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EARTH FIRST!

LITHA EDITION

June 21, 1988

Vol. VIII, No. VI

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

TWO DOLLARS

Day of Outrage Shakes Forest Service Nationwide!

by Karen Pickett

The idea had been brewing for a long time: tossed around in letters, phone conversations, and campfire talks at the Rendezvous. Slowly, a strategy emerged for a nationally coordinated day of protest against the Forest Service. Central was the idea that we could effectively expose their outrageous policies and ruinous methods if we raised our collective voice in one loud howl. A synchronized flurry of activity would escalate Earth First!'s campaign against their roading, cutting, mining, grazing, and otherwise destroying the last wild areas in the country. The day of action would take place on John Muir's 150th birthday, a fitting tribute to a founder of the movement to save the wilds.

Did it work? In a big way. We stripped the sugar-coating from their lies and lay them bare in media stories around the country.

The April 21 National Day of Outrage Against the Forest Service burst forth with rowdy protests, impassioned speeches, creative theater, colorful costumes, and lots of music. Banners decrying devastation of wilderness were unfurled. Buckets of sawdust and piles of cowpies, symbolizing the results of their dirty work on public lands, were thrown on their desks. Survey stakes, orange ribbons and bits of severed fence adorned the bushes outside FS offices.

Smokey the Bear, long exploited symbol of Forest Service lies about forest protection, appeared at many locations. He looked confused, then astounded, and finally outraged as the truth about federal treatment of his forests came to light. He then decided to return to his original mission — to protect the forests — and tendered his resignation to the employer who betrayed him.

In Denver, Smokey committed suicide (by eating Western Hemlock) after one last desperate act of forest protection: planting a spike in a nearby tree. In Portland, after marching from the FS office to Senator Hatfield's office, Smokey remained chained to Hatfield's desk for 5 hours.

The Forest Service took it all quite seriously. They hid their computers, in Missouri, fearing crazed super-glue squads. They had a tactical squad ready in Eugene. In Portland, Oregon, they got a court order to keep the media out when Smokey and friends invaded the local Congressman's office. They even subjected a woman in Florida to a search (taking away her gift bag of sawdust!) before allowing her to meet with the Forest supervisor. Freddie's all around the country reacted as if the invading troops had beached.

But the Freddie's probably went to the greatest lengths to protect bureaucrats from those fun-loving monkey-wrenchers in Washington, D.C. At the Department of Agriculture complex, which houses the Forest Dis-service, security was so tight and access so limited that cafeterias were closed to "unescorted non-governmental" visitors, and agencies were required to provide escorts for visitors with appointments.

Ironically, the Freds did some of our best advance publicity for us. In the weeks leading up to the 21, circulating FS memos created an atmosphere of excitement. They even initiated discussions with the press about our campaign against logging of old growth. In an early April wire service story entitled "Timber Operators Warned of Sabotage by Activists," a Forest Service official

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photo by Bill Haskins

Civic-minded Earth First!ers across the country enthusiastically participated in an informal public comment period.

Great Basin National Park: Is Half a Loaf Better Than None?

by Leon Czolgosz

The Great Basin — that vast area comprising most of the state of Nevada, plus portions of Oregon, Idaho, Utah and California, plus a tiny bit of northwestern Arizona — was for long a region unknown to most Americans; even to most westerners. It was, to them, simply a blank spot on the maps; or, at best, a memory of range after range of uninteresting mountains, separated by barren valleys, seen from the car window on I-80, during a grueling drive from Salt Lake City to Reno. Aside from ranchers and miners, only a handful of outdoor freaks left the main highways, to enter the high mountains and remote valleys where they might discover the truth: that the Great Basin is a region of incredible beauty.

It is also a biologically unique region. In the Pleistocene the Great Basin was much wetter than it is today, with vast lakes occupying many of today's basins. Extensive forests covered the higher ground. But for the last 10,000 years, the Basin has been getting drier. As the lakes dried up, the forests retreated into the higher ranges, where they persist today. Meanwhile, dry-climate species of plants and animals spread into the basins, diversifying and evolving rapidly. In the biological "islands" that are the mountain ranges, some species died out, some hung on and others diversified. Thus, each mountain range in the Great Basin has its own special mix of species.

