempt to read the injunction was greeted with the same response.

The tense atmosphere surrounding native sovereignty issues has forced the federal and provincial governments into a delicate balance between public relations and law enforcement. The burning of the injunction led to an angry response on national television from the Attorney General and the dispatch of several RCMP officers to Fog Creek, to remind the blockaders of the gravity of their offenses and their potential consequences. Upon their arrival the RCMP were met by Nuxalk and Heiltsuk traditionalists who went beyond their long-standing disputes over claims to this area to stand together in asserting their sovereignty. In what may be an unprecedented gesture of recognition of that sovereignty, the RCMP removed their weapons at the request of the traditionalists and left them behind in their boat before setting foot on Ista.

The Victory

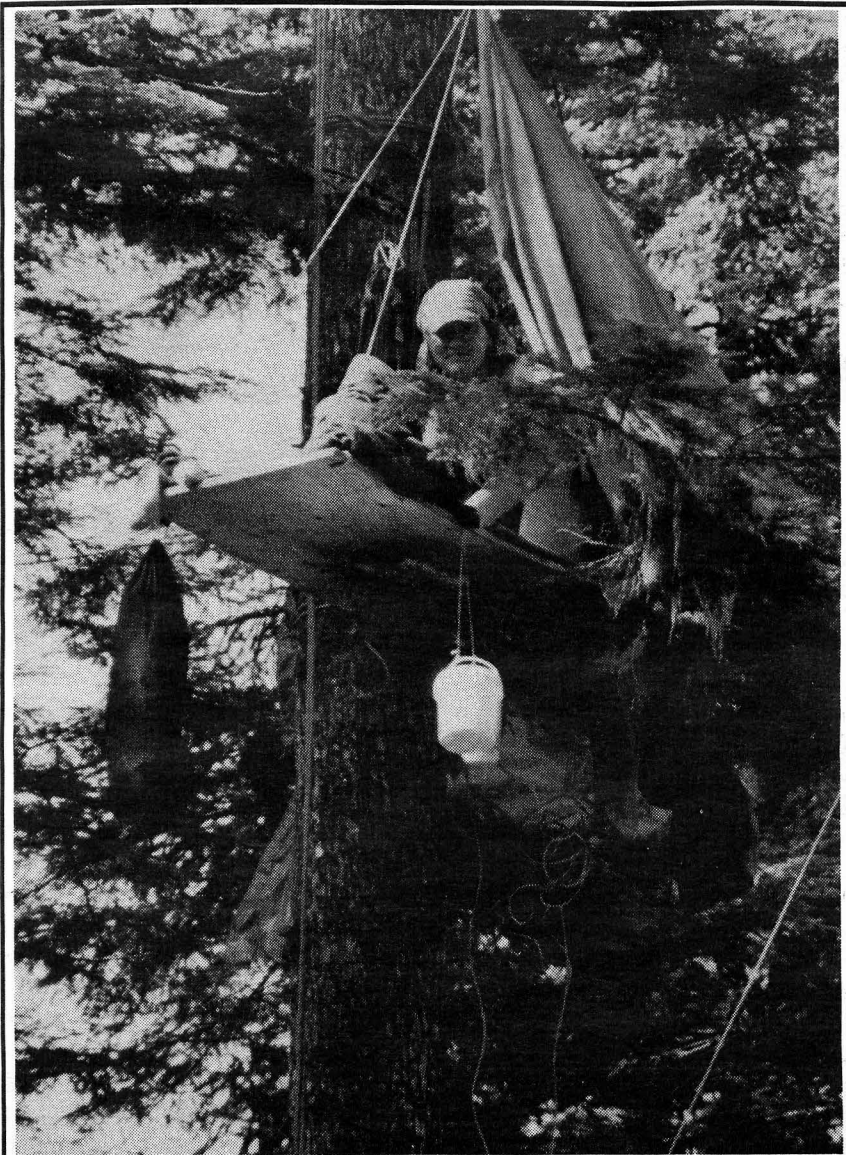
The blockade and the burning of Interfor's court injunction by the traditionalists unleashed a series of events leading to Interfor shutting down its operation on Ista. At 7am on September 16, an Interfor supervisor pulled up at the dock at Ista and asked permission from Hereditary Chief Ed Moody to remove Interfor's equipment and deactivate road building operations.

Interfor have neither lifted their injunction nor made a formal promise to keep the Fog Creek watershed intact forever. However, their forced retreat is certainly cause to claim victory—and to celebrate the power of the FAN/Nuxalk alliance.

Both the native traditionalists and FAN are quite adamant that this campaign is primarily about complete protection of the Great Coast Forest. The Nuxalk plan a permanent reoccupation of this area through the construction of a traditional structure which will serve as a foothold in the campaign to end all industrial logging in these ancient forests.

The struggle continues. FAN is moving to build a grizzly research platform, and laying plans for a canopy research station next spring. FAN will protest, and hopefully stop road building planned for early next year. Your help and support makes it possible to continue the campaign. They need a fax machine, a HI-8 videocamera, climbing gear, camping gear, CB radios (for the treesitters), a bigger boat (!) and \$\$\$.

Write to FAN, Box 625, Bella Coola, BC V0T 1C0 Canada, phone (604) 799-5800.



FAN activist perched high in the trees

photo by Kim Wolfson

Exploitation, Dissidence and the Wrath of the Crown

BY AMBER ALE

On July 4th, 15 of the 17 protesters arrested under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) at the HJ Banks opencast coal mining site in Garforth, England, had their first appearance in Court. The hearing was adjourned and future hearings may prove to be the focus of further protests against both the controversial trespass provisions of the CJA and against the proliferation of opencast mining.

The Criminal Justice Act

The Criminal Justice Act, which came into force in November 1994, is an omnibus bill with clauses on everything from criminal compensation schemes to the age of consent for male homosexuals. A significant portion of the Act has been interpreted as an attack on a range of alternative lifestyles typified by hunt saboteurs, road protesters and travelers.

Similar to new regulations restricting gatherings on public lands in the US, the CJA aggressively targets community assembly and leaves open the possibility of prohibiting gatherings. Trespass on private land is shifted from civil law to criminal law. Trespassing on open land with the intent of intimidating or impeding lawful activity is now a crime in and of itself — reminiscent of Idaho's Earth First! law. This sweeping legislation also expedites eviction and prosecution of squatters.

Activists and attorneys around England are resisting the Act with zeal—breaking CJA provisions blatantly and subsequently battling the law in court. Other activists are in violation of the Act by the sheer nature of their work. The increase in arrests is having an obvious toll on such vanguards as the Hunt Saboteurs.

Since it was introduced, over 200 people have been arrested under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act. Only 43 percent of those arrests have reached the courts, and only seven percent have resulted in conviction.

The HJ Banks Site

This site is the first in a series of increasingly large opencast sites around the small town of Garforth and first to become operational because a motorway is intended to be built over the site afterwards. Although local people oppose the schemes, legal attempts to block production have foundered on the UK government's insistence that

there is a presumption in favor of opencast mining (a simple move to undermine the mining unions, who draw their membership from the deep mines which are now closing down everywhere).

The HJ Banks opencast mine is expected to cause a leap in incidence of asthma due to particulates; an increase in heavy lorry traffic; release of greenhouse gases from plentiful, cheap coal; sterilization of fossil fuel reserves resulting from premature closure of deep mines; loss of wildlife and soil structure, and depletion of Garforth's mineral assets. Direct action against open cast mining is ongoing around the United Kingdom.

The Garforth 17 Action

A group of about 15 people gathered outside the HJ Banks site, then took the back route to where diggers had been seen working. The element of surprise was lost early—a large police presence and a helicopter clearly showed that they had been aware of the action for some time (probably a leaked press release). Nonetheless, the protesters were able to enter the site accompanied by four journalists, and two activists promptly pounced on a digger [*that's a machine, not a person—ed*] as others wrestled a dump truck to a standstill. The cops were able to hacksaw through the cheap bike lock holding one person to the machine, the digger's two occupants were dragged away in "quik kufs." Civil assault cases are being pursued against the police for using these rigid handcuffs which cause excruciating pain by cutting into the nerves of the wrist. Even the rather lame Police complaints authority have conceded that "quik kuffs" should only be used to restrain, not to torture a passive prisoner. Other demonstrators were pursued, captured and hurled in the back of the police van. The helicopter joined in the fun, coming in low over one activist fleeing for the fence. Within an hour everyone was off the site and settled down to 12 hours in police custody.

Two of the journalists, Ursula Wills Jones and Justin Cooke, were among those arrested and detained despite the fact that they were carrying press cards. They have received backing from the National Union of Journalists and the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom.

Lawyers are busy preparing for the expected January 16, 1996 trial. For more information, contact Leeds EF! by telephoning 0113 262 9365 or via EcoNet at: cornerstone@gn.apc.org.

DEEP McSHIT IN THE UK

BY DAN MILLS

The longest running libel case in British history is "the best free entertainment in London," according to a UK newspaper. It's the "McLibel" Trial, the mammoth legal battle between two unemployed activists (Helen Steel and Dave Morris) and the \$26 billion a year fast-food multinational, McDonald's. The case is based on a leaflet entitled "What's Wrong With McDonald's," produced by London Greenpeace in the mid-1980s. One hundred eighty witnesses are giving evidence in court about the effects of the company's advertising and the impact of its operating practices and food products on the environment, farmed animals, human health, the Third World and on its own staff. The trial began in June 1994 and will probably not finish before March 1996.

Since there is no right to legal aid in libel cases, Helen and Dave are representing themselves against the burger giant's team of top libel lawyers. Despite their lack of legal training, the cross examination skills they have acquired are proving very effective in cutting through the company's propaganda image to reveal the truth about its operations.

The Effects of Packaging on the Environment

The case has revealed a disturbing scheme by McDonald's to convince the public that styrofoam packaging was being recycled. Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Ed Oakley revealed in court that this PR ploy had absolutely no basis of truth.

In the US, McDonald's has abandoned the use of styrofoam packaging, in part because it is not biodegradable and saturates landfills. Oakley stated that there is "no landfill problem in the UK." Questioned as to whether he believes that there is no problem with dumping lots of McDonald's waste, he said "I can see [the dumping of waste] to be a benefit, otherwise you will end up with lots of vast, empty gravel pits all over the country."

When asked why McDonald's didn't make use of reusable plates and cutlery, Oakley replied "I do not think it would be as safe" and asserted that disposable packaging was more energy efficient and that "you would certainly pollute the air through cleaning and washing reusables. So, I think in balance take-away packaging is better." He admitted that the company had not seriously looked into reusables in the UK.

Destruction of Rainforests

Internal company documents, disclosed to Helen and Dave, were read to the court in which McDonald's admitted the purchase in the UK in 1983-84 of beef imported from Brazil. CPO Oakley denied the purchase of Brazilian beef for use in the UK was in breach of



McDonald's policy of not using beef which originated outside the European Union, saying "No, it was not. We still bought the hamburgers locally. We did not buy the ingredients locally."

David Walker (Chairman of McKey Foods, the sole supplier of McDonald's UK hamburgers) admitted that he had personally organized the direct import of the consignments of Brazilian beef for McDonald's UK in 1983-84. A letter from Mr. Walker to the seller of the beef, quoted in court, confirmed the authorization to import the beef.

McDonald's claim that they do not use beef from cattle reared on recently deforested land. However, in his statement, which has been read out during the trial, Ray Cesca (Director of Global Purchasing of the McDonald's Corporation) admits that when they opened stores in Costa Rica in 1970, they were using beef from cattle raised on ex-rainforest land, deforested in the 1950s and 1960s. McDonald's own definition of "recently deforested" is unclear and seems to fluctuate between 10 and 25 years or "from the time that we arrive... in a country" (Gomez Gonzales, International Meat Purchasing Manager of the McDonald's Corporation).

For updates on the trial, contact McLibel Support Campaign, 5 Caledonian Road, London N1 9DX, UK; phone and fax +44-171 713 1269; or, McLibel Support Campaign, PO Box 62, Craftsbury, VT 05826-0062, USA; e-mail dbriars@world.std.com.

RECLAIMING THE STREETS

BY ALEC SMART

On July 23, a loose coalition of people, coordinated by a radical city environmental group "Reclaim the Streets," occupied a major intersection in Angel, London. They then held a street party in protest against overuse of private motorcars.

The police had sealed off the exits of Kings Cross station, in anticipation of the action;

but a crowd of up to a thousand took the underground train to Angel, and swarmed out onto Upper Street. Within minutes they turned it into a vehicle-free zone. Banners were unfurled and stretched across the four lanes. A tonne of sand was dumped, creating a children's play area complete with paddling pool. Three tripods, with people at their apexes over six metres high, were erected to deter traffic at the northern and southern end of the now pedestrian-ised Upper Street. Food stalls, sound systems, a live rock band and

an armoured military vehicle with blaring sound system were installed at various points in the car-free zone.

Police vans, sirens wailing, screamed into Angel, but were unable to halt what had now developed into a public festival. Most people, myself included, found their way to the street party by following the hovering police helicopter.

Eight hours after the fun began, when most of the several thousand revelers had dispersed, a hardcore group of nearly 200 stayed to confront the riot police. Mayhem ensued. Numerous people were injured as

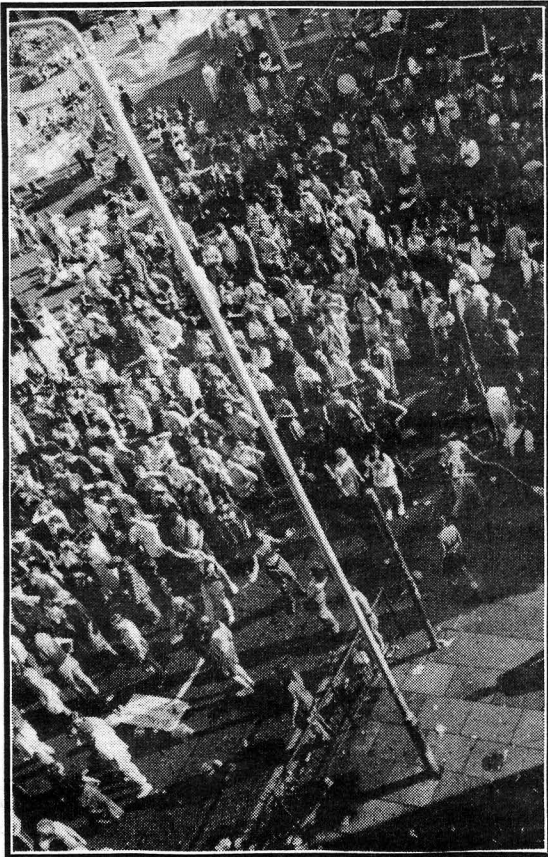


Photo by Alex Smart. Black, White & Green

the cops incited a riot they were paid to quell. One woman revealed that "[T]he cops were doing really petty things to try and wind us up—pinching people and squeezing nipples..." About 20 arrests were made.

Of the 22 road building schemes in Britain (due to have commenced by March 31, 1995), nine have been shelved as a result of pressure from environmentalists. Administrative complications and budgetary overspending have delayed another seven.

The treasury is now pressing for cuts of up to £200 million in the 1996 £1.8 billion roads program, a reduction of 14% in road spending; which also restricts maintenance operations.

In practical terms, this means delays in construction to regional town bypasses, motorway extensions (such as the M11 in London and the M66 in Manchester), and a three-tiered priority system applied to 320 new road schemes. The least important in this strata will be canceled.

The motor vehicle is the single biggest contributor to atmospheric pollution in Britain, implicated in respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Toxic emissions

include carbon monoxide (damages central nervous system), nitrogen dioxide (damages respiratory tract), and benzene (a cancerous hydrocarbon, used to replace lead in so-called "cleaner" fuel).

Reclaim the Streets staged their first successful block party on May 23rd, occupying Camden High Street in London for an afternoon. As the road wars continue to escalate in the UK, more frequent street reclamations seem imminent...

Since 1990, Members of Parliament have claimed £27,897,113 in expenses for car travel from public mone... but only £4,322,079 in expenses for rail travel [source: *Guardian*].

CYANIDE NIGHTMARE: THE OMAI MINING DISASTER

On August 20, the retaining wall of a tailings pond at South America's largest open pit gold mine failed. Four billion liters of cyanide laced waste water spewed into the Omai and Essequibo Rivers in Guyana over several days before the dam was plugged.

The catastrophe occurred 160 km south of Georgetown at the Omai Gold Mine, an international joint mining venture owned by Cambior Inc., of Montreal, Quebec; Golden Star Resources Ltd., of Denver, Colorado; and the Guyana Government.

In three days, waste water containing high concentrations of sodium cyanide and various heavy metals traveled over 80 km downstream leaving a wake of aquatic, terrestrial, and avian carnage. Guyanese health officials issued warnings to the region's 18,000 plus AmerIndians, farmers, loggers, and miners not to drink the water, eat the fish or other riverine life or allow their animals to drink from the rivers. The damage to the region's food supply extends to wild deer and hog which human inhabitants are dependent upon. As recent as May, 1995, cyanide leaked from the same mine into the Omai River, leaving thousands of dead fish in its wake. President Cheddi Jagan has declared the region a disaster area.

The mine is not held to the same standards as it would be if it were operated in the US or Canada, a situation which offers the incentive for such ventures in 'Third World' countries. The Mineral Policy Center, a Washington, DC-based mining reform advocacy organization, indicates four primary factors contributed to the atrocity: 1) Guyana does not have a comprehensive environmental protection act or mining regulations in place; 2) Mining activities are overseen by an underfunded, incapable government agency; 3) Environmental performance at the mine was dependent solely on the terms of a "contract" between the company and the government, and an "environmental impact statement" (EIS) prepared by the company in the absence of regulatory standards and public involvement; and 4) The government had an obvious conflict of interest serving as both investor and regulator of the venture.

Who's Involved?

1. **Omai Gold Mines Ltd.** is an international joint venture company which serves as the primary operator of the mine. The company began construction of the Omai mine in 1992. The mine reported producing 252,000 troy ounces of gold in 1994. The Omai Gold Mine is reported to be the largest gold producing mine in South America.

2. **Cambior Inc.** owns 65 percent of the Omai Gold Mines Ltd. Cambior ranks as one of the largest gold producers in North America. For 1994, the company reported corporate revenues totaling \$306 million. In addition to the Omai project, the company operates eight mines in Quebec and one in Alaska. It has interest in three proposed mines in Quebec and Arizona. Cambior is conducting advanced exploration in Peru, Argentina, Mexico, Suriname and French Guiana.

3. **Golden Star Resources Ltd** specializes in mining exploration and in 1994, Golden Star reported \$2.7 million in total revenues. The company is involved in exploration and mine development activities in Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela, Mali, Gabon, Ethiopia and Ivory Coast.

4. **The Government of Guyana's** commission in Omai profits constitutes 20 percent of Guyana's gross national product.

5. **Knight Piesold Ltd** of Vancouver, BC, was the consulting company responsible for the initial design and construction of the Omai tailings pond. The company has denied responsibility for the pond's embankment failure. KP is claiming that Cambior made design modifications to the structure in later phases of construction (for which Knight Piesold was not responsible) which may have led to the breach. KP is also the engineering firm retained by the Noranda Corporation to design the mine tailings pond at the New World Project, the controversial proposed mine two miles from Yellowstone National Park. The New World Project has been strongly criticized for the risks it poses to the park—particularly from the massive tailings impoundment that would be used to store acidic wastes and heavy metals.

6. **The World Bank** was a financial player at Omai. In 1992, it helped the operation get underway by providing financial guarantees to the company.

For more information, in Guyana contact Dr. Josh Ramsammy, Guyana Environmental Monitoring and Conservation Organization, Demerara, Guyana; phone 592-22-3027; or in New York, Margaret De Claires, Guyana Rainforest Association for Sustainable Use, phone (718) 859-8757.

This article was compiled in large part from information provided by the Mineral Policy Center, 1612 K Street, NW, Suite 808, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 887-1872.

TID BITS FROM FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING RESISTANCE

News footage from around the globe has revealed banner-hanging and sign-waving en masse. The sheer number of people joining in the outrage against France's decision to resume nuclear weapons testing has been awe-inspiring. It seems everyone from school children to highly professional environmental and humanitarian organizations has plunged into the role of global activist.

While the *EF! Journal* can't possibly cover all of the actions, we are providing our readers here with a smattering of noteworthy coups de resistance:

⊕ In downtown Riga, Latvia, protesters outside the French embassy donned respirators, stopped traffic, and played dead as other activists sounded a civil alarm—mocking the morbid reality of an actual nuclear detonation.

⊕ The Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism called for an immediate, total and unconditional global boycott of the French travel industry, in particular, Air France; such major French hotels as Le Meridien, Club Med, Accor, Sofitel, as well as French tour operators and agencies. The boycott will last until France has comprehensively and permanently withdrawn its plans for nuclear testing worldwide.

For more information please contact ECTWT at, PO Box 35, Senanikhom, Bangkok 10902, Thailand; phone 662-939-7112, or fax 662-939-7112; Email: contours@ksc.net.th, contours@pg.frlht.ernet.in, or contours@ozemail.com.au.

⊕ On Wednesday, September 6, about a thousand protestors swarmed runways and shut down the main airport in French-occupied Papeete, Tahiti. The demonstrators, who are supporters of Polynesia's Independence Party, soon clashed with riot police and a full scale, city-wide riot ensued. Seven protesters and two cops were injured.

⊕ The same day, nearly 5,000 activists rallied at the Place de la Bastille, the symbolic site where the French Revolution began.

Despite the outpouring of condemnation, France conducted its first of eight planned underground nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll on Tuesday, September 5.

The Future Survival of Black Bears in BC

BY AL DECKER & DIANA WILSON

"Bears are made of the same dust as we, and breathe of the same winds and drink of the same waters. A bear's days are warmed by the same sun, his dwellings are overdomed by the same blue sky, and his life turns and ebbs with heart-pulsings like ours, and was poured forth from the same fountain ..."