Most of the land in the Great Basin is public domain — the bulk is administered by the Bureau of Land Management

(BLM); a lesser portion by the U.S. Forest Service. Recently, a National Park has been established to preserve a portion of the Great Basin. The establishment of this Park is the result of a 30-year struggle by Park proponents, an often uphill struggle against tremendous odds. Yet the victory represented by the Park's creation has not been complete. Many conservationists say the Park is too small, and therefore not representative of the entire Great Basin ecosystem.

From the beginning, efforts to establish a National Park in the Basin centered on the South Snake Range, in eastern Nevada near the Utah border. While the South Snake Range is only one of several hundred "island" mountain ranges in the Basin, it contains a number of unique features. It is home to Wheeler Peak, at 13,063 feet the second-highest mountain in Nevada and the highest peak lying entirely within the state. In a cirque on the north side of the peak lies a small glacier — the only glacier remaining in the Great Basin. At the base of the range is one of the largest caves in the Basin — Lehman Caves — which was set aside as a National Monument by President Harding in 1922. Several of the streams coming off the west slope of the range harbor populations of an endangered native subspecies of Cutthroat Trout. And among the several varieties of conifers found on the forested slopes of the range are Bristlecone Pines, the longest-living species of tree known — and one of these was the oldest living Bristlecone yet found.

Prior to the establishment of the Great Basin National Park, the entire South Snake Range (except for the tiny National Monument, administered by the National Park Service) was part of

the Humboldt National Forest. The adjoining basins, the Snake Valley to the east and the South Spring Valley to the west, were — and still are — (except for sizable tracts of private land) administered by the Ely District of the BLM.

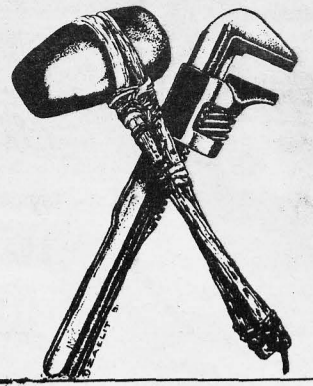
The first attempt to establish a National Park in the Great Basin came in 1924, only two years after Harding proclaimed the one-square-mile National Monument. At the request of one of his constituents (curiously enough, a mining engineer named C.C. Boak), Nevada Senator Key Pittman introduced a bill to create a "Lehman Caves-Wheeler Peak National Park" of 8000 acres. Grazing and mining interests didn't like the Park idea, and Pittman's bill didn't go anywhere. Nothing much more was heard of a Great Basin Park for 30 years.

By the 1950's, a small but growing number of outdoor lovers had discovered the recreational potential of the Great Basin. In addition, conservationists were coming around to the idea that the National Park system should include units representative of every major ecosystem in the country. Whereas in the first years of the National Park movement only spectacular natural areas like Yellowstone, Yosemite and the Grand Canyon were thought worthy of protection as National Parks, in recent years a much broader variety of natural areas had been brought into the system.

The campaign for a Great Basin National Park began in 1954. The two people most responsible for spreading the Park gospel were Weldon F. Heald, a conservationist and writer from Arizona, and Darwin Lambert, the editor of the *Ely Daily Times*. The

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EARTH FIRST!



NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

Earth First! Journal is published eight times a year.

Subscription is \$20 a year.

POB 5871 * TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703 * (602)622-1371

For six years I've been editor of *The Earth First!* Journal. I've watched it grow as I've watched the *Earth First!* movement grow. During the past three years, I've been aided in producing this newspaper on an ever-increasing basis by John Davis. Indeed, John (as Managing Editor) has had primary editorial responsibility for much of that time. It is time for change, and for recognition of John's key role.

With this issue, John Davis becomes Editor of *The Earth First!* Journal. I will continue as Publisher, and will provide what help is necessary to John and Dale in their editorial duties, although that help will steadily recede, as they take charge of all the multifarious duties required in putting out a newspaper. This

will free me to work on other projects, such as several books that Ned Ludd Books will publish during the next year or two. I also will contribute regular essays to EF! and will have primary responsibility for "Dear Ned Ludd" and for the "Earth First! Bookstore" — which will become a bit more personalized.

Since I took over the editor's job in 1982, I've written an editorial column, "Around the Campfire," on this page. That is now John's duty and his initial offering follows these comments. "Around the Campfire" will continue in a different form, however, as a fairly regular column in the back pages of this newspaper. In it, I'll comment on various topics of interest within the *Earth First!* tribe.

Before I turn this over to John, let me simply say that editing and publishing *The Earth First!* Journal has been the high point of my seventeen-year career as a preservationist. I've enjoyed it, and I've felt fulfilled in doing it. But it is time to move on. I'm tired of the constant responsibility of producing a newspaper eight times a year, I've spent enough time as the most visible spokesperson for the *Earth First!* movement, and I yearn for the freedom to represent only Dave Foreman. Thanks to all of you for your support of this newspaper and this movement over the last years.

Nough said. I can't think of anyone I would rather have replace me as editor than my friend, John Davis. That's why he's your new editor.

—Dave Foreman

A VIEW OF THE VORTEX

5-30-88: The editors of *Earth First* are in turmoil and anguish. As Dave, in his last page 2 "Around the Campfire," hinted would soon be the case, we're presently standing along Utah's Green River facing a painful decision: Should we run Cold Creek Rapids before or after lunch?

6-1-88: We ran them before lunch and we are now a stronger editorial group because of it. . . . At one point during that float trip, we found ourselves swirling slowly in an eddy as faster waters whirled around us. This experience, ephemeral though it was, impressed an indelible image on my mind. This image serves as the basis for the title of this page 2 column, and, likely, subsequent page 2 columns in our Journal. What this image and title suggest is this: Here in the Journal office, we are graced (and burdened) with a unique view of the EF! movement — and a movement it is, though many within it may not perceive it as such. As I noticed while in that eddy, one does not perceive the whole of the moving waters until one is in a calm spot in the middle of them. At the risk of mixing metaphors, and of sounding presumptuous, I suggest that the Journal is, as it were, in the eye of a vortex, in the center of a cyclone without being caught in the motion. (One might say that the vortex corresponds to the inner circle of the concentric circles which Dave employs as metaphors for the EF! movement, deep ecology movement, larger environmental movement, etc., in his column in this issue.) The vortex perspective is an essential part of the movement but would, of course, be meaningless without the dynamic aspects of the movement.

So, here are a few notable happenings we've watched from within the vortex recently. Most notably, *Earth First!*'s Day of Outrage against the Forest Service on Muir Day was a great success. Muir Day actions, depicted in our middle pages, were worthy of the hero whom they commemorated and the Forests for whom they endeavored to speak. This was EF!'s biggest national day of actions to date, and for its success we have many leaders and participants to thank. While we cannot here devote space to mentioning them all — lest this page 2 column become a page 3 and page 4 column as well — we will pay tribute to the *sine qua non* forces behind this outrageous day. Howie Wolke, Mike Roselle, Dave Foreman and other original EF'ers conceived of the Forest Service D-Day idea years ago. Howie helped bring it to fruition through his immensely popular and unpopular (depending upon where you stand in relation to clearcuts) manifesto against abuse of our National Forests. Karen Pickett not only did more than a lion's share of the networking for the protests, she also filled Mike Roselle's Page 2 *Earth First!* June 21, 1988

shoes, performing Mike's Direct Action Fund tasks, after he was jailed. (Any but the most obtuse who have enjoyed even a cursory glance at Mike's lowest extremities will know this was [and his are] no mean feat.) Special mention also goes to Barb Dugelby, Michele Miller, Jamie Sayen, and Reed Noss, all of whom helped organize particularly graphic expressions of EF!'s outrage.