—JOHN MUIR

Although the government claims black bear populations are healthy and trophy hunting is not a problem, there are no adequate survey numbers for their populations in British Columbia. The government's current estimate ranges from 120,000-160,000, although only five years ago their estimate was 62,800-112,421. These figures come from surveys of habitat potential; there have never been any tag and release programs for black bears in BC, or on-the-ground population counts. We know the government has been drastically wrong before, and has "managed" many other species, like the fish stocks on both coasts, right to the edge of extinction. One example of this was when the Haisla people of the Kitlope on the mid-coast of BC were concerned about the declining number of grizzly bear in their territory. When the government finally went in to do a population survey, they found 80 grizzlies in the area in stead of the 400 they had estimated.

The government also doesn't have any real figures for the number of bears killed each year in the province. It's not compulsory for hunters to report their black bear kills, nor do the police have to report the "problem" or "nuisance" bears they kill. We do know that the BC Wildlife Branch issues 20,000 licenses to kill black bears each year, with about 2000 of those going to foreign hunters, who are offered a "guaranteed kill" for their \$3000. From these 20,000 tags sold, the government estimates only about 4000 hunters actually get their bear, with around 1000 more killed as "nuisance bears." An estimated 22,000 bears are killed 'legally' across Canada each year and an estimated 40,000 across all of North America.

Spring hunting is considered unethical by many for species such as elk and deer, yet is permitted for the black bear, whose reproductive rate is one of the slowest among mammals. Black bears make easy targets in the spring when they emerge, groggy and famished, from months of denning and head to the shores or into clearcuts to feed. It takes only \$15 to buy a resident hunter license, and each hunter can take two bears. Approximately 30 percent of the bears killed are female, leaving behind an unknown number of dependent cubs to starve.

Poaching of black bears, to supply the illegal parts market, is potentially even more of a threat to the bear's survival than trophy hunting. Garry Grigg, a Canadian federal government wildlife trafficking expert, claims that, "Black bears in BC are under attack and at this rate they will all be gone in a few years." He called the Wildlife Branch's estimated population of 120,000 black bears in BC "outdated and a travesty." Even hunters are concerned about the increase in poaching. George Will, former editor of *BC Outdoors*, a magazine that caters to hunters and fisherman, contends that, "If we want to protect our wildlife, we better do something quick. Ten years from now, there won't be any bears left. They'll all be in jars."

Poachers kill bears for a variety of parts. Their teeth and claws are used for jewelry. Asian restaurants use their paws for soup, a "delicacy" served in for hundreds of dollars a bowl. Bear penises are reputed to have aphrodisiac qualities, and gall bladders are used in at least 55 traditional Asian remedies.

Japan is the lead importer of bear parts in a world-wide market estimated at approximately \$2 billion dollars. There, bear galls are usually processed and exported to other parts of Asia. The World Wildlife Federation estimates 11,000-59,000 galls were imported from China to Japan between 1979-1988.

Five out of eight bear species in the world are now endangered, including the Asian black bear. The American black bear was listed on Appendix II of the Convention on the International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES) in 1992 because it is a "look-alike" species for the Asian black bear. The intent of this listing was to make it more difficult for traders to sell parts from endangered Asian black bears by claiming they were taken from legally-killed North American black bears. But as it got more difficult to find and trade Asian black bear parts, the market began looking to the North American black bear. So in 1993, the BC government made it illegal to possess bear galls or genitalia as a deterrent to illegal poaching and trade.

This measure alone has done little to stop the poaching. Bear gall bladders are possibly the most valuable organic commodity in the world, with profits comparable to the drug trade, but with no similar danger of imprisonment. Vivian Banci, formerly of the Ministry of Environment, told a BC Trapper's Convention that a five gram gall bladder can bring up to 20 times the street price of five grams of cocaine. The price in North America runs from \$100 to \$1000

or more per gall.

Some law enforcement agencies estimate there may be one bear illegally poached for every bear legally killed. The Canadian Wildlife Federation suggest it may be closer to 2:1, and others suggest the numbers poached may be even higher. Considering the illicit nature of the activity, and the vast wilderness it's taking place in, it's virtually impossible to know for sure.

Black bear survival in BC is further threatened by other factors, among them: habitat loss and fragmentation through logging and mining, increased hunting pressure when roads are constructed into previously unroaded areas, changing climactic conditions, urban and rural sprawl, and depleted salmon runs.

Activists in Canada have made some progress toward ending or curbing trophy hunting. For example, Bear Watch's continuing campaign which heightened awareness and stopped numerous hunts in the spring of 1995 and prompted the BC parliament to enact legislation requiring the edible portions of bear meat to be taken to a place of residence, meat-cutting plant or cold-storage facility. Not enough of a change, to be sure, because bears are still hunted. Additionally, the Nova Scotia government's attempt to institute a spring bear hunting season last fall was defeated by pressure from activists.

With less than half of one percent of the citizens of British Columbia actually engaging in bear hunting, a growing chorus of voices are now calling for a ban on the trophy hunting of black bears in BC to make it more difficult for poachers to hide behind the legal hunt, and to give the black bear the space to deal with all the other threats facing its survival.

Get involved by contacting Bear Watch now at the number in the ad below.



With the onset of the Fall, the legal killing of Black Bears has resumed in British Columbia.



Last year an estimated 11,000 Black Bears were slaughtered by hunters, poachers, and various government officers. Non-resident hunters through guide outfitters and their businesses obtained over 2000 bear tags. Most g/o's advertise a 100% success rate.

This spring, Bear Watch stepped up it's efforts to defend the great bruin.

The ongoing campaign combines extensive media advertising with both moderate and radical direct action strategies. Forging alliances with First Nations, Bear Watch is increasing the pressure on those responsible to end their killing.



Call 1-800-836-5501 for more info.
#201, 1472 Commercial Drive,
Vancouver, B.C., V5L 3X9, Canada
bearwtch@helix.net

An Exclusive look into the minds of ♀ EF!ers.

BITCHIN' TIMES

Rants from Wild Womyn



To Breed or Not to Breed...

That Is Not The Question!

Radical "environmental" activism needs to be undertaken with and guided by an understanding of the role of patriarchal ideology in the planetary devastation we face today. The connection between the work of saving the planet and the liberation of womyn comes up clearly with the issue of humyn overpopulation and the analysis around how we address it. In order truly to address humyn overpopulation and its environmental toll, we have to put it into its proper context and address it accordingly. We have to recognize and confront its root causes: the domination of womyn through patriarchal ideology and institutions, and the objectification, "ownership," and subjugation of all living beings and the planet by capitalist and patriarchal power.

Corporate-patriarchal political and economic dominion is at the root of humyn overpopulation. The problem is not ultimately about individual womyn's choices. Cultures where womyn have power within themselves do not over "breed." Patriarchies, with their pro-natalist bent, act to override healthy and natural social instincts to keep populations in check. Patriarchies have perverted the social context of individual womyn's choices and, in combination with capitalist exploitation, have led us to the current population crisis. Patriarchy rests its power on the control of womyn's sexuality and reproductive choice. Patriarchies do this because womyn's control over reproduction is the ultimate power in a society; men recognized this and acted (and are still acting) to wrest this control away from womyn. The maintenance of this power involves keeping womyn childbearing and rearing, twisting our capacity to bear children into our ordained role.

Addressing overpopulation is not as simple as blaming and shaming those who choose to have children, calling them "breeders," and calling for "voluntary humyn extinction." Denigrating the act of humyn reproduction because you're angry about the overpopulation and over consumption of humyns in the industrialized world might make you feel better, but it is ineffective at best, and dangerous at worst, because it ignores what is really to blame, thus perpetuating the subjugation of womyn as well as the ethic of domination that is destroying the planet.

A lack of child-bearing and rearing will not stop the machine, or the havoc it wreaks. Sure, we could all stop having children and reduce the population burden, but if capitalist patriarchy is left intact, the planet will fare little better. Nothing short of resisting and stopping the machine itself, the patriarchal ordering of "life," is going to save this planet. Stopping patriarchy means stopping, *not recreating*, the disempowerment of womyn, and you are recreating our disempowerment when you impose political mandates on what we do with our wombs, as opposed to recognizing and resisting our exploiters. I will not exchange one misogynist culture for another. I will not be told not to "breed"

or be segregated by my "reactionary" choice to have children (for the record—I don't have children). I will take responsibility for my choices, I will work to empower other womyn to make healthy and life-affirming choices and to take their place in our evolutionary potential.

Acting to empower womyn, as opposed to regulating us, and acting to support our empowerment, on our terms, is an act of liberatory resistance that serves us all, as well as the planet. Try listening to us. To our strategies. To our needs. We do not exist for you to rule. We are finding our own way, battling our desecration and the silencing of our heritage by the "culture" of patriarchy. We are resisting having our very existence being defined and stunted and mutilated by a misogynist society. We do not need your politics to validate our worth or to *define our path*. And obviously, not all childbearing and rearing arises from or because of the patriarchal machine. There is a myriad of choice, a myriad of biology, the expression of love and community, and the instinct for survival involved here. Try not to forget that certain indigenous and other populations face a very real threat of their own "extinction" and there has been nothing "voluntary" about it. Glorifying the death of the humyn species only reveals your cultural privilege and so please spare me the insipid hatefulness of the "Voluntary Human Extinction Movement."

When you ignore the rule of capitalist patriarchy, you are scapegoating, and you are scapegoating womyn primarily, because the fact is the burden of the pregnancy choice and the reality of abortion lies with the womyn. The anti-breeding onus for "zero-population growth" rests upon the womyn. So hear this: Womyn are not responsible for cleaning up after what is ultimately a male-made mess. To the male misogynist misanthropes, I say: Do your own friggin dishes. Scrub patriarchy. You cannot have your cake (male privilege) and eat it too (moral superiority via politically correct sex).

We must direct our "environmental" resistance with an analysis of the role of patriarchal power, exactly as we need to direct our actions with an acknowledgment of class and colour reality and resistance. These struggles are all intimately connected and the links must be made if we plan on ever truly changing anything. We need to focus on resisting the engineers of overpopulation and those who profit by it, whether in wealth or in social power via keeping womyn "producing" for their own purposes, (e.g. more consumers, more cannon fodder). Spend your time organizing and preaching and acting against the corporations, the catholic church, and the myriad of minor patriarchs/rapists/batterers/gay bashers/child molesters. Basically, take your hands and your politics off my womb. I refuse to allow you and Operations Rescue to DICKER over what I should do with it.

— Annie



WHAT'S A WOMEN'S BLANKWALL... AND WHO REALLY SHOT JFK?

It has been over two years since the last EF! women's blank wall. Some things have changed in the movement, other things remain the same, life is life and just keeps chugging along.

To articulate the theme of a women's blank wall is no simple task, and to be honest I do not know what it truly is: Is it a space for women to vocalize their criticism of the movement? Is it the appropriate space to discuss women's issues; some would consider those to be anthropocentric arguments about human interaction... not deep ecology??!! Hmm... I have given this a lot of thought and have come up with this:

As women in this movement, we have no "theme." We are activists bound together by a common goal, a common anger, a common obligation, a common understanding—a common gender. We are here—in the woods, in the city, in our homes, our teepees, our squats, our prison cells. But wherever we are, we are angry. We are riled and are striking back with a vengeance; defending what begs our attention. We are all in the same movement, women and men.

So why a women's blank wall?

Maybe this is just a space to check in. For new activists it is a chance to see what women are thinking, as individuals. It serves as a catalyst for conversation, maybe in opening the lines of communication we can further understand one another's concerns.

Maybe we can listen to each other and one day the battle of the sexes will end in this movement. However, I am not holding my breath, so until then sit back, relax and listen. We speak as Earth First! women in the next four pages, but even before our voices can be heard as women, they must first be heard as individuals. — Michelle

INSIDE

- A women's guide to Deep Ecology books
 - FYI's
 - Deep Ecology or Deep Testosterone?
 - Gender Paradigms
 - Women's Equality or Whitewash?
 - A little Woo-Woo
- and other party favorites.....

DEEP AND WIDE:

DEEP ECOLOGY AND THE MALE EGO

AN ACADEMIC FEW: FEMALE DEEP ECOLOGISTS

Ever wonder why there are so few female deep ecologists? There's Joanna Macy, a professor of Philosophy and Religion and author of *Despair and Empowerment in the Nuclear Age*. She was a co-author of *Thinking Like A Mountain: Toward A Council of All Beings*. Joan Halifax, also an educator and the author of *The Fruitful Darkness: Reconnecting with the Body of the Earth* explores connections between Buddhism, shamanism and ecology. Deep ecologist Delores LaChapelle author of *Sacred Land Sacred Sex* takes an ironically severe academic approach to the subjects of wild nature and sex.

What these women have in common is that they have all reached a high level of achievement within the predominantly male academic structure. Other than these few learned women, the field of deep ecology is primarily an arena of men. Maybe women are too busy cleaning up toxic neighborhoods. Let's take a deeper look at the philosophy called deep ecology.

THE EXPANDING UNIVERSE OF THE MALE EGO

It is a given that the history of mankind includes women. That is because of the elastic quality of the male ego identity. When an Egyptian pharaoh died, buried with him were his livestock, wives and other valuable possessions. Unfortunately for his extensive entourage, they were experienced by him as an extension of himself. In India to this day when a man dies his wife will be burned alive as part of his cremation ceremony. She is not allowed her own identity separate from him. Not quite so dramatically in our own culture women are expected to play the supporting roles in the dynamic and important lives of men. In their book *Deep Ecology: Living as if Nature Mattered* Bill Devall and George Sessions describe the ever expanding universe of the male ego identity.

"...we cease to see ourselves as isolated and narrow competing egos and begin to identify with other humans from our family to, eventually, our species. But the deep ecology sense of self requires a further maturity and growth, an identification which goes beyond humanity to include the non human world." Like the drug addict, the male ego needs more and more identity just to maintain itself. To grant women, birds and trees our own separate ego identities would be a disaster. It would leave a huge gaping rip in the fragile fabric of the male ego.

Deep ecologists consider the whole of life to be more precious than its parts. That is because they are the center of this almighty "whole" that is bound together by their own perception of self. Deep ecologist Robinson Jeffers said, "It seems to me that this whole is worthy of the deeper love." This is a convenient way to avoid taking personal responsibility for your own specific part; a chain, including a food chain is only as strong as its weakest link. If individuals will tend to their own business with integrity the whole will take care of itself. The deep ecologist may take comfort in dragging all that his ego encompasses into his own identity. But like the pharaohs' dancing girls and goats, wives and birds, the individuals caught in his snare may not appreciate it.

DEEP ECOLOGIST, GREAT WHITE HUNTER OR SENSITIVE GUY?

Gary Snyder said; "A word about poetry—it is to prose as hunting is to agriculture." Emily Dickenson would never have used that analogy. Snyder however is not alone in equating the killing of animals to poetry or mysticism. Bill Deval and George Sessions in their book *Deep Ecology* suggest that hunting is a useful activity, they say done with the proper attitude hunting can encourage maturity of the "ecological self." Meanwhile, the "ecological self" of the duck who takes the bullet will just be dead. Aldo Leopold in his book *A Sand County Almanac* describes how he encountered his own "ecological self" in the eyes of a dying mother wolf that he shot. What for him was the moment of enlightenment was for the wolf and her orphaned pups nothing more than a senseless tragedy. Must we kill a being in order to appreciate her?

It is no coincidence that the animal right's movement as we know it today arose simultaneously with the women's suffrage movement in the nineteenth century. As women struggle to extract ourselves from masculine ego identity we find that we are in a position to empathize with the birds of the air and the beasts of the field. Women share some common ground with the other creatures over whom man by his own divine right has given himself dominion.

AVOIDING THE ISSUES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In the new book *Deep Ecology in the 21st Century* edited by George Sessions, George counters long-standing criticism of deep ecology by ecofeminists and social ecologists. He maintains that ecofeminists and social ecologists just aren't deep enough to see the whole ecocentric picture. The problem is that ecofeminists and social ecologists get caught up in issues. Wallowing in the murky depths of deep ecology, deep ecologists are in so deep that they can easily avoid any issue that might come to surface.

— Peggy Sue McRae



"I suppose that sensitive gaze means you think you're more aware of the beauty of these woods than I am!"

The Curious Disappearance of Sexism

After the celebrated brassiere burnings of the rebellious 1970s, sometime before Hillary Clinton attained "presidential" power, the ugly problem of sexism was solved. Miraculous as it seemed there was finally an absence of oppression. It just *Disappeared!* University doors flung open; funding poured forth. Womyn were endowed with the reigns of multi-nationals, running the production horses to froth. Female writers and speakers gaveth their forbidden knowledge to the thirsty. And because womyn were freed from the shackles of patriarchy, we assumed responsibility for our own seeming disadvantages. But this was only fair, men had taken the blame for so long.

This sarcasm mocks the delusion that pervades society at large, and often goes unchallenged in our "radical" movement. Obviously, the patriarchal system has yet to forfeit any power, although we have achieved some for ourselves through self-empowerment. Society will be controlled by a power base of rich, white men until the greed and hierarchy which they embody is fully rejected, without **COMPROMISE!** In the meantime, womyn and all else living, distort instinctual survival actions and mental discourse to accommodate this disease. Unfortunately, womyn often take responsibility for these self-defeating survival mechanisms.

The opportunities are out there, just go take one for yourself.

In the US: "Women now represent 62% of those living with poverty level incomes and still earn, on average, 60 cents for every dollar earned by a man. . . Fifty-four percent of all children in families headed by women live in poverty." The financially disadvantaged womyn is expected to succeed within the facade of opportunity, where she is of less value than the other pawns. She must witness her femininity auctioned off daily by the slime who employ her. Whether or not womyn strive to achieve in the game of the dollar, we are still less successful, making our attempt at survival in the 20th century less viable. Thus, a greater percentage of female energy is consumed by daily survival (read: not activism) than male, because acquiring basic needs is more labor intensive for womyn and their children.

Patriarchy is both ecocide and misogyny. Womyn and nature have been commodified through objectification. This forest is a tree farm. That womyn is a fetus incubator.

Many other forms of oppression are perpetrated by patriarchy. This necessitates the need for diversification of the "radical" environmental movement. This is why womyn who see the **root** of global destruction in patriarchy know that an imbalance of white, male voices predetermine an oppressive influence. It is not an accident that men are more outspoken in these movements, nor is it the fault of womyn. Men have historically been more educated in writing and oration, but more importantly, more validated and encouraged in these fields. Thus we have an overwhelming number of male voices and a void of female voices within the most widely dispersed radical environmental papers and other propaganda vehicles. Is this imbalance acceptable? Of course not. It is the same imbalance which powers the fellerbuncher.

Consider for a moment the Poor Woman's movement. "Most of these women have ingrained into their thinking that they are to blame for being poor. They are quick to view themselves as bad women, failures or dependent. But when they break out of their isolation by organizing with similarly situated women, they begin to see their 'personal problems' as institutional ones." These womyn's politicization is radical by the nature of their class and gender position. In 1992, at the first Poor Women's Convention in Oakland, CA, "An angry voice echoes through the hallways of the school where the women have gathered. There's a rawness to it, something that grabs your full attention because it's so serious, so desperate." Seeing the power of corporate influence in politics, these women have not hesitated in protesting companies, despite the inaccessibility of funds for phones, faxes, and bus fare. The instinctual passion these women use to fight for survival is the same powerful feeling that provokes one to defend the Earth from destruction, only there's no break from work when a urban warzone is your bioregion. Womyn such as these need to be our allies. The time is up for tolerating oppression and elitism within our movement. We need to subvert the domination mindset in order to bring to life the actualization of a partnership society.

— Pam Reber



Listen!

Listen to the water, flowing in the creek
Listen to the Spirit Water as it speaks

Listen to the rocks, for they speak with strong will
Listen to Spirit Rock, standing still

Listen to the feathered ones, high up in the sky
Listen to the Spirit Eagle flying high

Listen to the wind, blowing on this mountain (through this canyon)

Listen to the Spirit Wind, it touches like a friend

Listen to the trees, swaying in the breeze

Listen to the Spirit Ancient Trees

— Laurel Sakachek, 1992

The Rebirth

The mother who's belly is eternally birthing• The mother who's breasts never cease to produce• The mother who inside must always be yearning for a child who gives back as much as they consume•

Rise up

Let the triviality of your dollar sign god slap you in the face• Do you not see that without the earth you walk on, the air you breathe, the fire you heat with and water you drink• There is no dollar sign there is no you• Only ghosts of human existence•

We die first

Sleeping dogs awake• The mother's breasts will soon be dry• Her back will soon be broken• Rub your eyes• Stand up and fight.

— Bridgette

SUBVERT THE GENDER PARADIGM

Recently I was harvesting St. John's Wort flowers with Faith, my eight year old neighbor. I was noticing the purple speckled streaks on my hands when she asked me, "Dana, are you soft-hearted towards all creatures?" Amused by her question, I answered, "Yeah, I like to think of myself that way." I prodded her, curious about her evolving beliefs, "But what exactly do you mean by soft-hearted?" Faith replied, "Well do you believe that all creatures have the right to exist as much as we do?" I slapped a mosquito on my arm and shrugged, "mostly."

Faith is not a self proclaimed Deep Ecologist or Ecofeminist. She's a forest sprite who grew up in the woods with an acute sense of the natural world. Untainted by the dominant TV culture that most of us are survivors of, she embodies a lot of feminine qualities that I believe are warrior's tools for transcending the very real industrial forces that we must overcome to see a just and vibrant planet flourish.

Admittedly, it is easy to slip into making gender stereotypes and language as we know and use it is often insufficient to discuss the subtleties of gender issues. Our society associates qualities of compassion, nurturing, humbleness, and respect with women and attributes strength, boldness, and assertiveness with men. I am not as concerned about if these qualities are socially conditioned or biologically motivated, as much as I am concerned about how our movement seems to primarily value manly radical action.

Idealizing militant action and downplaying the

Radical?