Enough said about people; it's time we talked of Flat-spined Three-toothed Land Snails, Unarmored Threespine Sticklebacks, White Wartyback Pearly Mussels, Amargosa Niterworts, and Kern Primrose Sphinx Moths. Yes, you'll notice the complete absence of charismatic megafauna in that brief list; but, no, this is not to suggest a shift away from EF!'s focus on Grizzly Bears, Mountain Lions, Woodland Caribou, and Gray Wolves. Rather it is to herald *Earth First!*'s growing awareness of the diminutive, the enigmatic microflora, the problematic microfauna, the nondescript, the unknown, unloved . . . in short, the beings other groups won't directly defend. With their feature article in this issue on the Flat-spined Three-toothed Land Snail and their numerous other works, The EF! Biodiversity Task Force is leading this Journal and the larger movement toward a deeper appreciation of all species (equal pay for all species!). In so doing, Task Force coordinator Jasper Carlton has come under pressure from some within the movement to stop "wasting time" on creatures for whom most people care not a wit.

To Jasper's critics, I would utter a resounding "pshaw!" Granted, Jasper's critics probably mean well, merely considering it impolitic to devote scarce resources to species unlikely to win the public's favor. Nonetheless, the critics should ask themselves: should political expediency be a major concern of *Earth First!*? Furthermore, as Jasper explained in his Northern Bog Lemming article in our Eostar issue, by using the Endangered Species Act to save less visible creatures, we often could save the more appealing species as well. It is probably inherent to the nature of *Homo sapiens* to identify more readily with mammals, in whose class we belong, than with other creatures. However, natural though speciesism may be, it no longer befits us as conservationists to be held in its sway. In this age of paradox and tragedy, we must occasionally step outside the bounds of human nature in attempting to restore the greater Nature which we've defiled. Moreover, while fighting for darters, beetles, louseworts, and slugs may be unnatural, so is any sort of extra-communal activism. Until Earth is again whole and healthy, it will be incumbent upon us to occasionally act in ways natural peoples would never have acted. For

them, of course, acting naturally (which may be to say hedonistically) was all that was necessary. For us, abstaining from littering and high consumption, pleading in courtrooms on behalf of species "rights" (an artificial but now potentially useful construct), donning silly costumes and chanting simplistic slogans, pouring sand into infernal combustion engines, pulling survey stakes, telling others of the glories of all creatures great and small, and numerous other forced acts in defense of Mother Earth all are prerequisites to a return to natural living.

So, to avoid inducing another lengthy digression in this column such as the one through which you may have just walled, please support the Biodiversity Task Force's avant-garde work. It is not the role of *Earth First!* to merely follow paths already heavily trodden by other groups, such as Defenders of Wildlife, Sierra Club, and The Wilderness Society. Our place is in the vanguard.

All this talk of biodiversity and Flat-spined Three-toothed Land Snails brings to mind the topic of another feature article, sabotage. EF! contributing editor Mary Davis recently embarked on a mission to uncover for the Journal the extent and nature of environmentally-related sabotage in continental Western Europe. Her findings are both encouraging and disappointing — encouraging in that environmental sabotage runs rampant in parts of Europe and is proving effective, disappointing in that the sabotage does not yet appear to generally be motivated by deeply ecological concerns.

Speaking of sabotage, our ocean-going sisters and brothers with Sea Shepherd Society are preparing to stop the most industrialized nation in the world from continuing one of the most heinous crimes currently being perpetrated against Earth — that is, Sea Shepherd aims to stop Japan from whaling. Our captain of the seas, Paul Watson, reports in this issue of Sea Shepherd plans and invites *Earth First!*ers to again join the crew. It bears repeating here that the *Earth First!*/Sea Shepherd alliance is proving extremely beneficial for both groups, and, most importantly, for wild creatures. It would not be unreasonable for us to boast two great successes in the past year as result of this cooperation: First, Sea Shepherd, with *Earth First!*ers as part of the crew, drove the Japanese drift net fleet from the North Pacific last summer in an anti-climactic yet extremely important environmental victory, which indirectly saved the lives of thousands of marine birds and cetaceans and millions of fish. Second, a Sea Shepherd branch group, Friends of the Wolf, and *Earth First!*, with litigious help from the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, stopped the Gray Wolf