I'm told to be reasonable
"think of the economy"
when entire forests are fragmented
to give a temporary job
to a feller-buncher

we're told that we're radicals
by opposing multinational
thieves of the tattered remains
of the Creator

while the forest dis-service
sells off the land to the highest bidder
to be raped, pillaged, shorn,
they call us radicals

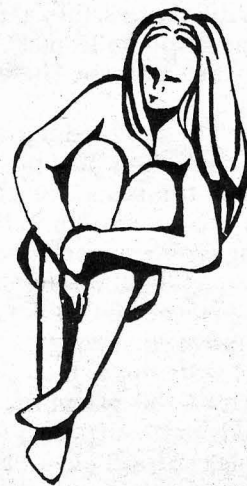
but "radical" is from the roots
where wolverine meets ruff raff
Goshawk swoops to protect its home
and we can do no less

crooked politicians
try to steal our voice
invalidating pen and ink
that shouts PROTECT THE LAND!

Laws are nothing but paper
changed upon a whim
controlled by corporate dollars
extracting, poisoning, murdering
until there's nothing left

radical is from the roots
where wolverine meets ruff raff
Goshawk swoops to protect its home
we can do no less

— Palowa



need for other forms of activism is a reflection of the dominant paradigm which values conquering and dominance, traits usually associated with masculine and devalues compassion, working together and emotional sensitivity, traits usually associated with feminine realm. Clearly both men and women can possess qualities of strength, aggressiveness, compassion, and humility. However, we cannot subvert the dominant paradigm by transposing old patriarchal values on our vision of a radical and free world.

This spring at the EF! British Columbia Rendezvous, I was reflecting on the tendency in Earth First! often to focus on a single issue or banner like "Save Wilderness." As though our desire to save wilderness exists outside of our desires to live wild and free, and fight for the liberation of political prisoners and incarcerated wild animals. There seems to be a tendency in Earth First! to view radical environmentalism as solely action (fuck shit up) oriented. Practicing respect and compassion are just as worthy tools for serving the Earth as a monkeywrench and bolt cutters. Clearly organizing, coalition building and guerrilla theater are necessary strategies that compliment night work yet they are often not valued as "radical." An "I'm more militant than thou" dogmatism precludes respect for the myriad of approaches needed to



Endangered Species of California:
California Brown Pelican, Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Rough Seep, Antioch Dunes Evening-Primrose, Salt Marsh Birds Beak, California Freshwater Shrimp, North American River Otter, Humans who care enough to take action...

WILD WOMYN

Women aren't sensitive flowers for careless boots
to trample into crushed, weeping stems
Don't fantasize we're any more ethereal than you—
We don't sit on pedestals in the clouds,
radiantly holy, dressed in white, wearing magic wands
We're the quiet towering mesas you dream of climbing,
the solid boulders you stand on to see a little further,
the long roots reaching down into dark earth,
reaching out like anyone else,
grasping you by the ankle so your face meets the dust,
arcs flung out, flailing air.
We're the thorny branches catching you as you try to pass,
the swirling river sweeping you off your feet,
foam and froth carrying you away so you can only drift
in the water's power
until you catch hold of a yielding willow bending low
and we're that willow bending.
But we're no shiny pebbles to cash in, not currency—
not sinister clutching hands, no conspiracy—
We ain't no different from you,
not if you start from a fanciful figure molded from clay,
no different from you
if you dream on the back of eagles
soaring and screaming.
— Raven

defend the wild. It is not enough to be a militant wilderness defender. Militant actions exist in a vacuum if we do not understand the realms where our actions resonate. Operation Rescue "Lifesavers" blockading an abortion clinic is a militant act. Hey and why the hell does everyone assume the Unabomber is a militant man? Plenty of radical femmes have facial hair and wear kaffias and glacier glasses. Women are not just victims of militant acts, we are often the culprits of a radicalism that promotes action and outreach, ethics and spirit. But I digress, our militancy and convictions about our role as genuine lifesaving warriors on this planet are fruitless if we are not open to learning from the diversity that surrounds us.

We talk rather starry-eyed about celebrating diversity in nature. Yet we are often intolerant of diverse opinions within our own movement. If we cannot respect the differences amongst ourselves and potential allies it seems unlikely that we can appreciate the diversity of social justice movements, as well as racial, sexual, cultural and spiritual diversity.

In our earth based tribe we are all kin, all brothers and sisters, all human animals. We are wild animals frothing at the mouth, rolling in the mud and running through the woods. And when we slam into each other naked and free, we need to bear totems of reverence and respect truly to serve the Earth and each other as gentle warriors.

— Dana

Since the time of the big split in the Earth First! movement - with "Formanistas" creating "Wild Earth"; and the side prone to appreciating the role of cultural diversity and a holistic strategic approach at attacking root causes of wilderness destruction retaining the name "Earth First" - there has been increasing vindication of the latter course of action, and the inclusion of Anarchists, "queers", people of color, ozone depletion, global warming, environmental racism, nuclear issues, ocean issues, etc. into our fold of comrades and concerns. Look about you—we obviously can't rely on government to save wilderness. The right wing has thoroughly entrenched its power (as was predictable from our success in creating substantive pressure but failing to appeal effectively to the average deluded, technologically pacified wage slave). Now we see all federal environmental laws being scrapped and with them the demise of any legal recourse for fighting public lands grazing and mass scale "salvage" logging.

So who do we have to appeal to? Ourselves? We're not enough. Individually, progressive movements for change in this country have been failing—sure, there have been victories on brush fires along the way, but the overall direction has been escalating loss of wild lands, biodiversity, species and whole ecosystems—with it a fascist pendulum swing increasing racism, homophobia, anti-environmentalism and a societal mania for scapegoating. It's time to make common cause with the other "scapegoats" who fight for a saner way of life. We may, at first, stand alone in holding the monkey wrenches and more fully comprehending the meaning and significance of biocentrism. But our pride in this has often become cliquish arrogance, preventing us from working effectively across movements and recruiting new energy. It is important to remember that many of us had fairly privileged early lives, including greater access to education, which gives us advantage in

developing our political analysis and radicalizing our strategy. But it may leave us clueless when it comes to communicating with folks who have not had such advantages. That communication is essential. With Corporate dominance over communities and ecosystems as a root cause of our current environmental and social problems, then imagine what a transformation could be wrought if the various progressive movements worked together under the general theme and goal of ending Corporate dominance. Of course there are pitfalls to be avoided with this as with any grand plan.

One pitfall is that not everyone is ready for this yet, many are still thinking in terms of reform rather than abolition and revolution. However, most activists can agree with the basic premise that corporate power is abusive, excessive and must be confronted. The real judgment call is not whether those who don't quite see the whole picture yet can participate; but, how much energy should be expended on whom to elicit their help. Another probable pitfall is that we often see no alternative to the larger realities into which we were born. Other aspects of this are sexism, racism, homophobia, and general arrogance, elitism and power hoarding within the movement. The means should match the ends. If we are truly involved in a revolutionary movement, we must think about what the new life will look like on the other side of the struggle once the old paradigm is vanquished. The divisive concept of "other" is particularly strong in this society. It is internally liberating to share in the lives of those unlike you—perhaps you will even find yourself becoming one of "them" in some way—in order to be able to relate to others who are oppressed or share outrage at the oppression of the living earth.

Womyn hold a key to the way out of the morass as they have been systematically oppressed and thus may have an easier time understanding and relating to others who have been oppressed than many men. For

instance, since I was fifteen, I was aggressively pursued like prey—or an object—by at least five men who obviously intended to attack and rape me. On top of this was a great deal of emotional abuse culminating in a sexual advance by a male authority figure in my "family" when I was young. This is not to mention all the blatant and subtle forms of sexism surrounding me for my entire life. Yet, I got off easy compared to many womyn who have been physically and/or emotionally abused by almost every dominant male figure in their lives. Where does this lead? With me it led to internal rebellion and retreat to the wild, guiding me to a lifelong commitment to biocentrism and activism. Womyn have a few advantages over men from how we are raised in this society. For example, we have emotions that give us great strength, we have deep supportive friendships with other womyn (men often have trouble achieving this with other men) and we have an ability to be aware of subtle emotional nuances in social settings. This perception of what's going on in the whole room or the whole campaign is less blocked by tunnel vision pride of self (ego) and competitiveness that characterize many men's interactions with each other and the movement.

One way to overcome such "tunnel vision" may be to dare to be more open emotionally and sexually. Society builds walls between and inside us; our business is to tear them down. This means opening our inner selves to hurt—only through vulnerability (carefully chosen) can we honestly face and dismantle our deepest personal insecurities. Facing these fears fully and working them down to scrapbook memories of an old self can result in a stronger activist emerging, more prepared to do whatever needs to be done, happier and more at peace and joy to face the greatest threats to ourselves and the earth creatively, keeping always at least one step ahead of the Patriarchal maniacal thugs of the dominant (diminishing!) paradigm in the dance of revolution, the dance of life continuing. — Raven

A REAL PROFILE OF THE WOMEN I RESPECT

This space was originally set aside to profile women—women of other movements along with EF!—women that have made a difference. Originally, we wanted this to be a source of inspiration, a spot to realize the work of these women. We were hoping to "honor" them and the achievements they have made in their movements.

After a few days of trying to write brief bio's, it became apparent that it was hard to condense the work of these women into less than 300 words, and 200 words seemed an insult. When we compared notes, we debated "who" should be profiled; a petty comparison of accomplishments. There was conflict about who was "too well-known" to deserve a bio, but then there were others that were so well known that they had to have a bio (there is always etiquette).

Suddenly it dawned on me that we had essentially defeated the purpose of the profiles. I realized that this spot, right here that you are reading, was supposed to be a source of inspiration.

So, instead of six bio's at 300 words a piece, I instead ask you to think of people that have influenced your activism. There may be men in those images of influence, but that's OK.

In that flood of faces that just breezed over you, did you see one woman, ten women? Think of them now, honor them. They do not have to be EF! women, there are no rules to this, they are simply women that make you smile, make you feel warm, make you feel at ease. These are the women I want to honor.

Don't be surprised if someone is thinking of you in this little practice of remembrance. I think that we do not give ourselves enough credit for affecting another life. Right now, as you honor your mentor, someone else is honoring you. If you do not believe me, or think it not possible... then I will prove you wrong.

As I write this I am honoring all of the women on this planet that wake up each morning to the thankless task of having a conscience. To all of you I lower my head and give thanks.

I honor the millions of you in my heart, now and always, instead of honoring six with a picture and 300 words. — Michelle

Book List

- The Death of Nature
Carolyn Merchant
- Gyn/Ecology
Mary Daly
- Women and Nature
Susan Griffin
- Reweaving the Web
Irene Diamond and Gloria Feman Orenstein
- The Sexual Politics of Meat
Carol J. Adam
- Sacred Land, Sacred Sex
Delores LaChapelle
- Healing The Wounds: The Promise of EcoFeminism (compilation)

The evolution of a word

The old ways:

lady, miss, ma'am, madam, gal, honey, broad, dame, skirt, girl, lass

The PC version:

women, wommin, womyn, wimmin, womon wymn, wymin, wimin, wymon, wymmim and wymyn

The latest versions:

babe, chick, girl, bitch, hon, sister and names of other assorted body parts

FYI

HAG RAG

This anarcho-feminist publication has extended its deadline... so, now you have no excuse. Articles, artwork and anything else is welcome. \$\$ is always needed to cover costs of mailing... hint-hint. POB 183, Harmony, ME 04061.

LWOD #4

Remember the one that got away? Well we caught it... with feeling. LWOD # 4 will be a women's issue. You thought Lorena Bobbitt was scary, hold onto your—well you know—you ain't seen nothin' yet. Send anything you damn well please. No holds barred. We will be running a personals section, so send in your tantalizing profile. POB 1020, Berkeley, CA 94701.

If you are wondering who you can blame this whole thing on, it goes something like this:
Darryl, Pam, Kimba, Michelle, and all the contributors.

Dear Miss Demeanor

Advice for the Ecologically Confused

Dear Miss Demeanor:

In the midst of all my hard work for our Mother, I sometimes get so intensely involved that I get really overwhelmed. There are times when I just can't take it anymore and feel the need to go ... shopping. Not just any kind of shopping—mall shopping. I thought it was going to get better after I canceled my subscription to *Vogue* and kicked another \$25 to the *Journal*, but I had a relapse just the other day and went on a consuming frenzy. It's not like I can return the clothes either. My spells last for several days and by the time it's over, the tags are off and the damage is done.

Please help. I feel like a traitor to the Earth and my activist sisters and brothers. I don't know how to satiate my consuming desires when they come a-knocking. All I can do is hang my head in shame when I show up at a demo sporting a pair of \$70 jeans.

—FASHIONABLY YOURS,
DIS-DRESSED IN NEW JERSEY

Dear Dis-dressed:

My goodness, dearie, this is indeed very troubling. You clearly need a support group to help you recover.

Find about 20 friends and go shopping together. At home, you can all cavort and

posture to your hearts' content in your new garments. However, you must resist the temptation to remove the tags! They will enable you and your friends to return every item you purchased on the busiest shopping day you can think of. What more delightful way to celebrate the Christmas shopping season than to have all your good friends join you en masse at the customer service counter?

Once you have your money back, you can send it to that great purveyor of stylish clothing, the *Earth First! Journal*. Just imagine how welcome you will be at a demo when instead of wearing \$70 jeans, you distribute seven \$10 radical t-shirts to your fellow riffraff. Now, that's a fashion statement!

Dear Miss Demeanor:

I think of myself as an Earth First!er, but my problem is that I'm a gear-head! A certain almost erotic feeling surges up in me for cold forged aluminum, nylon and synchilla. Miss Demeanor, I know these things are bad for the ecology and having and consuming more from the Earth is killing everything from salmon to snails. Help! Can I resist titanium, or must I turn in my Earth First! card and membership? How else can I get that materialist

fix and not feel guilty?

—SIGNED,
A GEAR-HEAD

P.S. I know a lot of other EF!ers are suckers for the "right stuff" too.

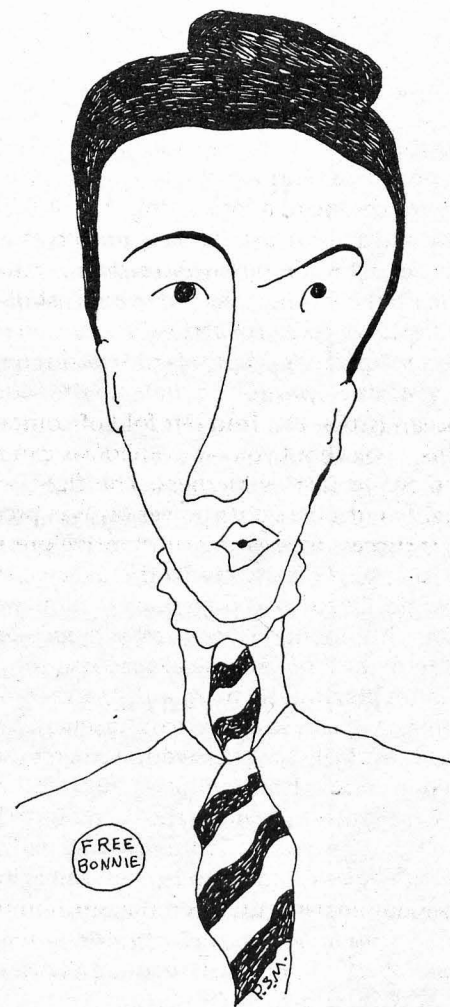
Dear Gear-Head:

Well, dearie, I am so sorry to hear that our sexually repressed society has caused you to bury your sexual attraction to outdoor gear. You have my whole-hearted support to liberate yourself from shame—step up to the mirror naked, and proudly affirm aloud, "Touching titanium titillates me!"

Once you have satisfied yourself, you can donate your pricey equipment to those who desperately need it for more utilitarian purposes, but lack the funds. Think of all the hunt saboteurs braving frigid blizzards and the tree-climbers longing for carabiners. But by all means, make sure you wash everything first!

I hope this addictive consumerism among eco-activists isn't indicative of an epidemic. Get thee to a thrift store!

Miss Demeanor responds to actual letters. Humorous questions may be sent directly to the Journal addressed to: Miss Demeanor, PO Box 1415, Eugene, OR 97440



Wild Mind

BY JESSE WOLF HARDIN

This issue's column is dedicated to a valued mentor of the ecosophic movement, Bill Devall.

The "return-to-balance" spoken of by many traditional cultures will necessarily be preceded by either catastrophe or the deliberate shifting of the total weight of human consciousness. By recognizing perception as the instrumental element in our estrangement from nature and resultant malignant behavior, we have the option of participating in the inevitable cure: rewilding our minds, and recreating a wild world.

Primal human perception—like that of animals, our ancestors, tribal peoples and all children before a certain age—is encompassing, integrative and symbiotic. It is non-reductive, mutually affirming and serves to connect the perceiver and the perceived. Original human mind is as magic as the spirits it ponders. It is an adjunct, equal and ally of the human body housing it. Original mind is an integral component of Gaian mind, of planetary mind, and is thus free of the imaginary schisms between mind and matter, feeling and thought, creator and creation, Nature and society, spirituality and activism, man and woman, human and home.

The rewilding of our "self" requires the reinhabitation of our bodies, families, cultures and place. This starts with the return to native, wild mind. Like the rest of the natural world, the human mind is a wild place, an unfathomable wilderness of image and sensation, memory and precognition. Within its realm exists everything that has ever been and can ever be. The world resides in the mind as surely as the mind resides in the world.

We know the mind is wild the way it wanders into dangerous terrain the minute we aren't watching—gets lost like a little kid in a department store of pictures and ideas, tosses off civil constraint and dives into the moist folds of carnal indulgence at every licentious opportunity. You can be in the

midst of a geometry test or taken up with the repair of a malfunctioning carburetor when your mind will race off to engage in such savage themes as sex, play and death. The wild mind sings whatever song it wants, even if you're tired of hearing it.

There is no such thing as confined mind. It can be separated from its natural proclivities and desires by neither the dogmatic guilt trips of organized religion, nor the pronouncements of custom-bound authorities. It acknowledges no limitations, boundaries, rules or taboos, and is therefore without limit.



The ReWilding

A column of Ecosophy & Practice

Wild consciousness knows itself as inseparable from everything around it, and even as it reaches out to pierce and ponder things far away, it delves into the depths of its own essence and meaning. As such, it experiences a degree of the pain and joy of the seemingly disparate forms around it, aching for the Earth at the bite of the bulldozer's wicked blade, and reveling in the giddy lift of wind beneath the heron's wings.

Wild mind is tuned to body time, the organic cycles of hunger and exhaustion, satiation and rest that are surely more relevant than any imposed linear timeframe. Civilized time is clock time. Civilized time hasn't the ability to adjust to natural and personal rhythms, or to synchronize with interterrestrial rhythms. The wild mind exists in the perennial perceptual now. The primacy of immediate experience over preoccupation with past or

future concerns is the hallmark of primal consciousness and evidence of a (sometimes uninvited!) rewilding-in-progress.

The constant, charged, orgasmic engagement with life peculiar to the wild is a result of living in-tensely, fully in the present tense. In the wild mind, sensate experience takes precedence over abstract symbols. Original mind knows the world by feeling it rather than thinking about it. Feral mind, yanked free of the tethers that bound it, will increasingly abandon internal dialogue for smell and feel, for the omnipresent reality of powerful visions and authentic emotions. Wild mind is not fearless, but is saved the contemporary neurosis of fearing that which doesn't yet exist. When not directly and physically faced with an unavoidable threat, the natural hominid mind, like plant and animal mind, exists in a heightened condition—a constant state of arousal and bliss.

In balance with the right hemisphere of the brain, the left, rational side of our psyches may contribute to the continued survival of the tribe. If allowed to predominate, however, the result is certain alienation from the wild self, and from the wild lands that sustain us both physically and spiritually. As a result, Earth-centered people have always cultivated

various checks on the hegemony of linear time and left brain thinking. Wilderness experience, rituals, vision quests, meditation, ecstatic dance, tantra, sex magic, the fine art of riverside leisure and the careful consumption of medicinal plants have all served to prevent the complete subordination of wild mind to the dictates of imposing linear reality. Salvation—for nature, as for our true natures, begins right here, wherever we are right now. There will be no hope for a wilder "Big Outside," unless and until we re-wild our inner selves... until we reenchant the "civilized" human mind.

Wolf also writes regular pieces for *Talking Leaves* and the pagan-focused *Green Egg* and *Green Man* magazines. He welcomes your questions, comments and suggestion for this EF! column. To schedule him for an appearance write *The Earthen Spirituality Project*, Box 708, Reserve, NM 87830

THE GREAT ZERO

What the heck is this all about?

Over the last year, we've run numerous articles about the Muir Society, a nationwide coalition of Sierra Club members working to restore Muir's vision, passion and strength to the Sierra Club (Earth First! Journal, Mabon 1994 and Eostar 1995).

In the spring of this year, David Brower and Dave Foreman were elected to the Sierra Club Board of Directors. The Muir Society hoped to garner Brower's and Foreman's support for a central component of their campaign: an official Club policy of Zero Cut—the prohibition of commercial timber harvest on public lands. Reprinted here, with the authors' permission, are excerpts of letters written by Brower and Foreman explaining why they cannot, at this time, support a policy of Zero Cut for the Sierra Club. Following their letters are responses from both Muir Society members and other Zero Cut proponents. It is important to note that Brower and Foreman composed the following as personal correspondence to Muir Society members. These excerpts were not intended as formal essays; any gaps in continuity may be blamed on the editors. The Journal editorial staff feels discussions of strategies such as Zero Cut are important, and hope to continue such discussions in future issues.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ZERO CUT

...Thinking about writing this... gave me greater appreciation for Jefferson's dialogue between head and heart. My heart believes in no timber cutting on the national forests; my head sees pitfalls with that position. While I have called for Zero Cut in the past, I have recently given hard thought to it. We're really faced with four questions:

- 1) Is Zero Cut eventually desirable for all public lands?
- 2) Is Zero Cut feasible now?
- 3) Should the Sierra Club, at this time, embrace the Zero Cut policy you propose?
- 4) Should any conservationists, at this time, advocate Zero Cut for all public lands?

...I believe that the great majority of commercial logging on the public lands and all logging on many individual national forests for wood and fiber is not appropriate. There are exceptions, however, such as northern New Mexico with dependent Chicano logging communities and certain parts of the West where the national forests contain all the harvestable timber for sawmills and for poles and posts. The level of logging on the public lands needs to be significantly lowered in any case.

...I [have] grave doubts about the Forest Service's ability to "manage" public lands in a truly ecologically sensitive manner. I generally believe that the government is incapable of managing public lands correctly. Any regulatory agency becomes a captive of the industry it is supposed to regulate. (That's why we are needed.) The 1964 Wilderness Act, for example, was not a reform measure, it was a pair of handcuffs on federal agencies to prevent them from destroying wilderness on the lands they managed (nonetheless, the agencies have done an impressive job of twisting the Wilderness Act to their own purposes).

I'll go even further: I do not believe that reform of democratic society, political and social institutions, and human civilization is possible. I suppose this makes me a realist instead of an idealist, a pessimist instead of an optimist. Some would even say it makes me a misanthrope, or worse, a conservative. For this reason, I do not believe it is possible for us to achieve real reform of federal land management, or to arrive at any kind of sustainable economy and society. My fundamental political strategy is to protect as much biodiversity as we can, using whatever ethical means will work in each situation or particular time. Recent political events have only convinced me more of the rightness of this approach. Conservationists need to be flexible, creative, and opportunistic....

At the recent Society for Conservation Biology convention I asked a dozen or so top conservation biologists, who are also very strong conservationists, for their opinions on whether the Sierra Club should support Zero Cut for all national forests. Unanimously, they said no. Because the public forests have been so badly mismanaged, considerable rehabilitation needs to be done. For example, one conservation biology grad student (with Earth First! leanings) said he had researched the question for a class with the intention to justify Zero Cut. His research led him to believe instead that Zero Cut would be ecologically destructive and could lead to virtual elimination of lower-elevation ponderosa pine forests in the Southwest. There are probably many national forests, though, where Zero Cut is ecologically the best course now or in the very near term. All this begs the question of how we design and control silvicultural methods to restore damaged forest ecosystems.

My reading of current political trends tells me that if we say Uncle Sam should not be in the logging business, then market revolutionaries (they aren't true conservatives) in Congress will agree with us. Their solution will be to sell (or give away) all national forests to private timber companies except for existing [designated] wilderness areas and those national forest lands obviously not valuable for timber (though most of these would be given to ranchers).

We should work for a national policy where protection and restoration of biodiversity are the primary goals for public lands. Despite wide (but

shallow) public support, we will not achieve that for some time (if ever). I strongly believe that we should not tie the Sierra Club's hands from successfully working for incremental steps to that goal. It is far more likely, regardless of the position the Sierra Club takes on Zero Cut, that we will be facing very strong political efforts to "open" existing national parks and wilderness areas to commercial logging than we will be facing any practical possibility of eliminating logging from all public lands.

...I fear that [a Zero Cut] policy could prohibit the Club from supporting incremental steps to scale back public lands logging. And it could prevent us from supporting less-than-perfect wilderness areas. I have yet to see an ecologically ideal wilderness area established, though I have supported much wilderness legislation. This is an important point. I fear that [a] Zero Cut policy... would prohibit the Club from supporting any wilderness bill that might allow logging of any kind elsewhere in the national forests. I also fear that a Zero Cut policy would prevent us from working within the Forest Service process to make certain timber sales less destructive. For example, the California Wilderness Coalition recently negotiated with the FS on a timber sale in the Sierra which would have cut old-growth forest. The CWC managed to get the FS to modify the sale to remove all old growth and other ecologically sensitive areas (including part of a roadless area) from the sale. Would Sierra Club chapters or staff be prevented from doing that under [a] Zero Cut policy?

This is my bottom line. Prohibiting any and all Sierra Club entities from any position or action that would allow any commercial logging on the public lands would handcuff us into inaction.

...We should encourage the growing of kenaf and hemp of private lands already in agricultural or plantation status. For all I have read, they are superior to wood for paper fiber. However, it would be far more ecologically destructive to convert any public forests, no matter how badly logged and abused, to kenaf or hemp farms. (I would support a Sierra Club policy that no public forests be cut for paper fiber.)

I think there are some areas of the national forests where excellent forestry (Gordon Robinson's term) can be practiced for timber production. These should be those areas where community stability and local economies and local use of wood products (such as Hispanic northern New Mexico) need national forest timber because there are no alternatives on nearby private lands. This does not reflect an ecological position; it reflects a social position. I am not suggesting that all groups buy into this.

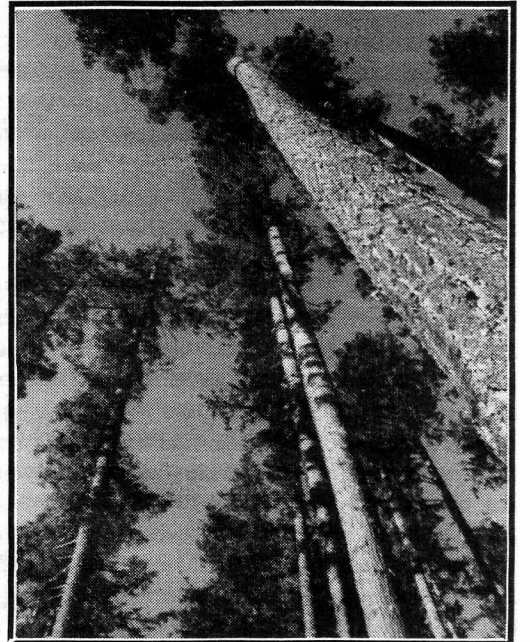
...Some groups need to campaign for Zero Cut as a national policy so we can analyze how effective that position is. I wish, though, that they would focus their energies on making the best public case for Zero Cut and on mobilizing grassroots support for Zero Cut instead of attacking those conservation groups that do not support Zero Cut.

We need a range of positions in the conservation movement to appeal to the public and influence the powers that be. Some groups should work for Zero Cut. This sets goal and debate parameters; it is an easy position to explain to the public which generally (but vaguely and weakly) opposes national forest logging; and it allows "mainstream" groups like the Club to take increasingly stronger positions and yet appear to be reasonable political players. Before conservation groups really offer uncompromising or extreme (within the context of mainstream political thought) proposals, we must build a strong, mobilized constituencies for those proposals. There is also a subtle but real difference between not opposing all logging on public lands and supporting logging on public lands.

So, how do I answer my four questions?

- 1) *Is Zero Cut eventually desirable for all public lands?* Maybe. But it's a ways away.
- 2) *Is Zero Cut feasible now?* No, for ecological, political, and strategic reasons.
- 3) *Should the Sierra Club, at this time, embrace [a] Zero Cut policy...?* No. But our forest policy should be strengthened.
- 4) *Should any conservationists, at this time, advocate Zero Cut for all public lands?* Absolutely.

—DAVE FOREMAN IN HIS LETTER TO JIM BENSMAN



CUT DEBATE OF '95

ZERO CUT HAS PROBLEMS

Zero Cut has problems that are overwhelming and haven't been addressed.

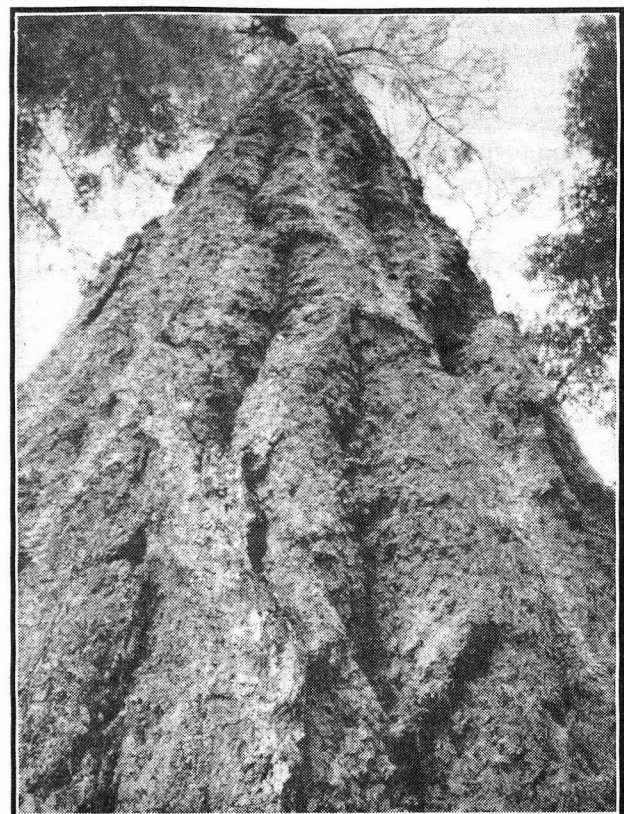
Were it not for these problems, there should be no objection to some members of a coalition—such as chapters and groups within the Sierra Club—taking stronger (i.e., more protective) positions than the parent body. Harmonization, as the Sierra Club determined in its opposition to NAFTA, can be far too costly. It puts a ceiling over protection rather than a floor under it. It guarantees mediocrity. I wholly share the concern—make it desperation—over what the government is letting happen to public forests. I feel the same way about what is happening to privately owned forests, such as the redwoods and New England.

What I'd like to argue is that Zero Cut erodes protection because the perfect is the enemy of the good (whoever said that?) and the "perfection" of Zero Cut can hurt us and has hurt us because it inhibits—even precludes—consensus. It's not that I am addicted to consensus. I don't like its tendency to require a watering down of purpose to please some ultraconservative. But when a proposal generates severe disagreement among good people and they can't come to a consensus, I worry. That is happening. I consider you [Chad Hanson] and Tim Hermach [of Native Forest Council] exceptionally good people. Unfortunately, I feel the same way about myself—a person who has been fighting US Forest Service malpractice for 47 years.

So on with the argument.

Capitalist soil and communist soil have one thing in common: they're both soil. The same holds for public soil and private soil. Trees, public or private, are still trees. Nature does not recognize the difference.

Public and private trees have several things in common. They lock up carbon, free oxygen, minimize erosion, regulate the flow and quality of water, and provide habitat—alive, dying, and dead—for other species as well as other trees. They look pretty, inspire, are important to cultures, and, in California's Bohemian Grove, provide a place for Bohemians to pee. They also provide pulp, timber, and if they are the right maple, sugar. The latter are the forest resources the market knows how to measure. The former constitute a massive subsidy—the tree itself—to whoever cuts it, be it on public or private land.



Old-growth Douglas fir at Mt. Hood National Forest.

Associated with other species, trees form forests and invite abuse, which foresters are good at. It is up to us to stop it. We need to promote the flourishing of forests, which foresters have not been good at. God is good at it. A new breed of humans, ecosystem managers, are trying to second-guess the Creator, and are failing. They had better concentrate on managing each other.

Too much of the world's forest has been put to human use, too little left for God's. Those of us who think we are made in God's image could try being a bit more godlike, even as those following Christ should try practicing peace, now and then, and reintroduce themselves to compassion and love.

But back to trees.

Too much forest is in private hands. Private owners can be nice, but governments last longer (except in Italy) and when reminded to do so, can concern themselves with future generations better than privatized institutions do, and history proves it.

As happened in 1911 under the Weeks Act, government now needs to acquire vast areas of private forest and make them public. The government also needs to cure itself of silvicultural malpractice on its forests, which the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have proved themselves incapable of achieving—so far. They must be required to achieve it.

Clearly, it is desirable to put some trees to commercial human use, as in walls, floors, a roof or two and a few billion toothpicks. Indeed, that is what some of the Weeks Act forests were acquired for. No chopsticks.

If we prohibit cutting on public forests, we will increase the burden on private forests and make it next to impossible to convert any more of them to public forests. There are trees on public forests that should be cut—ecologically unsound plantations, for example, which resulted from the error of planting trees instead of growing forests. I have called such forests infectious monoculturosis.

If we discourage further acquisition of public forests by making them untouchable, we will end up with less overall protection of forests, which is exactly what we don't need. For example, there are some three million acres of private forest in Maine that should be acquired by the public.

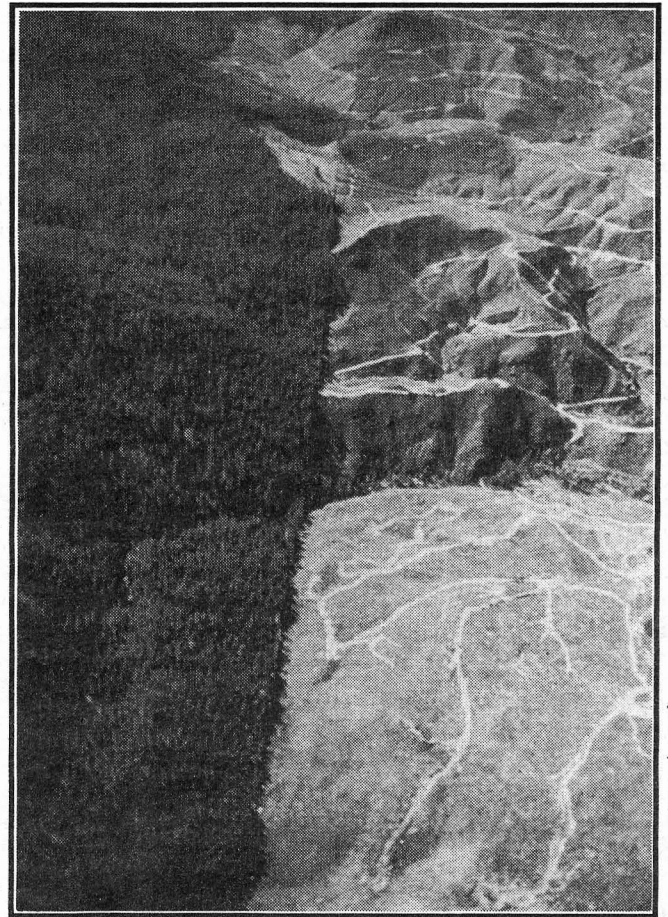
Requiring that there be no cutting on public land is too much like requiring that there be no grazing in wilderness. Were we to have insisted on that in 1964, there would be no wilderness system. Insisting that there be no agriculture included in Point Reyes National Seashore would have precluded success there. Grazing in wilderness and agriculture at Point Reyes are being phased out. There would be nothing to phase them out of if we had insisted on "perfection."

The old argument, "you never miss the water till the well runs dry" applies to loggers' attitudes toward ancient forests, and Japan's toward all forests (in 1976 Japan was claiming that all the world's forests combined could not meet Japan's requirements for forest products). The logging industries won't miss the forests until they and the jobs are gone—unless we prevent their myopia.

What, then, do we need? I submit this list:

1) Teach the market how to evaluate the forest functions, listed above, that it now ignores. If the market reveals their true value, protection will follow. People will understand the value of non-use if a use costs too much. They will seek alternative sources of pulp and timber.

Teaching the market to do this will not be easy, but I think it will be easier than trying to sell the "perfection" of Zero Cut. Paul Hawken tried to do



Border of the Clearwater Wilderness and Weyerhaeuser private land near Mt. Rainier, Washington.

this in his *The Ecology of Commerce* and will try harder, I think, in *Natural Capitalism*. We took a step in this direction in using kenaf for *Let the Mountains Talk*, *Let the Rivers Run: A Call to Those Who Would Save the Earth*. (Remember, one out of every five trees is cut for pulp, and one out of five trees is cut from public land. Shift to kenaf for all pulp and we achieve the Zero Cut goal!)

2) My book advocates replacing the BLM with a new National Land Service, to be concerned not only with public land, but also with establishing Leopold's land ethic on private land. Some other countries are farther along on this than the US. This move could lead to Gordon Robinson's "excellent forestry" and Orville Camp's "ecological selective logging" (see *Clearcut*) on private land and straighten out Bureau of Land Management on the O&C forests [land originally owned by the Oregon & California railroad company].

3) Reform the US Forest Service.

4) Remember that national park forests will not be safe once industry has been permitted to grind through the last primeval forests outside the parks.

5) Reinvigorate the advocacy of timber substitutes in construction (pointing out that Italy and Greece did this long ago, and their buildings last longer).

6) Urge major investment in forest restoration. The last number I heard (some 40 years ago) was that there are eight million acres of unrestocked or poorly restocked forest land in California, Oregon, and Washington.

7) Concentrate our energies in furthering the Wildlands Project, as it appears in legislative form in NREPA, and help it lead to NREPAs elsewhere.

8) I think it feasible to require a moratorium on most public forest cutting in order to sever institutional addiction to it, and thus prohibit the cutting of ancient forests that we want to see in Wildlands Project zones of maximum protection. I would like to see all primeval forest so protected. Insistence on total protection of all public forests weakens that case, as well as precluding gains listed above.

—DAVID BROWER IN HIS LETTER TO
CHAD HANSON

ZERO CUT IS... INEVITABLE

BY KAREN C.

Zero Cut is inevitable: If we don't call for it now it will occur when all the public lands old growth is gone and all the second growth is too young to cut. That time is not far off. I can speak with some assurance, as I have worked extensively in the forests of the Pacific Northwest—both east and west of the Cascade Crest. It may be different elsewhere, but I doubt it.

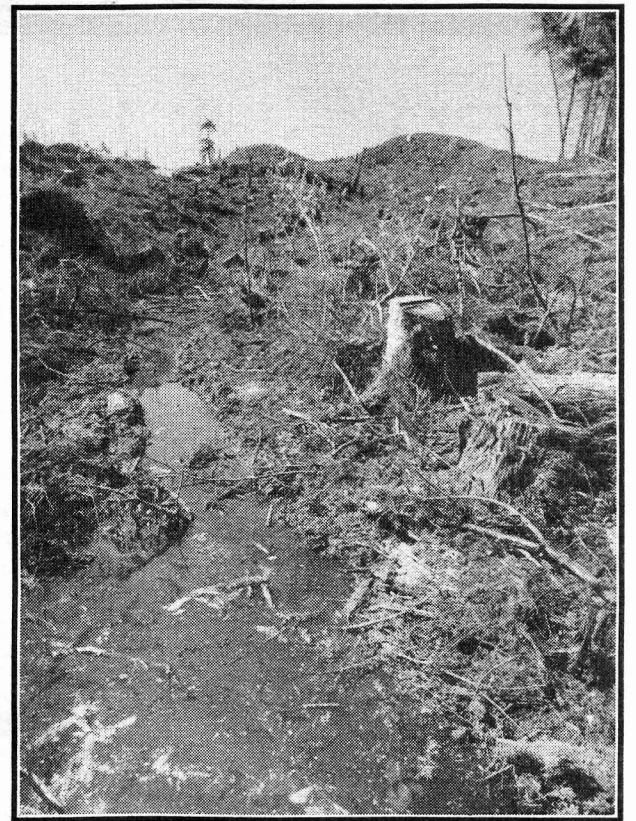
Why not call for Zero Cut? Let's add a few more dimensions to this: First, a lot of the national forests are under indigenous people's treaty rights and are not legitimately ours to trash. Second, who is standing up for the critters and viable intact ecosystems? Already so much old growth and mature forest is gone that numerous species are on the verge of extinction—we don't even know the status of most of them, whether they still have viable populations or not and how much more logging would extirpate the ones which are currently viable. How can we let any more logging continue on public lands (where logging should be easier to stop than on private lands) and still hold up our heads?

Already the legacy of shame is almost unbearable. For instance, scientists now think pine martens may no longer have viable populations in the north

Cascades or the entire Coast Range (both used to be prime habitat). Northern goshawk have been shown to decline precipitously under current cutting regimes. Fishers are likely extirpated from most or all of eastern Oregon. We're not "just" talking about losing grizzly bears and wolves anymore; we're now facing extinction of a whole other level of forest-dependent species—those who depend to some extent on old growth and/or a closed canopy. Other species currently jeopardized include a long list of birds, amphibians, native anadromous fish, mammals and countless untallied insects and sensitive plants. What will be next to go? Black bears and cougars? Where will it end if we don't stop equivocating and take a firm, strong, unambiguous position?

Proponents of Zero Cut could have been more diplomatic and consensus-oriented about starting the "Zero Cut" rallying cry. Activists have an unfortunate history of not consulting with each other over major strategic decisions. However, I think it's a far more grievous error to make this mistake with a compromising position than with a "No Compromise" stance—look how many times "deals of shame" have set us back. Surely my esteemed colleagues David Brower and Dave Foreman must remember back to the movement's early days, when

continued on next page



MR. HANSON GOES TO WASHINGTON

BY CHAD HANSON

A few weeks ago I went to Washington, DC to find a member of Congress with the guts to introduce a bill to end all logging on our nation's public lands. Many people warned that my goal was impossible. They predicted that I would be laughed out of every office I visited. Nevertheless, I bought a plane ticket to the DC with my own money and off I went. I didn't have any big money to hand out like timber industry lobbyists. Nor did I have a mighty coalition behind me—no petitions or letters from home districts. I was just one guy from Oregon with a clear, simple, principled message: Our public forests have been trashed; the agencies are hopelessly corrupt; species are going extinct; shut it down. Shut it all down, now.

I had 25 appointments in two days—most of them with Republicans. Only one told me "no"—a Democrat. About half said "maybe." Six representatives (half of them Republicans) told me they would definitely vote for and cosponsor Zero Cut legislation. Another six or seven said "probably."

The point is that with a little effort and optimism from one person, the "impossible" began to seem possible—maybe even probable. This is the essential difference between those who would continue to offer up our forests to the chainsaw and those of us who advocate protecting all public forests from logging: The former insist that advocating an end to logging on public lands is surely "politically unrealistic," the latter realize that just about every worthwhile idea has been dismissed as such. Our job as citizen advocates is to change political realities, not grin and bear them.

The bottom line is this: Zero Cut is the only message the public understands. It is the only position that has the potential to inspire. Try talking biodiversity or "light-touch ecoforestry thinning" to the person on the street and their eyes will glaze over. Try explaining to them why it's "okay" to log plantations and second growth, but not native forest, and you'll not only lose their attention, you'll irritate them.

Even if there are some ecologically sound reasons to allow limited logging on public lands (and I don't concede that there are), once we advocate these exceptions publicly we shoot ourselves in the foot. We lose the public. We appear unprincipled, wishy-washy and weak. We

put ourselves in the impossible position of trying to explain to the press, the public, and Congress why our version of "forest health" logging is better than that of the timber industry. And, perhaps most importantly, if we advocate anything less than a ban on all logging on public lands, we take a position that is weaker than that of the general public (a 1994 nationwide poll conducted by the Forest Service itself found that most US citizens think that there should be no commercial resource extraction from public lands at all). If the best we can do as environmental advocates is reluctantly follow the lead of the general public, we might as well all go home and leave the job of protecting the planet to the next generation. Hopefully, there will be something for them to protect.

I think that those members of the environmental community who so strongly desire continued logging in certain places on public lands can rest assured that Congress will provide for such exceptions when the bill is finally passed. But the exceptions, the compromises, shouldn't come from us. As David Brower once said, "Let the people we pay to compromise—the legislature—do the compromising." Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas recently stated that if the Forest Service has to stay out of old growth and roadless areas, it will have no timber program. That being the case, why even bother with exceptions?

Ending logging on public lands is admittedly just one small, timid, moderate step in the overall solution. In order to prevent pressure from

shifting onto private lands, we must simultaneously advocate strong private lands protection, reduced consumption, and alternative fibers. But we must not be so shortsighted that we let fear of "shifting pressures" keep us from fully protecting public lands. If we constantly live in fear of shifting pressures, we'll never protect anything.

Additionally, we must advocate large-scale acquisition of private forests (such as the Maine woods and coastal redwoods) into public ownership. Once acquired, they will be truly protected if logging is prohibited on public land. After all, what is the point of acquiring forest into public ownership if it's going to be clearcut anyway?

Finally, it should be pointed out that some of the greatest, most visionary environmental advocates in history are on record advocating an end to logging on public lands. To wit:

"...we need a coherent strategy to restore and deepen grassroots support for public lands, protection of Endangered Species, reintroduction of wolves, designation of larger Wilderness Areas, clean air and water, an end to commercial logging on public lands, and so on."—Dave Foreman, *Wild Earth*, Summer 1995 (emphasis added).

"How about thinking instead of the zero [cut on public lands]...how about...calling for a 25-year moratorium."—David Brower, Public Interest Environmental Law Conference, March 1995 (calling for an end to logging on all public lands for 25 years).

SIGN A SIERRA CLUB PETITION

The Muir Society is attempting to place a "Zero-Cut on public lands" initiative on the Club's national ballot. If passed, the Sierra Club will be on record as an advocate of ending all commercial logging on all public lands nationwide. We need about 1,700 signatures of Sierra Club members by the end of October. If you happen to be a Sierra Club member, please sign the petition (printed below) and send it ASAP to: Chad Hanson, 934 President St, 3B, Brooklyn, NY 11215. Only signatures of Sierra Club members count toward the target of 1,700 signatures.

"Shall the Sierra Club support protecting all federal publicly-owned lands in the United States by advocating an end to all commercial logging on these lands?"

	Signature	Printed Name	Address	Date	Member # (if known)
1					
2					
3					
4					

ZERO CUT OR STUMPLAND NATIONAL FOREST

BY JUSTIN TIME

Good Gaia! Put the two Daves on the Sierra Club Board of Directors and they succumb immediately to infectious Beltwayitis. In trying to cozy up to the old boy network that Dave #1 (Brower) once wisely removed himself from years ago and Dave #2 has been wanting acceptance from all along, they would have us believe Zero Cut is actually the cause of all those stumps.

Under the Dave-squared theory, perhaps we should give back the wilderness areas and national parks, as that too would desegregate the damage and spread it over the landscape. Throw in a few Audubon sanctuaries, as well.

Don't they get it? If we provide the timber-industrial complex with cheap, subsidized federal logs, of course they'll lay off the private lands—for a while. Once Zero Cut is thus implemented by default (since there'll be nothing left worth cutting on public lands), the remaining private trees will furiously fall, leaving us with stumps all around.

This discredited shift-the-pressure nonsense has already been abandoned by the industry. Remember the arguments that if environmentalists don't let industry cut the forests where regulations exist, then they'll just have to cut the tropical forests where the damage will be much worse? How in heck did the Daves ever buy into applying this nonsense to public vs. private logging?

Brower even says "Requiring that there be no cutting on public land is too much like requiring there be no grazing in designated wilderness." (At least we agree on something!) Dave, exactly what is the point of a "wilderness system" infested with cows? Talk of phasing them out? In the 31 years since the wilderness areas were established, cows there have increased, not declined. Go tour the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Area in New Mexico and see how your hero's land ethic is applied on his namesake public land before you advocate the same for private land, as well. Blowing the tops off of wilder-

ness area mountains to create water tanks for cattle is hardly what Leopold had in mind.

Rename the Bureau of Land Management? Use trees to produce "a few billion toothpicks" for the domestic market but "no chopsticks" for export? Guess us Westerners must need those toothpicks to pick that public lands' beef out of our teeth. "Reform the U.S. Forest Service?" "Concentrate our energies in furthering the Wildlands Project?" How did we overlook these brilliant solutions all these years?

The sorry, sad truth is that the maxim "you never miss the water till the well runs dry" also applies to those that have been "fighting U.S. Forest Service malpractice for forty-seven years" or less, in most cases. Zero Cut takes away the discretion that allows the malpractice to occur in the first place.

Eliminate the incentive for Forest Service managers to kill off the life support system and we may just eliminate the legions of green bureaucrats who have made a comfortable living writing white papers on reform and grand wildlands schemes, traveling in ozone-depleting jet airliners to collect speaking fees at conferences, monitoring the implementation of forest plans and the like. Talk about "institutional addictions."

Even that green-washing corporation known as The Wilderness Society has the honesty to say that

"Zero Cut is the obvious solution, but it's not politically feasible."

If Brower really fears that "the national park forests will not be safe once industry has been permitted to grind through the last primeval forest outside the parks," then why oppose, with dubious arguments at best, the one proposal that calls for an end to the grinding? There is no way that cutting the plantations will offset the volume from the old growth cutting that continues to this day. We may need to cut some plantations for ecological reasons (I prefer they just lop and scatter), but that is no solution to the agencies' volume addiction.

Foreman says he'll "work to strengthen the Sierra Club forestry policy even if I don't endorse Zero Cut for all national forests." Just what sacrifice zones do you endorse then, Dave? Give us a list. Then we won't be so unreasonable as to try and stop sales there.

Remember, we all support buying up private lands to put into the public life support infrastructure. It's just that we'd like to have any trees thus bought remain vertical. And, by Gaia, a public lands policy requiring that they remain so is the only way to assure it. Hell, we'll even buy

stump lands, if there's an assurance they'll be kept free from further abuse. In fact, I believe that we shouldn't have to buy them at all. They should be forfeited because of the abuse.

With ninety-plus percent of our native ecosystems already gone, there's no way that we'll accept added arguments and lame criticism of a proposal that merely contains the devastation at a point probably already well past the point of no return.



...IT'S INEVITABLE

continued from previous page

member back to the movement's early days, when they too agreed that No Compromise was the way to go based partly on the understanding that you always get less than you ask for. Don't you think we remembered that too?

"Zero Cut" on public lands does not mean that Zero Cut proponents aren't also talking about and acting on the concurrent necessity of curbing logging on private lands, and stopping it entirely in the most sensitive areas. I'm surrounded by both public and privately-owned forests where I live and both are disappearing much faster than I can keep track of. I don't see how privately owned forests could be logged any faster than they are already. Sure, stopping the timber industry's ability to remove any more national forests will give them more incentive to cut private lands, but it's well past time to stop both corporations and the corporate-manipulated government from their rampant destruction.

Where I live, the salvage rider brought a screaming halt to the pretense of following scientific dictates, which would theoretically screen out the most sensitive wildlife habitat, riparian areas and old-growth timber sales. Agency bureaucrats are too afraid of losing their rubber-stamping jobs to risk thwarting changes in the political winds. They're putting once off-limits ecologically sensitive areas into new sales, and dutifully planning devastating sales in last remaining roadless areas as well as re-issuing timber sales previously stopped by activists, the local community or their own scientists. What more do we need to see? There's no "reforming" the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Mismanagement. They must be abolished. There's no point in asking them or Congress to save this or that special place or biological corridor—all will be whittled down to nothing.

Most of what Brower advocates in his letter is the same old song activists have been singing to themselves for the last decade. The problem is, the song hasn't become reality. Why? We have failed to recruit sufficient numbers to our cause—both to attract fresh new blood and to sustain much of the old. Perhaps even more significantly, we have failed to form common cause with other progressive movements and to work together to topple the root causes of environmental destruction—corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power and corrupt politicians.

Focus groups asked about the logging issue have indicated that they don't understand concepts like "biodiversity," let alone reserve/buffers/corridor systems like the Wildlands Project, and they still don't realize that taxpayers foot the bill on national forest logging. Further they don't equate "standards"

and "guidelines" (which they like) with the laws necessary to enforce them (which they don't like). However, *nationally* most people want zero cutting on national forests. Evidently they want a clear, simple platform, not endless quibbling and divisiveness. Are activists to be less radical than the majority of the public? Of course, the same people who want Zero Cut may be buying redwood lawn furniture, paper plates and unrecycled wood-based paper. All that, and especially raw log exports, needs to end to reduce the cutting. Raw log exports and "virgin" paper alone make up the majority of our wood use.

In regards to monoculture tree plantations on national forests, these must be brought back (mostly by leaving them alone) in order to sustain viable populations of original native species and functioning ecosystems. What remnant of native ecosystems is left that doesn't deserve greater protection than it receives now? Under a "Zero Cut" campaign, we'll be lucky to achieve what David Brower desires; under a public pressure platform such as he outlines, we'll inevitably achieve less.

It does not weaken our case in protecting all old growth to insist on protecting all national forests. We have managed to achieve a pretty good public understanding of the value and magnificence of old-growth forests. Further, it is already obvious that not everyone will be calling for "Zero Cut." Rural activists would probably call for zero commercial cut to allow for limited personal firewood and post and pole cutting and needed restoration work. Others will reject the Zero Cut stance altogether. So Zero Cut will probably represent the usual "radical fringe" and merely push the debate and consequent protection closer to ecological necessity.

I happen to think Zero Cut is quite reasonable—at least until the forests have had a century or so to recover, public values have been significantly enlightened and corporate dominance has been overthrown. If Zero Cut seems unreasonable or inadvisable, I'd like to hear alternative proposals that are not just a series of goal statements such as "No more raw log exports," "the wildlands concept enacted," etc., but a defined action plan on how to bring about these goals, with a specified rallying position that will inspire people to join us.

Needed changes should be possible, if activists would quit being too afraid of what must be done and stop banging their egos against each other and start working together and across movements instead. Being close to threatened land and feeling what it needs, and then speaking from the heart, is our strength—a strength exemplified by both David Brower and Dave Foreman in the past. I hope we can speak with voices that come from the heart again, and expand the circle until we encompass a protected and viable wild earth.

Masses rally to protect redwoods

continued from the front page

been sent in from as far as Santa Rosa, nearly 200 miles to the south, to oversee an arrest number four times above the previous Earth First! record.

Instead of trespassing en masse, activists followed an extremely ordered single-file-line arrest procedure, which police appeared to have chosen to disempower the crowd and prevent overt threats to PL's power and corporate "rights." But the planning was designed in part to enable families with children and mainstreamers to feel comfortable attending, which did swell the attendance remarkably.

All but two of the 264 arrested were cited and released to appear at a later date.

As the arrests came to a close, word came via cellular phone that the Federal District Court in San Francisco had issued a restraining order on logging in all three of PL's salvage exemptions. The order expires September 22, when the court will decide whether to issue a preliminary injunction on the salvage logging until it settles a lawsuit filed by the Garberville-based Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC). The federal suit is a procedural case challenging PL's use of the salvage logging loophole.

Actions will follow on September 22 if the court decides against an injunction.

The California State Senate voted 32-2 on the day of the rally to direct the State Resources Agency to begin negotiations with PL to buy the 3,000-acre Headwaters Grove. A different version of the bill already passed through the state Assembly, so the bill needs final Assembly approval plus Governor Wilson's unlikely signature.

Protecting the Northern Buffer

In another action the morning of the rally, two women locked themselves to a gate accessing Headwaters Grove's northern buffer, which is threatened with logging by Sierra Pacific. The approved and imminent "timber harvest plan" proposes 155 acres of clearcut along 1.5 miles of Headwaters Grove's boundary. The plan would destroy the grove's only meaningful buffer, cutting it off from the relatively intact corridor to the Elk River.

Twenty-five activists stood supporting the two women locked to the gate. Loggers arrived and agreed with much of the blockaders' criticisms of

the logging. They mistakenly thought themselves excused by apologizing, "We're not Pacific Lumber." The workers got into the woods through another gate, but three log trucks were sent home. "Then the police came, saw the lock boxes and left," recounted participant Jonathan Paul. September 16 featured an almost identical action, equally successful.

On September 18, dozens of activists descended on the northern buffer, where activists blockaded two access gates, a bridge and logging vehicles throughout the recently activated logging operation. One activist perched himself atop a 30-foot tripod, while two more locked themselves to access gates with heavy-duty bike locks around their necks. Several others chained themselves to logging equipment.

Debt for Nature, Jail for Hurwitz

In related news, a new lawsuit against MAXXAM CEO Charles Hurwitz was announced September 13 when the Federal District Court released previously sealed information on the bailout of Hurwitz' failed savings and loan, United Savings Association of Texas (USAT). Funds that were essentially laundered through investment in junk bonds were taken from the S&L by Hurwitz, and used in the hostile takeover of Pacific Lumber. Almost immediately after the takeover, Hurwitz raided the pension fund and practically tripled the rate of redwood cutting to pay off the loans and junk bonds used to finance the takeover.

The lawsuit, *US v. Charles Hurwitz*, seeks three times the \$1.6 billion in taxpayer funds with which Hurwitz' S&L was bailed out. Based on the False Claims Act, the case is filed on behalf of taxpayers and the federal government, alleging that Hurwitz misrepresented his control over the S&L and acted in reckless disregard for its funds.

This suit comes on the heels of another filed August 2 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The FDIC made a \$250 million dollar claim against Hurwitz, to recover debt to taxpayers resulting from the bailout of USAT. The lawsuit condemns his business practices and his "pattern of deceptive financial reporting."

Prodded by environmentalists, Representatives Ron Dellums (D-CA), Henry Gonzales (D-TX) and other members of the House have asked the FDIC to consider "disgorging" Pacific Lumber from

MAXXAM, on the grounds that MAXXAM's takeover of PL was inextricably bound up with USAT's failure.

Jill Ratner, a lawyer at the Oakland-based Rose Foundation, was the first to look into the idea of disgorgement. Ratner sums it up: "What we're saying is that if the FDIC can prove what is already alleged, MAXXAM should be made to surrender the profit it made on the allegedly improper financing deal, and that profit is Pacific Lumber."

Disgorgement would put Headwater into federal ownership, but many would like to see Hurwitz pay for his actions with more than just trees. As Darryl Cherney puts it, "Hurwitz has pilfered the Pacific Lumber pension fund, ripped off the redwoods, and swindled a savings and loan to do it. We say three strikes and you're out. The only thing that is up for negotiation as far as old-growth redwoods are concerned is the length of Hurwitz' jail sentence."

Check in by calling (707) 923-DEMO on or after September 22 to find out whether the court has issued a preliminary injunction on PL's salvage exemptions, and whether any actions are happening following the decision.

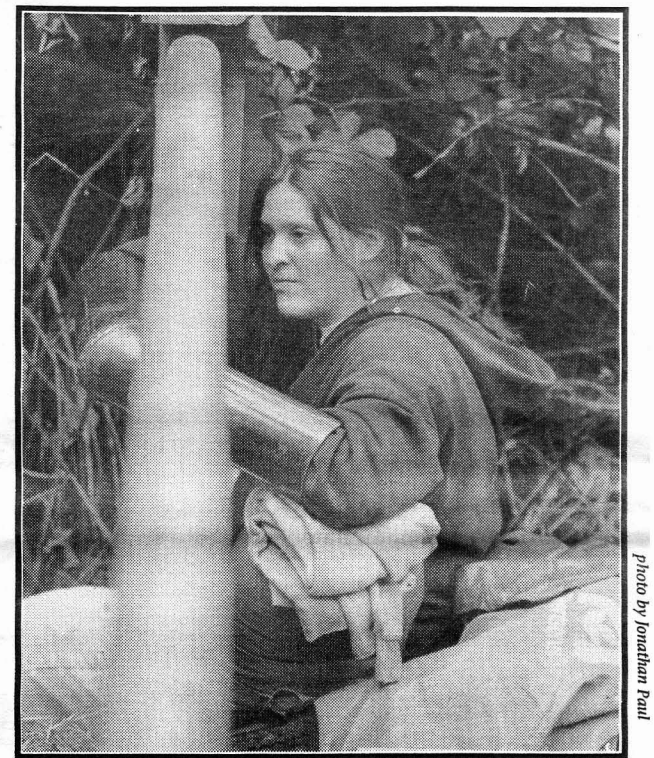


Photo by Jonathan Paul

Protecting the northern buffer

...SALVAGE RIDER IMPLEMENTATION

Continued from page 8

Job Security

On August 9 the agencies involved released a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between themselves that restates Clinton's orders from his memo of August 1. The agencies adopt the orders as policy, and immediately complicate everything with bales of bureaucratic procedure, some of which may well prove useful in the near future as handles by which to grasp the salvage gravy train and throw it off track.

In their MOA, the agencies agree to (appeal/litigation junkies take note):

- Perform the rider's combined EA/BEs in accordance with "otherwise applicable" environmental law.

- Adhere to applicable Forest Plans and Land Use Plans including the Western Forest Health Initiative, Option 9, PACFISH, INFISH, Red Cockaded Woodpecker Long-Term Strategy etc. (The Eastside/Upper Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project is not mentioned and is rumored to have been junked after much ado and 30 million dollars).

- Establish a public input process, allowing both scoping and a comment period on combined EA/BEs.

- Streamline the consultation process between agencies.

- Establish an interagency panel to resolve disagreements among the agencies.

- Undertake a national salvage program review for areas heavily affected by the rider.

- Promise not to abuse the process and cut green old growth as salvage. Really.

These are a sample of the agencies' agreements and, of course, none of them are binding. As always, bureaucracy finds ways to survive and thrive under the most trying of circumstances. Those of us whose job it is to manipulate bureaucracy will find plenty to do. What a relief! Some folks were wondering whether they might have to leave their computers, phones and fax machines for (ulp!) direct action.

Avenues of Attack

Ideas are beginning to circulate among the environmental community, some of which are being tried out as litigation strategies. Some examples:

- Headwaters, an Ashland, Oregon environmental group, claims that the rider violates the constitutional doc-

trine of separation of powers, as Congress cannot interfere with the operation of the judicial system. They claim as precedent a Supreme Court decision signed by Justice Thomas dated March 25, 1992. Their case is the Garden Timber Sale on the Siskiyou National Forest, protected under a court-imposed permanent injunction but now released by the rider.

- SCLDF has filed a formal complaint over the salvage rider with the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation in Montreal, a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) oversight panel. They claim it violates a NAFTA side agreement designed to protect the United States from the unfair competition of skimpy Mexican environmental regulation. Turns out that now with the rider the US has the unfair advantage. As evidence of the rider's effect on the economy, many recently offered salvage sales in the Northern Rockies are getting minimum bids or none at all—timber prices have dropped sharply; apparently there's a lot of salvage on the market.

- The Oregon Natural Resources Council is suing the Umpqua National Forest in southern Oregon over two sales claiming that the Forest Service acted in an "arbitrary and capricious manner" (the only basis on which to

sue under the rider, as there aren't any actual laws). The Forest Service's own biologist recommended against the sales, saying that further logging on the already hammered North Umpqua watershed jeopardized the cutthroat trout, proposed for listing as "threatened" under the ESA.

- It might be worthwhile to demand programmatic EISs for some of the above listed MOA agreements, such as the national salvage program review. There is a lot of potential here for lengthy lawsuits with injunctions, restraining orders and everything.

- Remember your civics lesson about how in America we live under the rule of law rather than the inherently despotic rule of men (and I do mean men). Well as far as public lands law goes, the salvage rider has canceled the former rule and placed us squarely in the latter. If we're back to scheming, plotting and playing court politics, then we might as well get good at influencing power. So get out there and corrupt officials; buy politicians—blackmail them if you have to; steal elections; frighten bureaucrats and bribe them; engineer scandals; ruin once-great men; bring them down; bankrupt large companies; wreck economies; and actualize industrial collapse, dammit! At this point, there's not a lot to lose.

Armed With Visions

clear as cut glass & just as dangerous

DRUMS AND SMOKE

Sitting cross-legged
around our fire,
we have fled the city
and come to the desert
to bury one year
and birth another.
Blanched alkali flats
stretch to the feet
of volcanic ridges.
Creosote and sage
straggle across the plain.

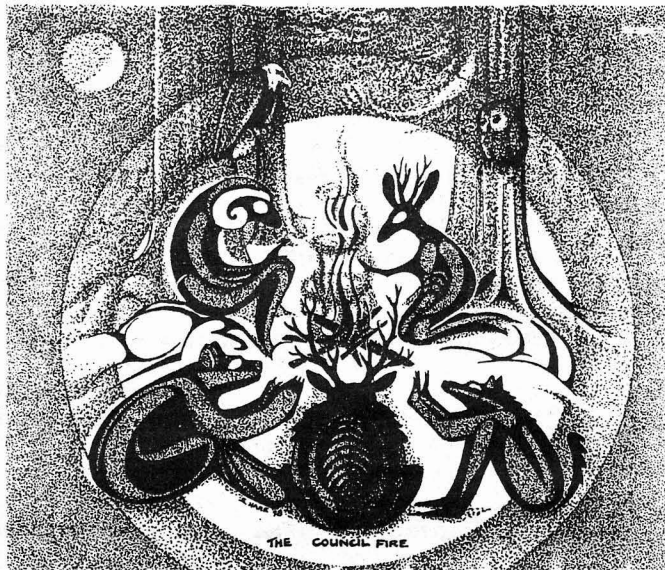
Bones grumble
in burial grounds,
marrow dried in days
when buffalo grass
grew into children,
when wolves, wreathed in smoke,
stalked the campfire
in the graveled voices
of grandfathers.

The heart of the earth
beats in our drums;
the flute trills
a succession of harsh notes,
shek-shek-jaaeg, shek-shek-jaeg,
cry of a shrike impaling its prey;
pebbled gourds rattle
the quick coil and s-curve
of a diamondback's neck.

Boom, boom, beat, boom, boom
shakes the sacred ground,
bones protrude, rise and semble
into forms clothed
in the flesh
of our memory.
Tangled in the drums
and rising scale of flute song,
furious tick-tick-tack-tic of rattles,
ancient warriors stamp and bow and
arrow across moonlit flats.

We stare into smoldering coals
and see the burdens of the past,
people who were here first
and thought they would stay forever.

Bob Sinkbine



Hailstorm

As I was
biking home today
rain began gushing down
soon joined by
hail.

And I thought,
"Ah! Even though the season
is Idonna's, and the day
is Odin's
still Thor battles Frost Giants.
See, the smashed brains of one
stings my hand now."

And I thought,
"Unimaginative creatures...
traveling in your metal boxes,
going nowhere...
It is your kind who know this wondrous stuff
merely as 'hail'".

But,
I cannot claim to be too separate
from these wretches,
for as I speak
I pedal a man-made bike
on man-made roads
to a man-made house
where I'll remove
my dampened
man made clothes.

Sigurd Jarlson



BATS

Bats play an important
role in a lot of myths.
A lot of people think
bats are bad and evil.
People exaggerate like
all bats carry rabies.

Bats can go as fast as 60
miles per hour! A bat's
wings, nose, and ears are
the only parts of its
body not covered with
fur. Most bats launch
themselves from a tree,
cave, or barn roof.

A lot of people do not
realize that visiting a
cave where bats are
hibernating can be
very harmful.

Sasha
Age 9

**ALL
RIGHTS
RESERVED
TO THE
AUTHORS**

Endangered....

If we were endangered
species

I would fight with the bear
for the shelter of the cave
I could kill other animal peoples
Thank their spirits for their bodies
and eat their flesh—wear their fur

If we were endangered species
I would guard over the lands
against all intruders, human or other
I would claim our survival by force
Being endangered is reason enough to live

If we were endangered species
I would lust after your garden
to spread my seed with your moon
Ask the goddess for strong sons
and true daughters to carry
my life when I am gone...

And I would defend them defend them defend them
to my dying breath
Defend them—and you

But we are endangering species
destroying the other beings
before we finally kill ourselves

And so I am a traitor to my species
And though I am entranced by your beauty
I will pass upon our season and your
moon
Pass upon more like us
And give others more chance to survive

Dwight Worker

Streets on the Prairie

Too many mornings now
I wake up smelling of insect repellent
My dreams can't hide
In citronella-scented sheets.

I'm awake and thinking of
The streets and slander on the prairie
Coyote remains wary
Living green history lost in the thick of the city.

The sidewalks went in
But houses never came
The wild glories, the prairie plants remain
Where streets were scraped but never paved.

Stinking, slobbering landfill
Owned by Chicago's Archdiocese
Collects rain above the prairie streets
Where bluestem mints the asters way.

Slander in the courtroom
Calls it a weed patch and us kooks
The meetings are a running gamut of spooks
Developers from the land of the dead.

Streets on the prairie
Coyote remains wary
Slander and concrete are slow to fade
But wild leaves are crumbling the cement away.

Jenny McBride

Send Poems To:
Warrior Poets Society
ASUC Box 361
Berkeley, California 947110-1111

Don't you people have

Dear Earth First,

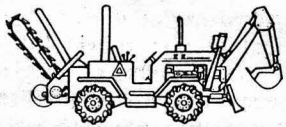
You people should be ashamed of yourselves. Your recent issue of Earth First!, which I had the disgust to read, had articles on the so-called infiltration of trophy hunting. The two assholes who wrote these articles make me sick. This Mike Mease character claims that trophy hunters never think about feeding their families with the meat they kill. You bastards should rethink that. I know plenty of hunters who feed thier families with that meat. This Mease character was probably too stoned to see that.

Also, on page 31, you congratulate the burning of Taxidermy by Parsons. How the hell can you people call yourselves non-violent? Hunters, who are the real patriotic, hard-working Americans in this country are being put into "the red" by your expensive wildlife bills. People are being taxed out of their homes, while you watermelons sit and wait for your welfare checks. Do you realize the impact you have on wildlife? Wildlife has to be managed you dupes. Also, hunting is a tradition among many people in this country. But go ahead, stop hunting, when there's an overabundance of wildlife spilling over into urban areas, you'll come running to us, trust me.

You people also piss me off about logging. I was a logger for five years and I have to tell you that we planted something like six trees for every tree we cut down. Did you also realize that there is more forest land now than there was when Columbus discovered America. Oh yeah, I lost my job because of some asshole wildlife plan.

One last word, you people better start watching out. We're starting to get pissed out here. And I know a lot of people who would love to turn an Earth Firster head into a greasy cloud of bucolic haze with a four-ounce squeeze on a case hardened trigger.

—DANIEL FOLEY



To: *The Earth First! Journal*
Re: The use of the surname of the Mabon™ family.

On September 28, 1993, you were contacted by my client, Lon Mabon™ concerning the use of the name Mabon™. At that time my client requested that you cease and desist the use of the name Mabon™.

Mabon™ has been trademarked, patented, cursed and copyrighted. Due to sensitive hate campaigns under Lon's direction, the name Mabon™ has been secured by my client so that no one can say anything bad about him or his naughty behavior.

All cash receipts paid to you for any Mabon™ issues and any remaining *Mabon EF! Journals™* are the property of Mabon™. Forward all receipts and property immediately. This is all legally binding, you understand, so we really mean it this time: Stop using their name and pay up now!

—SAM HAIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Dear EF!ers,

"Nasty Tuber" ridiculed The Fund for Animals in your Lughnasadh 1995 issue because we are standing up for the mountain goats in Olympic National Park. "Nasty" claims that the goats are not native to the Park and are threatening Park plants—both claims are false.

Park officials continue to declare the goats were brought to the Olympic Peninsula in the 1920s. They were embargoed, raised, however, when The Fund for Animals unearthed an 1896 *National Geographic* feature article that irrefutably listed mountain goats among the wildlife of the Olympics. Further research led to other discoveries, including that two of the three major expeditions to the area reported the presence of mountain goats.

The Park has not been able to document that goats have a significant impact on any plants. There are no endangered plant species in the Park—none! The Draft Environmental Impact Statement cautions that the territory of the milkvetch (the plant most frequently cited as imperiled) overlaps with habitat "considered ideal for goats." Whether the habitat is ideal is irrelevant, because virtually none of the goats inhabit this territory. The Park's 1993 Vegetation Report could verify only 4 milkvetch deaths due to goats in the past 10 years. The Park's lead biologist admitted, "None of the 60 alpine and sub-alpine plant species are in danger from extinction."

Seattle Times outdoor writer Ron Judd wrote in a recent open letter to Park officials: "After decades of research costing millions of dollars, the best reason you can offer for your radical solution is that rare plants have the 'potential to be impacted' by goats. Potential to be impacted?... If this were an eighth-grade science project, you'd be sent back home to try again."

Eating a few plants should not be grounds for capital punishment, especially when those plants are not even endangered. The park wants to shoot hundreds of majestic mountain goats based only on fear and paranoia. Please tell Secretary Bruce Babbitt that the Olympic mountain goats do not deserve a death sentence—1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 208-7351. Environmentalists and animal rights advocates should be building bridges together—not walls.

—MIKE MARKARIAN

DIRECTOR OF
CAMPAIGNS, THE
FUND FOR ANIMALS



Nasty Tuber responds:

I regret I do not have the resources or the time to research FFA's claims. I do not know if goats are in fact native to Olympic NP. I do not know if they in fact are threatening the native vetch there.

On the other hand, may I kindly make a few observations regarding FFA's letter?

It is a crafty piece. Its narrative style makes me a little nervous, and causes me to wonder if maybe it is prevaricating some.

First, that there are "no endangered plant species in the park—none!" is very nice, but who is defining "endangered?" Does FFA mean federally Endangered? Idaho Sockeye salmon were not federally Endangered, either, until there were only three of them. I suspect this had to do with politics, and not biology.

Second, "only four milkvetch deaths due to goats in the past 10 years" is one of those statements that carries no meaning absent a statistical context. Four of how many total plants? Are there, say, just twenty plants, and four got squashed by goats in the past two years of a ten year study?

Third, consider "none of the ... plant species are in danger of extinction." Well, beautiful, but a species extinction requires the removal of an entire species from its entire range. Extirpation, or the removal of a species (or sub species!) from a significant part of its range, is also a high price to pay. FFA sounds like Manuel Lujan when he made his sad pronouncement over the Mt. Graham red squirrel: "Do we really have to save every sub-species?" Lujan asked.

Sadly, FFA has not convinced me. They have only deepened my suspicion that their concerns are for "majestic" animals, and not voiceless, brainless little plants that sometimes get in the way of things.

Dear Editors,

I will not be renewing my subscription. I am an activist because I love my planet and the people and critters on it. The pages of the *Journal* have recently been filled with so much hate mongering and self deprecation I can no longer read it. Don't get me wrong, hard line stands and self evaluation are definitely needed these days. However, I'm an activist to preserve the things I love, for their own sake and mine. I hope that the real formula to keeping things wild is to help others know the value of wilderness through *compassionate* direct action. We will never teach others to love by spreading hate. Nor will we be able to legislate it. Where there's a law, there's a way around it. Although the

internal revelation of individuals is a long, hard way to save ourselves, it is the *only* way. Keep up the good work. I realize you are the mouthpieces of a movement. Perhaps I should have voiced my opinions long ago, instead of complaining now. See you in Ohio!

—ANONYMOUS

Dear Fellow SFBs,

In his alarming account of logging on Louisiana's D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge (*Lughnasadh EF! 1995*), Pileated Peckerwood quotes Ned Fritz saying, "We must combine our forces and efforts to succeed or we will go the way of the Native American, divided and conquered."

I'd say that the single biggest impediment to combining our forces is the Fritzians' inability to utter two simple words—Zero Cut. If the national groups and, especially movement elders like Fritz, Dave Brower and Dave Foreman (see Dave-squared controversy this issue), can't find it in themselves to call for an end to commercial logging on all Public Lands, even on never-disturbed wildlands, how in hell can we expect the level of unity necessary to beat back the timber-industrial complex in all its clever incarnations?

The only way we'll ever be able to stop a travesty like the logging on D'Arbonne is if we have a clear message that continued industrial logging is not acceptable on Wildlife Refuges, it's not acceptable in our few remaining old-growth forests,... it's not acceptable anywhere on Public Lands period.

One must never forget that America's original nations were defeated in part by the willingness of some tribes to collaborate with the enemy by either "steering clear of the issue" (as National Audubon advised on the D'Arbonne) or actively attacking other tribes (as Fritz and other regionalists have done repeatedly to Zero Cutters).

The "Salvage Rider," though aimed at the heart of the last ancient forests of the Northwest, could just be chicken-shit policy coming home to roost nationwide. By appeasing the industry in the Northwest and signing on to Clinton's indefensible Option 9, the self-defeated nationals (and the anti-Zero Cutters) have only themselves to blame as our life support system is further "divided and conquered."

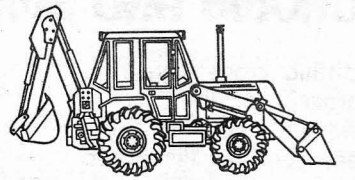
Not one more stick,

—JUSTIN TIME

Dear SFB,

Greetings from the other side of the world! What inspired me to write was Leslie Lyons letter in *Beltane EF!* about parents.

I am a parent. I have two beautiful daughters. I *totally* agree with Leslie. I no longer get into



arrestable actions—the welfare dept. keep trying to steal my children. Night time actions are also out of the question. I am a single parent, and trying to get child care for such things is impossible.

Often, when I watch them tearing the heart out of my Mother Earth at actions, the pain is unbearable—something like childbirth. There is little difference between Her heart and my heart. Except mine is smaller and I just can't take the heartache anymore. Even when we stop them, it's usually only temporary. Nothing much changes unless people *change their attitudes and the way that we are living.*

My children and I go to protests, paint banners, wear T-shirts and stickers to 'agitate' for change. I spend a lot of time teaching children in schools and elsewhere about the Earth, about questioning destructive practices, and working out ways of living which are life enhancing.

When we all get too angry, we go to rallies, write letters to corporations and governments and very occasionally celebrate a victory—no matter how small or temporary—because they need *hope*—even more than us adults—they need a future to look forward to.

My advice to people who want to have kids—don't do it unless you have to. Adopt someone else's—every child needs 7 (seven) parents, not counting aunts and uncles. Your responsibility is to the children who are already born and will inevitably be born. They have to learn to live differently to us. To walk gently on the earth—not to tear around in cars and planes. To take notice of the winds and the butterflies. To smell the rain and to grow their food. They also need to know how to dismantle a bulldozer, dematerialise a pulp mill, survive nuclear radiation and toxic poisoning, and heal a sick Koala. No one will teach them if we don't. They won't believe us unless we live it—that we 'walk our talk.' So now we are building a sustainable women's community to live on and healing centre—so we can 'walk our talk.'

For our Mother,

—ALICE HUNGERFORD

To many people the North Georgia mountains are a very powerful place. To me, its my home-stomping grounds and the most inspiring place on Earth. So when the members of the local environmental group and I drove up on a massive forty-three acre clear-cut, I knew we had a long fight ahead. We have jumped in with fists flying!

anything better to do?

As we stood around looking, we realized that no one but the Forest Service and the Brainard Lumber Company knew about this. They totally demolished the land with hydro-axes and skidders (which were left on site). We walked most of the site in disgust, wanting to know, "Why?" After a while, we got back in our cars and drove up the road for several minutes before coming upon another forty acre clear-cut made several years before—and it still looked like it was done yesterday. Now all of us could barely speak: some were sad, some nauseous, others angry.

Later I came to realize that not only was this National Forest a perfect place for local lumber companies, but it's also a place of land exchanges. We've come to find out that the local Forest Service plans to trade 466.63 acres of hardwoods for 618.5 acres of pine plantations with Bowater. Not only do we have Champion chopping the forest in Tennessee, we now have Bowater exchanging their raped re-grown pine plantations for our hardwood forest! We have told the Forest Service that the citizens of Georgia will not tolerate this, but we need the People of the United States to write and tell the Forest Service that we will not stand for them to give the pulp and paper companies our federal hardwood forest.

To help, please send your comments to: Joe W. King, Armuchee Ranger District, 806 E. Villanow St., Lafayette, GA 30728.

For more information, write: *Tennessee Faction, Katuah, POB 281, Chattanooga, TN 37401.*

—PAUL SIGLER

Editor, *EF! Journal*

US District Judge Carl Muecke finally held the US Forest Service accountable for obeying the law. He ordered a halt to further logging until the Forest Service obeys the law and estimates the overall effects of logging on Mexican spotted owl populations. The order stems from two years of lawlessness: The owl was listed in 1983, but the Forest Service has failed to stop a single timber sale in the 11 Southwestern national forests. The lack of an overall plan enables the Forest Service to approve each individual sale without considering the cumulative effect.

Arizona Gov. Fife Symington calls this Judge Muecke's "reign of terror."

But to someone not beholden to the campaign contributions of special interests, it sounds more like following the law.

Make no mistake — we're not really talking about giving up jobs to protect owls. The fate of the owls is connected to the restoration of old growth forests — now that we've cut down more than 95 percent of the old growth stands. The laws which protect the owl are only a tool that can be used to protect the remaining fragments of old growth and restore healthy ecosystems. It doesn't just benefit owls and other old growth species: It ben-

efits human beings as well. The opportunities to hike, photograph, sightsee, camp, wander, hunt, and fish in those restored forests will generate far more money for rural communities than letting a handful of loggers mow down every last tree.

It's time that politicians like Fife Symington crawled out of the deep pockets of special interests and start protecting the public interest.

Until then, we'll have to depend on the courage and integrity of people like Judge Muecke.

—RON SCHMIDT

Dearest Editor:

Peg Millett's article (Lughnasadh) was most welcome and said something that we needed to be reminded of.

Diversity is our strength but it is often overlooked in our enthusiasm for our chosen special sphere of interest.

There is so much wrong with this world that, as long as we're heading in the right direction, the least we can do is to support each others' efforts.

She has made this world a better place to live.

—ZORRO

P.S. To Peggy Sue McRae and whoever did the accompanying graphics: Bravo! Let's kill cyberspace too! (But we might use it 'til it dies.)

Dear Eco-Defenders,

I am in the process of organizing a well-researched, ongoing national campaign against Georgia-Pacific. Many groups have pointed their fingers at G-P, but it's time that we stayed on them in order to stop their worker safety violations, dioxin production, clearcutting of national forests and tropical timber importation.

I'd really like to hear from anyone with information on Georgia-Pacific — either something about the corporation as a whole, something they've done in your area, or an action you've taken against them in your area. Thanks a lot and take care!

Peace & Love,

—RICK SPENCER

Earth Culture, POB 24202, Hilton Head Island, SC 29925

Dear SFB,

You displayed gross ignorance of marsupials (and poor editing) by inserting the statement "Bilbie [sic] is a colloquial term for wombats" into my article "Wombats in the Dust." This is false. Bilbies are not wombats just as mountain lions are not raccoons and humans are not roaches (unfortunately). I expect an apology to every bilby and wombat you encounter.

—FAITH WALKER

Dear Bar Code fer brains,

Why is there a article about greenpeace in the Lughnasadh 95 issue of the *Journal*. The *EF! Journal* is a forum for no compromise eco-groups! Greenpeace is a multi-national money grubbing company. Groups like greenpeace are part of the problem. A bunch of yuppies who get paid to send out junk mail! A bunch of capitalists! Anybody who has ever done any research on greenpeace knows it generates a shit load of money. What is it spent on? Big salaryz and espresso machines!

Ona move,
—MAINIAC CAT

Ed Response: Turns out that Greenpeace is actually doing something. How 'bout you?

—KD

Dear *Earth First! Journal*,

Thank you for the excellent article by Twilly Cannon about the international outrage over French nuclear testing. However, I was bummed out that the address of French President Jacques Chirac (sp?) was not printed along with the article. Please print the correct spelling of his name along with his address in the next issue! I would really like to send Jacques a letter about what I think about French nuclear testing and their harrassment of Greenpeace.

Thank you,

—YESHÉ DOYÉ

Ed response: We were bummed, too, when we realized what buffoons we'd been. Here 'tis: President Jacques Chirac, Palais de l'Elysée, 55 Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré, 75008 Paris, France.

—DE

Editor:

I expect that the *EF! Journal* readers, writers, and editors disagree on a lot of things, but I think integrity is a value we do all share. That's why two things in the Lughnasadh issue really took me aback. First, how could you be so anthropocentric as to insist that the bat on the cover be ears up? Not only is that disrespectful to bats, it betrays your premise that all creatures have the right to their own lives. I would hope that you, like most of your readers, value other living things for what they are, not what we may want or expect them to be.

Then I received two more surprises, one good, one the head-scratching kind. On the Armed with Visions page, I was pleased to see a poem I submitted years ago (I guess you're scraping the bottom of the barrel?) but chagrined to find that a phrase had been changed! As it turned out, the change only made a difference in the tone, not the meaning—but who gave you the right to change a poem?? I'd said of the coyotes:

*we are accused of many crimes
some of which we commit*

and you changed it to:

some of which we did not commit

That is not a typo. That is a change. And the change itself isn't important; the fact that you made it is important. If radical environmentalists don't have integrity, what do we have?

—SUNSHINE

Ed response: Actually, the rest of the text on the cover was upside down. As the artist explained, a human looking at a bat would see it upside down, but another bat looking over would see it just as it appeared on the cover. As for the alteration of your poem, we do offer a hearty "Sorry." Poetry editor Dennis Fritzingler was temporarily overcome with Poetry Manipulitis. He has

resumed his medication and vows never to forget his daily doses again.

—DE

Letter to the French

Un autre point, cobber. Votre histoire militaire isn't tree flash, consisting, n'est-ce pas, of batailles the likes of Crecy, Agincourt, Poitiers, Trafalgar, Borodino, Waterloo, Sedan et Dien Bien Phu. Un bombe won't change le tradition. Je/ mon pere/ mon grand pere/ le cousin third avec ma grandmere/ la plume de ma tante fought avec votre soldats against Le Boche in WWI (le Big One). Have vous forgotten?

Reconsider, mon ami, otherwise in le hotels et estaminets de l'Australie le curse anciens d'Angleterre — "Damnation to the French"—will be heard un autre temps. Votre chums don't want that.

—MILLO

Dear Editor:

According to newspaper reports, the [Canadian] federal government with the active support of the fishing industry, unions and provincial governments, wants a greatly increased kill of harp, hooded and grey seals in the Atlantic region. Federal fisheries minister Brian Tobin has said the increased kill would help the "recovery" of groundfish species. A "consensus" public forum has been proposed in the near future on the East Coast, where presumably the details of, but not the necessity for the proposed seal kill, will be argued over. Such a forum will be yet another taxpayer-funded scapegoating exercise.

This increased kill of seals is dressed up in the language of a commercially viable hunt, but a hunt, as at present, sure to receive subsidies of one form or another. It includes seal penises for the sex trade. An annual kill of about 287,000 harp seals has been spoken about. It is packaged as concern for a "sustainable" fishery.

Tobin has cited a 1995 DFO paper "Report on the Status of Harp Seals in the Northwest Atlantic," as part of the build-up for the

public forum. As usual in such DFO documents about seals, the worst human-centered case scenario is presented as the reality in regard to fish consumption and numbers of seals. This, even though a scientific escape hatch is in the text:

"These estimates of consumption depend upon a number of assumptions which have various degrees of uncertainty associated with them." Yet we are authoritatively informed that "prey consumption" by harp seals in the Northwest Atlantic has increased to 6.9 million tonnes in 1994. The real bottom line however, escapes Mr. Tobin. It is that ecological carrying capacity has to be looked at, for there to be a truly sustainable society and fishery. Talk of increased seal kills is scapegoating and denial.

Raising ecological carrying capacity for discussion means asking painful questions, like how many of us should there be, and how do we reduce human populations to numbers which will not degrade the Earth? How do we go about allowing and calculating for sufficient habitat and food for other species than humans? How do we replace greed with respect in our relations with animal and plant life? How do we bring a change in ethics from the existing human-centeredness in the commercial fishery, to an all-species perspective? What fishing gear and attitudinal changes need to be made in the commercial fishery and how do we bring these about? What is the pollution assimilative capacity and recovery time for pulp mill and other industrial excrement dumped in oceans and rivers? What constitutes a suitable and sustainable quality of life for us all, humans and non-human alike? How do we humans bring ourselves and our institutions and economy down to a realistic carrying capacity level?

The existing maximum human-centered exploitation to serve a global market must end. The changes needed to be made from a perspective of ecological carrying capacity, in the fishery as well as in other areas of our society, such as forestry and fossil fuel use, desperately need to be aired and discussed. A public forum on this, and what it means for a truly sustainable fishery, would not be a waste of time. Seals are not the problem in the decline of the commercial fishery. We and our non-sustainable, ever-expanding industrial lifestyle are.

—DAVID ORTON

Dear Sir

On p. 34 of the latest *EF! Journal* there is a Gifford Pinchot Action Camp. Mr. Pinchot was no bargain he was a natural enemy of the great John Muir. He did destroy some of California's best wilderness, Pinchot was the enemy.

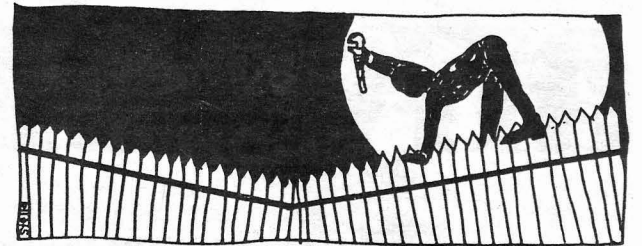
—MR. JERRY KIRWAN

Ed response: The "Gifford Pinchot" in "Gifford Pinchot Action Camp" refers to the fact the camp is located in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington, not as an homage to the father of US industrial forestry.

—CB

DEARNED LUDD

DEARNED 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! MOVEMENT* NOR THE *EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL* NECESSARILY ENCOURAGE ANYONE TO DO ANY OF THE THINGS DISCUSSED IN DEARNED LUDD.



Heavy equipment maintenance

Ned Ludd has recently received inquiries into the best way to disable large machinery. We hope the following, compiled from the *Mabon*, 1992, *Journal*, *Ecodefense* and other sources is of help. For further suggestions, consult *Ecodefense*.

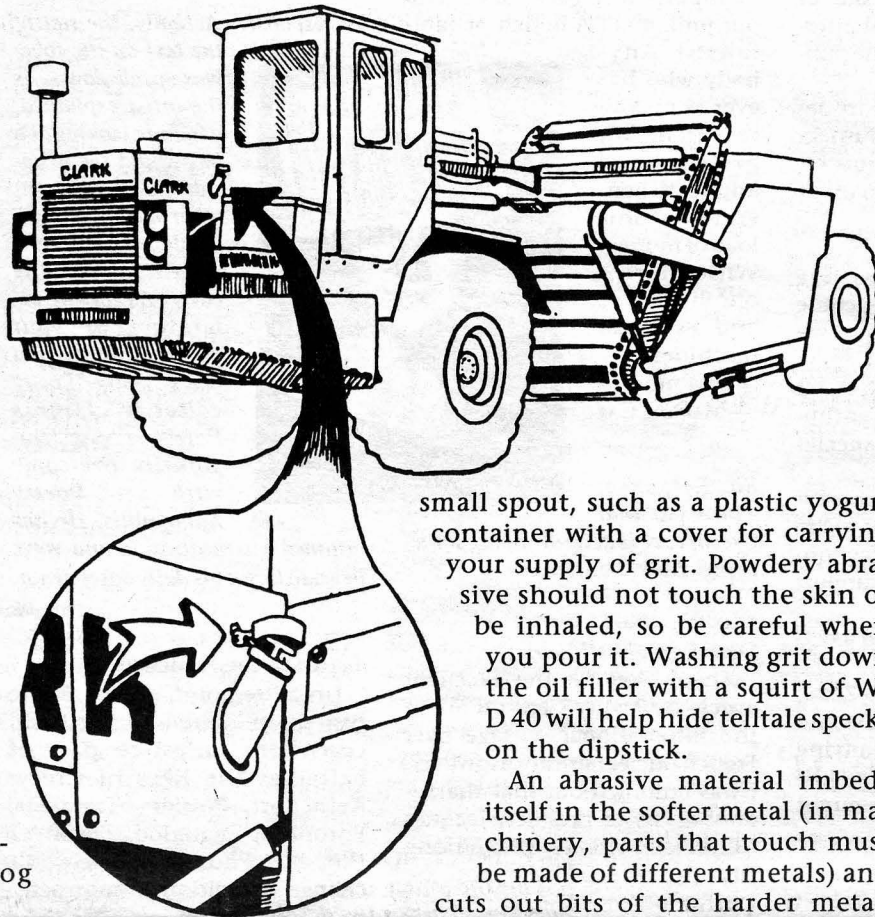
Almost all damaging projects require the use of "heavy equipment"—bulldozers, scrapers, cranes, shovels, rollers, etc. All over the country you see these behemoths left on work sites overnight, generally with little or no protection. Usually, they are left completely unguarded, with the engine compartment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

Familiarize yourself with the phases of the moon. The darkest nights are those following the new moon. These are the best times for night maintenance. Highway projects are particularly easy prey, because highway lights make it very difficult for drivers to see anything but the highway.

Two of the most effective measures are abrasives in the oil or fuel, and (preferably salt-)water in the oil.

The oil filler is very easy to find. It is a large cap, usually with a T-shaped handle on top. *Ecodefense* recommends inserting silicone carbide (or "tumbler abrasive material," easily available at rock shops which cater to hobbyists) into the oil filler. However, aluminum oxide (very fine—grit sizes of 180 or higher) is almost as hard, and is much more effective on ferrous metals.

To avoid telltale spills, use a small, flexible plastic container that can be squeezed to form a



Oil filler, scraper

small spout, such as a plastic yogurt container with a cover for carrying your supply of grit. Powdery abrasive should not touch the skin or be inhaled, so be careful when you pour it. Washing grit down the oil filler with a squirt of W-D 40 will help hide telltale specks on the dipstick.

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

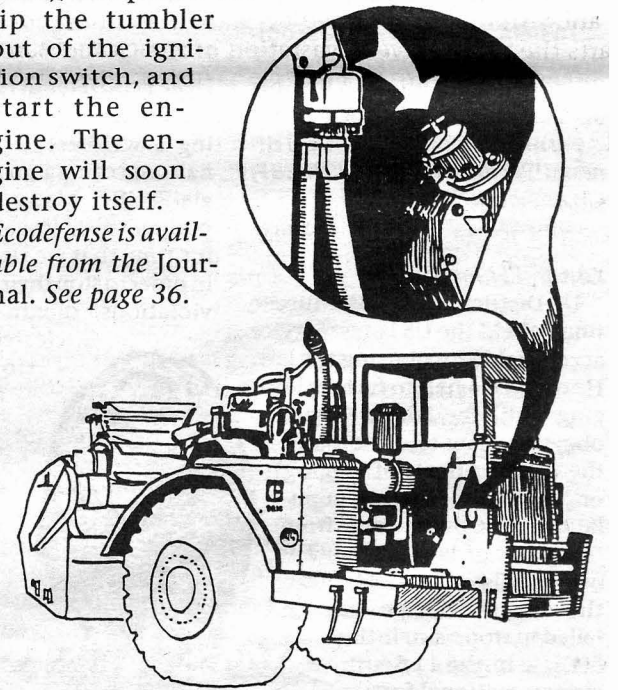
Abrasive materials in the fuel are also good, because they get pumped into the top of the engine and enter the cylinder compartment. Abrasive in the oil may or may not get picked up by the oil pump. If the engine is not moved around much (for example, on a large crane), the grit may

stay in the bottom of the oil pan. This is why it is good to use very fine grit that will stay in suspension. The oil pump has a screen that excludes only large particles. Its intake generally floats on top of the oil.

Water is cheap, and easily cleans up any spills. It also causes internal rusting. For this purpose, saltwater is far more effective than ordinary water. Friday and Saturday nights are good for night-work, since any spilled water will have had plenty of time to dry before Monday morning when the workers return. Don't use so much water that the oil level rises too far. The goal is to leave no sign of tampering, so that the engine is run and destroys itself. Any sign of tampering will alert the workers to institute countermeasures—change the oil, lock and guard all equipment, etc. We want a lot of damage to occur before any tampering gets noticed. For this reason, tire slashing, gauge smashing and other obvious tampering should be used only when all else has failed.

Another possible technique to disable large machinery in remote areas is to drain the oil of the target vehicle, by simply unscrewing the oil pan drain-plug with a wrench. Then, using a dent-puller (available at your local auto parts store), it is possible to rip the tumbler out of the ignition switch, and start the engine. The engine will soon destroy itself.

Ecodefense is available from the Journal. See page 36.



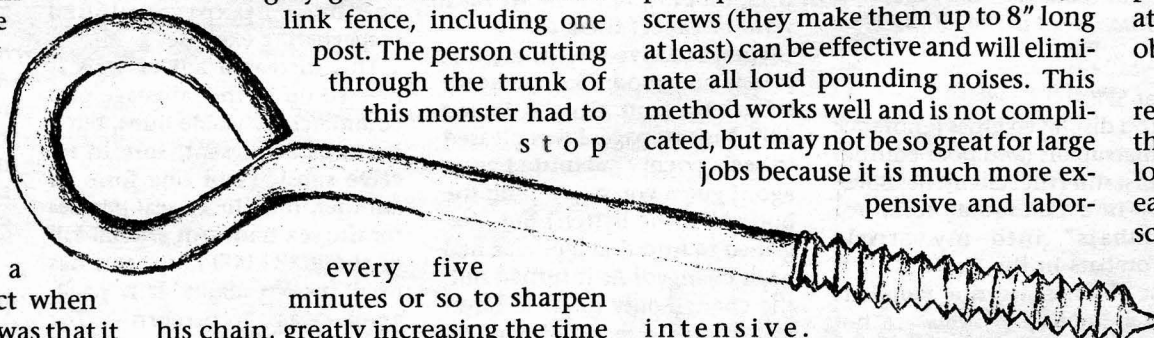
SILENT

SPIKING

Dear Ned Ludd,

For those worried about injuring loggers with tree spikes, the following may be an interesting tidbit of information. While working for a residential tree trimming/tree removal company recently, I asked some longtime employees what happens if they hit a nail or other similar object when cutting trees. The response was that it simply dulls the chain very quickly, and none of them reported even once breaking a chain, or having projectiles of any kind shot out. At one job

I witnessed the removal of a mammoth silver maple which had thoroughly grown around a chain link fence, including one post. The person cutting through the trunk of this monster had to



stop every five minutes or so to sharpen his chain, greatly increasing the time it took to do the job. No harm came to him, however, and his safety was never in doubt.

Also, here is a suggestion for tree

spiking where no pounding is involved, for those times when complete quiet is needed. Use of large eyescrews (they make them up to 8" long at least) can be effective and will eliminate all loud pounding noises. This method works well and is not complicated, but may not be so great for large jobs because it is much more expensive and labor-

intensive.

Each individual screw costs between \$1-2 depending on where you go. You may have to go to many hardware stores, buying a handful of

screws at each one to get a decent supply built up. Even if you do find a place to buy large amounts of screws at one time, doing so may be too obvious.

Use a large screwdriver, a piece of rebar, another screw, or anything of that nature for leverage. It may take as long as five minutes or so to screw each screw all the way in. Once the screw is sufficiently embedded in the tree, just snip off the eye with your bolt cutters, and the tree is spiked sans-noise. I would think it very difficult, if not impossible, to remove a spike of this nature once the "eye" is gone.

— A DEFENDER OF THE WILD

Reviews



hooray for the riffraff!

MUSIC REVIEW BY AL DECKER

If the spirit of *Live Wild or Die* could be transcribed into music, if a feral revolution of desire can be achieved in harmonies and dissonance, then Casey Neill's long-awaited *riffraff* does it.

"Sad Bones of Her Hands" is a melancholy tale that puts me remarkably in the mood of a cold rainy winter's day in Galway, drinking Guinness by the fireplace in the pub, thinking about a lost love who's far away. The song makes no attempt at a strong plot, nor should it; it's a portrait of sorrow.

Along the lines of "Heights of Kildonan" from his previous album *Pawprints*, "The Cod Fisher" is the musical equivalent of an historical novel. Casey takes one back to the Canadian Maritimes, through the eyes of a fisherman, in the days when cod, turbot and capelin stocks were still plentiful and fishing was and had been the way of life for centuries. The narrator charts the progressive devastation of the Grand Banks through the pathetic "management" of the Department of Fisheries, and the rapacious practices of the multinational fishing fleet.

The most intense song on the tape (and maybe in Casey's entire repertoire) is "Flaming Arrows." We hear the story of one of the great defenders of wildlife. Rod Coronado is a credit to his Native American ancestors, a blessing for future generations of all life and an inspiration to people today. He armed his desire. Yet the government set out traps for him. Rod is "another liberator in need of liberation/another beautiful soul shackled by our genocidal nation."

"Anger in Motion" features Casey's ability to depart from his ol' acoustic guitar into electric sound, a style that distinguishes *riffraff* from *Pawprints*. It's a clear indictment of the futility of suppressing our emotions and behaving like good society children. The song also excoriates mainstream enviros who slag direct action: "We don't like your tactics man/The say just don't break the law/When the law itself is exactly where you find the flaw/If you don't offend someone then nothing has been done/To sabotage the man with the gun."

Roads and other detritus of syphillization are closing in on the few remaining grizzlies in the Cascade Range of Washington State. Not only that, but the US Fish and Wildlife Service has come up with a North Cascades Grizzly Extinction Plan, a document full of ecosystem management blather which will almost certainly not save the great bruin from vanishing in another homeland. "Bear in Mind" brims over with love and respect for the griz, yet the end of the song disturbs me deeply. The words "bear in mind" are repeated in an ominous voice until the song fades out, a morose ending to a fairly upbeat song. But, this is simply reality: The grace and spirit of the bear is facing a horrible ugliness, with all the obvious environmental threats as well as trophy hunting and poaching.

"Hills of Greenmore" reflects Casey's Celtic propensities which color much of his work, and reminds one of his "Now Westlin' Winds" rendition. The first five verses of this ballad follow a rabbit hunt from the eyes of spectators, then the point of view changes to the hare as she sings her death song and curses the hunters. This is a tragic and haunting, biocentric animal rights Celtic ballad.

"Age of Disorder" sings a paean to industrial collapse. The age of reason is over folks, thank goddess. Warning: If played while trapped in a traffic jam behind a huge diesel truck billowing smoke through your vents, surrounded by industrial parks and smoggy skies, one may lose it entirely. Please, if this happens, stay calm, seek the nearest EF! group and partake of a tree sit, lockdown, blockade or some such pleasant, gratifying activity. Better yet, actualize industrial collapse and do something for the earth.

Casey's tapes are both available through the Journal. For more info on Casey's confirmed dates for the Fall check out the Announcement on page 35.

DONUTS GALORE!

REVIEWED BY JESSE WOLF HARDIN
(LONE WOLF CIRCLES)

While it's true that poetry is an expression of one's sensitivity, it can also serve as a wrench to halt the gears of habit and preconception, as a literary explosive device to blow open the walls of the mind and the boundaries of a closed heart. It is then moved to laughing, crying, or even doing something—that poetry has done its job, bringing the reader around to a new way of perceiving/conceiving the diverse faces of contemporary reality. The beast has gathered, with video eyes and bulldozer treads for feet, entertaining as it destroys. Against this beast we hold up our pen, our sword, and draw our line in the sand. This is the credo of the warrior poet, and no one epitomizes that spirit better than the irrepressible Dennis Fritzingler.

I'll never forget the first time I saw the camo-clad war horse putting his whole heart into a piece at a rendezvous:

"I stand for what I stand on," he was insisting.

*If it's a waving meadow
with tall grasses,
a forest clearing
or the compacted duff ...*

One of the delights of reading his new collection of poetry is being able to picture his ever-serious expression, as he performs pieces like "Beautiful Tea" or the title piece, "Donuts Galore." For the best effect, read his pieces aloud, with a level of earnestness and parody worthy of the author. From "Bookworm's Last Request":

*bury my liver in a bear,
out on the lonely trail;
bury my heart in the desert,
where the lonely coyotes wail;*

*bury my fingers, toes and ears
beside a babbling brook;
bury my brain in 100-proof,
but bury my nose in a book.*

Who else would set the 8-point platform of deep ecology into innocent rhyming verse, or concoct a paean to the troublesome horsefly ("we defend what we must defend!")? This warrior poet is a veteran, and a patriot—of and for diverse life:

*as inalienable as free speech,
the right to see a pasque flower—
and as inalienable as free speech,
the right to hear geese honking
on their journey north;
this is the right I fought for,
the inalienable right
of seeing the land grow and blossom
according to its own rhythms...*

At the very least, I would hope that everybody who's ever enjoyed his performances around the fire will honor Dennis, by stocking their shelves with his collection of verbal treats. *Donuts Galore* is the unpretentious testament of a single man, doing a balancing act between the tragic and the humorous, the reality of the city and the promise of a great re-wilding:

*the wild is reinhabiting;
the wolf's not waiting
any more
the cougar's coming...
the soundtrack of the wild
isn't just playing
on your tape deck anymore:
the tape's off—
didn't you hear it stop?—
those are real wolf howls
coming through your door!*

Donuts Galore is available for \$5. Make checks payable to Dennis Fritzingler, ASUC Box 361, Berkeley CA 94720-1111.

THE MONKEY-PUZZLE:

JOANNE RAND AND THE LITTLE BIG BAND

MUSIC REVIEW BY BEVERLY CHERNER

The first time I heard *Monkey Puzzle*, it was background music for a task requiring my attention. Almost immediately I had to turn it off, because it was so absorbing I couldn't concentrate on anything else.

Since then, I have listened to *Monkey Puzzle* almost every day. This CD is so musically rich that at first I savored pure sound, paying little attention to the content of the words. Joanne is a truly gifted vocalist, who plays her voice as a complex instrument, as skillfully as any singer I will ever hear.

Unlike many political musicians who have a great message but aren't particularly good artists, Joanne is accomplished as a songwriter, singer and instrumentalist. She demonstrates a keen ability to connect with her audience and create a mood. Each concert feels like a ritual, after which I feel a deepened commitment to right livelihood.

Joanne's collaboration with the Little Big Band intensifies that energy even further, and highlights her talent for arrangement. Joanne's vocals, guitar, piano and synthesizer are complemented by Scott Deal and Jack Springett on percussion and Jeff Martin on bass. The blend is perfect. With *Monkey Puzzle*, Joanne and the Little

Big Band have managed to capture the fire of their live performances in a studio recording.

This is the most introspective of Joanne's four albums, and the first in which she performs a number of songs that aren't exclusively her own creation. Included in the 13 selections are two by her brother Jordan and three in which she sets his lyrics to music. The album is dedicated to Jordan and others living with AIDS. His compositions are clearly not songs of despair: they are songs that celebrate life.

Although Joanne is branching out into new topics, she features a number of songs reaffirming her ecocentric perspective. They range from a biting, jazzy rant against consumerism (in which characters whine, "I want! I want! I want!") to a lyrical, wordless tone-poem inspired by her first flight over the Amazon rainforest. Though I have heard them many times, the rocking "Radiation at My Windshield" and hypnotic, driving "Earth My Body" still make me want to get up and dance.

Monkey Puzzle, like all of Joanne's music, invokes us all to listen to our hearts through the din of the superficial, and follow our calling.

Joanne Rand's tapes and CDs are available through the Journal. To order, use the merchandise form on page 37.

RENDEZVOUS AND ACTIONS

THE HOLIDAY SMASH! International Earth Nights October 31-November 5

The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) has again called for the annual Earth Night, this most hallowed of occasions, the time when all the little people come out.

This will be the fourth "Halloween Smash" and the ELF hope it will be the biggest and best yet. We are putting out a call for unity, asking all those from the animal liberation, Earth liberation, anti-fascist, union/worker, feminist and revolutionary groups to take the opportunity to act against those who are oppressing and destroying the Earth.

No matter what the targets—vivisection labs, road building, bad company work practices, the nuclear industry, logging companies, race hate groups, biotechnology, etc.—let's use the week together and triple the damage.

As always the ELF calls for no loss of life, only property. Hit them where it hurts most—their pockets!!!



riffraff roadshow with Casey Neill

Casey will be touring California and the Pacific Northwest to support his new release of EF! acoustic tunes, "riffraff." The show will, of course, be mainly music, with rants and info on local and national campaign hotspots. Activist/promoters are needed in many towns and the whole schedule is wide open.

@autonomous zones, benefits, universities, etc. ... FERALIZE!

CONTACT (206) 517-5071 OR PO BOX 10003, OLYMPIA, WA 98502

OCTOBER 13-15 SEAC Conference, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
(other southeast shows are possible)
19-24 Berkeley and northern California
25 Eugene, OR
NOVEMBER Oregon, Washington, Wherever, Whatever

Ward Valley Desert Rendezvous

The Nuclear Industry plans to build a dump to bury long-lasting wastes from nuclear reactors in shallow, unlined trenches. Ward Valley is 18 miles from the Colorado River, critical habitat for the threatened desert tortoise, in the midst of five Wilderness Areas, and adjacent to the Mojave National Preserve.

We must act now to protect Ward Valley from nuclear contamination.

Join activists and members of the Fort Mojave, Chemehuevi and Colorado River Indian tribes in a week of strategy meetings, protest actions, cultural events and a Spirit Run. October 10-15 in Ward Valley, CA (22 miles west of the town of Needles).

Food, water and sanitation provided. A donation of \$20 will be requested, but no one will be turned away due to lack of funds. For more information contact the Bay Area Nuclear Waste Coalition at (415) 752-8678 or the Desert Citizens Against Pollution at PO Box 492, Lancaster, CA 93584; (805) 948-6291.

Earth First! meetings will be held Oct. 13-15. Contact Baja EF! at (619) 523-0899.

If you cannot make it to the gathering, you can help by circulating a petition. The petitions are being distributed by Americans Battling Senseless Unlined Radioactive Dumps (ABSURD) at 424 E St., Needles, CA 92363.

Last Wilderness Defense Fund

This is another shameless appeal for money, but please bear with us for a moment. The Last Wilderness Defense Fund (LWDF) desperately needs donations to sustain backcountry activists now contesting the Freddie's and the road builders in the woods of Cove/Mallard. Now you may be asking yourself, "Isn't that backcountry stuff already being financed by the Cove/Mallard Coalition?" The answer to that question is no. The Coalition is promoting and facilitating the valuable, overt, high-media-value, arrest/blockade/public demo actions that have taken place during the summer.

The projected cost and timetable for the construction of the road into the Jack timber sale has been only marginally affected by this summer's past campaign. If the rate of destruction is to be significantly reduced in the future, we must confront and confound the roadless rippers with precise, covert, backcountry, non-arrest scenarios.

The Last Wilderness Defense Fund was formed in 1993 to enable affinity groups to establish and operate from quasi-independent, concealed, satellite camps in the backcountry near the road construction and timber harvest. LWDF's mission is to conduct both backcountry support for overt, arrest scenario blockades and continuous, independent, non-arrest scenario resistance. Both of these types of resistance are necessary if Cove/Mallard is to be protected, but only overt, civil disobedience arrest blockades are currently being financed.

So, send a chunk of money (or polypropylene, wool, polar fleece, tarps, twine, backwoods food, medicinal herbs, etc.) to the Last Wilderness Defense Fund, PO Box 9970, Moscow, ID 83843.

You can also help by getting your butt out to Cove/Mallard. We were seriously starved for people this summer. We need you to help save the Big Wild.

LWDF-supported backcountry groups adhere to the Cove/Mallard Coalition nonviolence guidelines (We do not use guns, drugs or violence, and we will not destroy the property of workers, etc.). As the LWDF grows, support will also be provided to resistance campaigns focusing on issues relevant to the Northern Rockies.

—THE SPIRIT OF THE NOBLE GULO GULO

T-SHIRT PRINTING FOR ECO-ACTIVISTS

SURVIVAL LINES provides useful tools—T-SHIRTS—for people working to protect the Earth. All our shirts are available at bulk prices for environmental groups. If your group contemplates developing its own t-shirts to support your advocacy of the Earth, get in touch with us. We will guide you thru the process—moving from idea thru graphic design to a final run of quality shirts. We currently print several of the shirts available in the *EF! Journal*. This print shop was born in the Oregon environmental movement, but we also do shirts for musicians and others.

New Shirts for SALE:

KEEP THE OZONE One of a series of snowboarding frog designs produced to dramatize the increasing dangers to amphibians from the thinning ozone layer. The front is a print of a highway sign that says "No Fossil Fuel" and stands amidst skulls. The back is a six color print. Long sleeve, white, 100% cotton, M-L-XL, \$12 on factory seconds.

NO FOSSIL FUEL Graphic of gushing black oil well, splashing drums and skulls with yellowed eyes/fading aqua earth in one eye socket (below). Printed on white background on assorted dark shirts—purple, black, burgundy, forest green, plum, or indigo (please list three color choices). Short sleeve, 100% cotton, L-XL, \$14



NO NEW FERRY STREET BRIDGE

Black and green graphic of an approach to an asphalt & steel bridge with giant red 'NO.' This hip shirt/with street' graphic was

part of a successful citizen's campaign to stop a massive highway renovation in Eugene. We throw it out to the Universe for all activists. Back of shirt has NO FOSSIL FUEL image (shown at left). Printed on factory seconds. Short sleeve, white, 100% cotton M-L-XL-XXL, \$10

OF INTEREST:

CITIZEN FISH We printed a new t-shirt design for Citizen Fish's 1994 Arizona, California, and Nevada tour (not shown). The image of yellow, orange, and white is available. Short sleeve, black, 100% cotton, \$10

Send SASE for 4 FREE stickers and an informative brochure. All prices include shipping. Multiple shirts to the same address subtract \$2. Send check or M.O. with written instructions to: Box 10324, Eugene, OR 97440-2324. Retail stores may also inquire. Write, call or fax.

503-689-8976



Calling all Central Hardwooders ...

Join the Buckeye Forest Council November 3-5, for the 1st annual Buckeye Gathering in southern Ohio's Shawnee State Forest, home to the state's only wilderness area. Workshops include: Wayne NF protection, nature hikes, appeals and litigation, stripmining, state forests, direct action, fundraising, beer making, outreach, forest health and pulp mills. Music provided by Robert Hoyt, Jody Schaub, Soul Rebellion, Matt Peters and Alice DiMichele. Contact the Buckeye Forest Council at (614) 594-6400.

CONCERNED SINGLES NEWSLETTER

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Cut Waste, Not Trees

The Rainforest Action Network has produced a guidebook, entitled *Cut Waste, Not Trees*, detailing the need to curtail use of wood and to substitute alternatives for the paper, building materials and other wood products we use now.

This resource guide has got everything—compelling articles, action tips and innovative alternatives to wood-based paper, building materials and building designs. Additionally, there is a resource section listing organizations involved in wood use reduction and tree-free alternatives.

To order a copy of the guide, send a check in the amount of \$10 to Rainforest Action Network, Wood Use Reduction Campaign, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 94111.

ROADSHOWS AND CAMPAIGNS

On the Road with the Ancient Forest Bus Brigade

Question: What's 58 years old and making plans to go on a three-month roadshow with songwriter/activist/recording artist Robert Hoyt?

Possible answer: Jerry Garcia's older/reclusive/previously unknown brother?

Real answer: Why, your very own Uncle Ramon, typist/activist/old grouch.

Psychiatric analysis?: I must be out of mv mind.

Nevertheless, Robert and I plan to do 60-70 shows [They must be out of their minds. —JF], from January through March, in northeastern US. We'll start with a gig at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh and finish somewhere in the Boston area, ten weeks later. For the most part, it's going to be "if-this-is-Tuesday-this-must-be-Cleveland," except for the four megalopolises of the east coast where we'll dawdle for a week, each, at Baltimore/Washington, Philly, New York and Boston, doing a bunch of shows around each "hub."

The focus is strictly Cove/Mallard. If this is indeed a "national" issue, then it's time to tromp around the nation. With song, story, video and slides, we'll beat the drum for preserving this great wild place. Robert gets to sing and play the guitar, and I get to be MC, stand-up comic, VCR button-pusher, T-shirt salesman and bookkeeper.

So, if you live in the northeastern part of the US and want to get involved with these shenanigans, we could use help with bookings, logistics, local media, etc. Just write or call our Booking Agent, Tony Mele, at 127 E. Main #319, Missoula, MT 59802; (406) 549-3978. (Another "e" added to his last name, and it would be pronounced maylay instead of meelee, and would mean "riot." He's thinking of making the change.)

Friends of the Wolf Go Global

This November, Friends of the Wolf (FOW) will take their fight to stop the Yukon wolf kill to new heights, over ten thousand metres to be specific. They will fly across the Atlantic to the heart of Yukon's tourism revenue, the Germanic countries. After three years of the campaign, it is now clear the most effective tactic is a international coverage of the tourism boycott.

By taking the issue abroad, FOW will publicize the boycott in both the European and the Yukon media. FOW has been effective in the killing fields themselves, but no matter how many helicopters they disabled or snares destroyed, the decision to end the hunt will be a political one. It is time to switch to the international political arena.

This is the last year of the eradication program before the next Territorial election. If the wolf slaughter by the current administration can be held off and the bums voted out of office, the other two political parties have vowed to abolish the program. The people of the Yukon realize that the current government is giving their home a bad name worldwide due to their stubborn, arrogant attitude in refusing to end the wolf kill.

This years strategy will be twofold. One action team will focus on Germany, Austria and Switzerland; and the resistance will continue in the killing fields. Support is needed on both fronts.

Office space is needed in Germany, preferably Dusseldorf. Accommodations are needed for four activists; basements, barns, backyards, or rooftops will do. European contacts are needed to assist with hard-core civil disobedience. People are also needed to return to the Yukon in late December. Spend the holidays in beautiful Yukon Territory! Contact FOW and make a reservation for your holiday vacation. Seats are limited. Sympathetic travel agent friend is a plus.

Friends of the Wolf, PO Box 2983, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X4; (604) 290-9256. P.S. The campaign is in need of a MacIntosh powerbook and cash donations.

Never Stop Howling!

The Deep Ecology Education Project is now booking fall and spring dates for animated public speaker Jesse Wolf Hardin (Lone Wolf Circles). Wolf has been a catalyst for emotional engagement and personal activation for over a decade now, beginning with the participatory Earth-Spirit revivals of EF! prehistory, Deep Ecology Medicine Shows, including over a hundred speaking gigs and concerts with the likes of Dana Lyons, Joanne Rand, Walkin' Jim Stoltz, Clan Dyken, Rootstock and Little Women. Through it all he has followed Ed Abbey's advice to him to "stir it up."

Ralph Metzner refers to his work as "... the ecstatic song of an Earth-lover, a man intoxicated with the beauty and diversity of life." Terry Tempest Williams says, "It is only through the power, strength, integrity and courage of people such as Wolf Hardin that our society will be able to change its direction. Wolf's voice inspires our passion to take us further, seeing the world as whole—even holy."

Topics include deep ecology, ecofeminism, grass roots activism, Earth-centered spirituality, indigenous world-view, sense of place for non-indians, primal mind, neoprimitivism and personal transformation. Lately Wolf has focused not only on activism but its emotional and spiritual roots; developing new stories and ways of inspiring not only activists but also children of all ages, people from all walks of life, and even academics and bureaucrats. But what never changes is the raising of the audience's spirits and energy level, inevitably climaxing with tears and laughter, hugs and howls.

To bring Wolf to speak at your school or conference, drop a line ASAP to the Deep Ecology Education Project, Box 708, Reserve, NM 87830.

The Kokopelli Seed

BY JESSE WOLF HARDIN
(LONE WOLF CIRCLES)

THE CULT NOVEL OF GAIAN
AWAKENING

"No matter how heavy the load, we
must dance our dance, live our song!"

If Ed Abbey had gone a little further
on his only acid trip ...
If Tom Robbins ever touched Earth ...
One of them might have authored
"The Kokopelli Seed."

Signed, spiral bound, limited-
edition copies, \$24 postpaid from the
Deep Ecology Education Project
Box 708, Reserve, NM 87830

WOLF RIVER RENDEZVOUS SAMHAIN—OCTOBER 27-31

Exxon mining corporation is threatening the Wolf River.
Big Timber is eyeing the North Woods for its next meal.
Layers of concrete and asphalt are smothering the land.
The Pentagon is set to declare the headwaters a national sacrifice zone
Nuclear power dumps are on track to completion at
Prairie Island, Point Beach and Detroit ...

THE UPPER GREAT LAKES ARE HURTING!

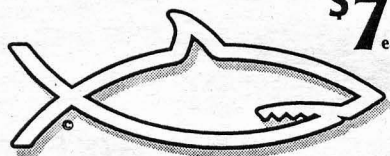
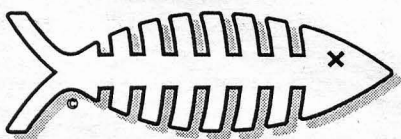
Midwest Headwaters Earth First! asks all Earth Firsters to join us October 27-31 by the shores of the Wolf River in northern Wisconsin. Workshops will be held on direct action, various regional issues, movement building, corporate power and vulnerability, and sundry other teach-out sessions. We will hold council, howl and holler, be silent, and make merry. We will also take direct action to tell Exxon where to go with their 55 million tons of toxic waste and \$30 million in state subsidies. Interested?

Bring what you need and leave what you don't. The Wolf River is one of the wildest rivers left in the upper Midwest. The site of the rendezvous is to be announced. Call us at (608) 255-8765.

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Salary: \$600/month + health insur. + housing provided (no non-human animals allowed)

Call Lisa Jennings at (505)-281-0032 or fax at (505)-281-0083

We are also seeking interns for periods of two weeks-several months
(limited housing and food stipend provided)

STUFF TO READ, WEAR AND DISPLAY

All proceeds from these goodies go directly to supporting the Earth First! Journal. By purchasing music and books you are also supporting activists as most of the musicians and authors are active in the fight to save the wild.

Books

Earth First! Songbook

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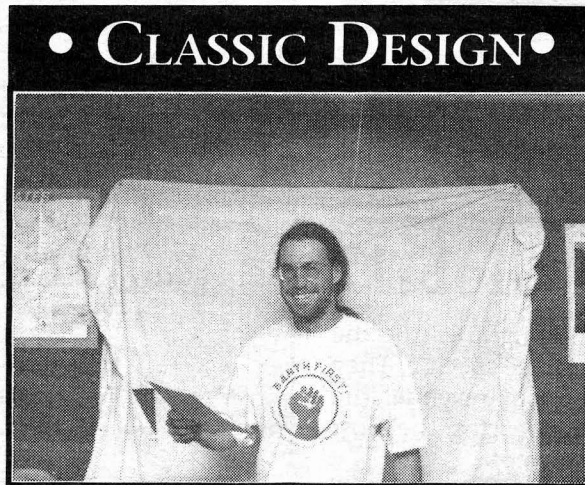
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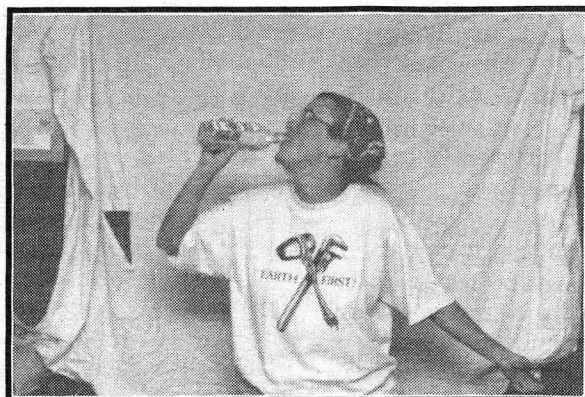
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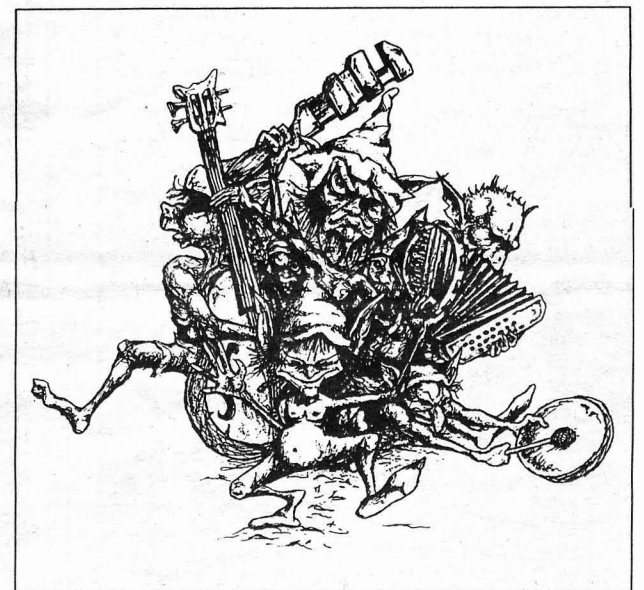
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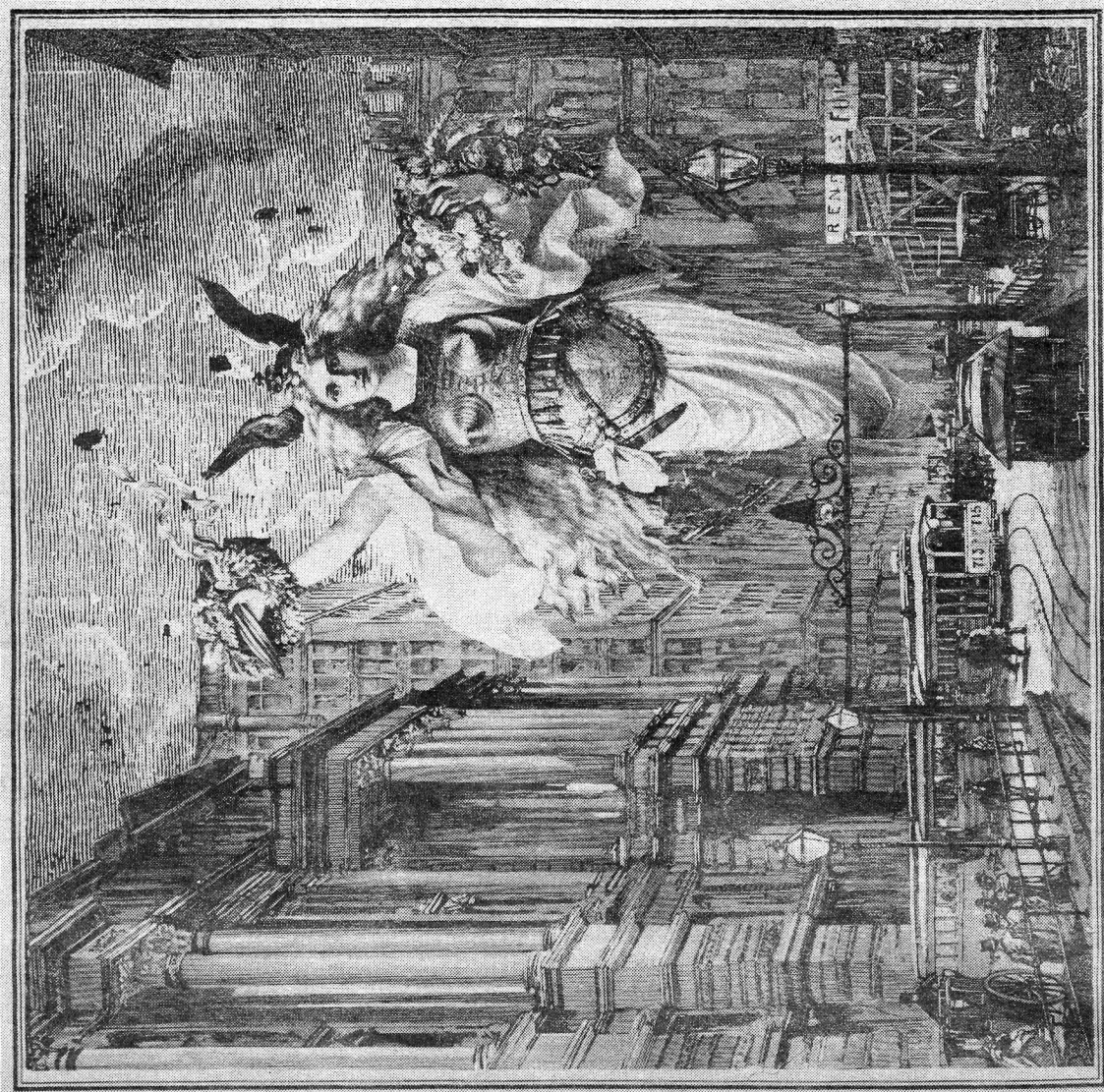
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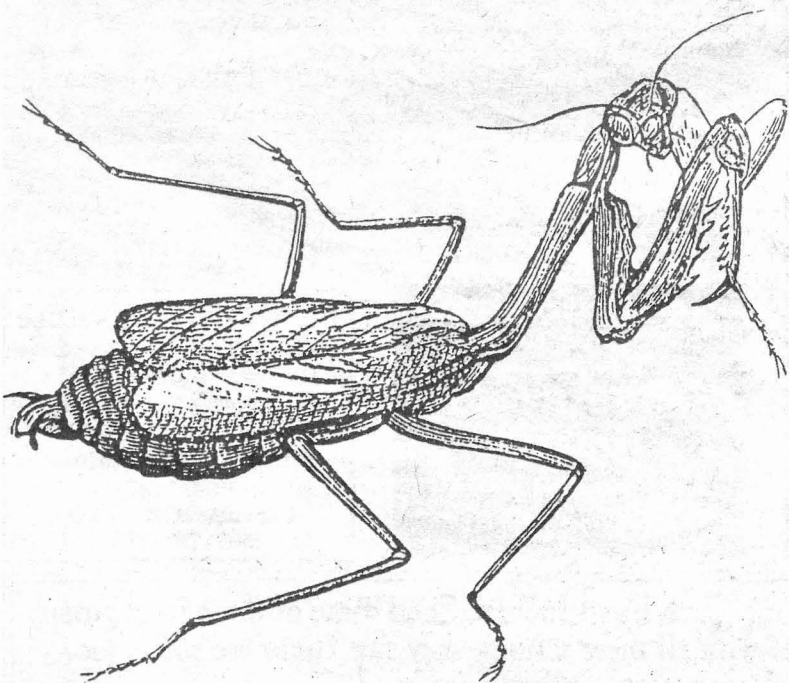
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