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

Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, double spaced, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Electronic submissions are even better, either on Macintosh disks or via Econet (login "earthfirst"). Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

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

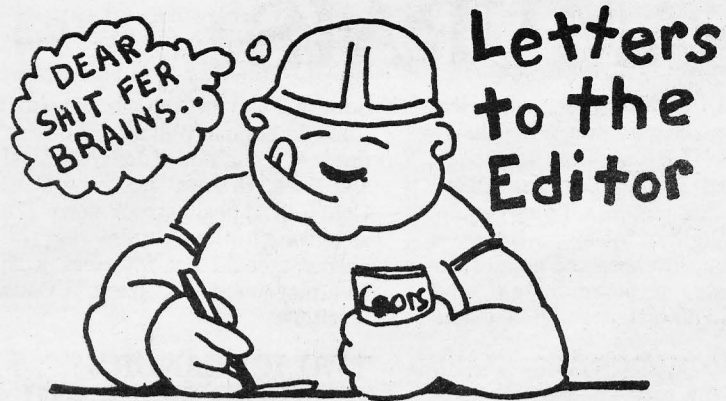
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Contributing Artists: Brush Wolf, Lone Wolf Circles, Canyon Frog, Lourdes Fuentes-Williams, Mike Gouse, T.O. Hellenbach, Sky Jacobs, Juniper Berry, J. Luoma, Mad Jack, Christoph Manes, Peg Millett, Millipede, Mike Roselle, Claus Sievert, Carol Simpson, Jim Stiles, Karen Tanner, Bill Turk, B. von Alten, Robert Waldmire, Malcolm Wells, Marcy Willow, Helen Wilson, John Zaelit (deceased).

Contributing Photographers: David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuerthner.

Mailing: Tucson *Earth First!* Group



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear EFREJ,

You might inform your packing dept. of the proper term for those foam things they've been calling "popcorn" and "peanuts." Save that stuff for the movies. The packing material is termed "angel turds."

—Christina Dodds & Jonathan Berman

Dear SFB,

While I do not condone someone smashing a bottle of oil in Walter Wallis' driveway to demonstrate his views on oil drilling (Letters, Beltane 88), I feel compelled to respond to Mr. Wallis' request that Earth First! send someone to clean up his driveway. I ask Mr. Wallis, "Who are you going to send to clean up our waters and shores when there is an oil spill?" Instead of cleaning one bottle of oil off a driveway, try cleaning up something like the 175,000 gallons of crude oil that Shell spilled into San Francisco Bay in April.

That said, I commend EF! on the addition of the excellent NERTHUS insert. Why is Earth First! the only major environmental group that grapples with the religious and philosophical issues of ecology?

—James Chapman, Davis, CA

To the Editor:

The loggers' convoy to Darby points out a problem: loggers have invested in a business that does not make economic sense. Now they want the public to bail them out from their own predicament. [For an explanation of the convoy, see article in this issue on the Kootenai NF.—ed.]

Loggers do not believe in free enterprise. In the last five years alone, loggers received over \$2 billion in taxpayers' subsidies. Do they apologize? No, they angrily drive to Darby and demand more subsidies.

I am the owner of Boulder Hot Springs. I well remember another loggers' convoy; this one to the popular roadless area immediately west of my resort. Somehow, the loggers talked the Forest Service into shelling out \$1.5 million of taxpayers' money to subsidize the destruction of this priceless public resource.

This angers me. The government does not pay my costs to run my resort.



A MAXXAM lumberjack (with helmet reading "Money First!") attacks Deer, Fox, and Crow in front of New York's Drexel Burham Lambert, the investment banking firm whose junk bonds allowed MAXXAM to take over Pacific Lumber.

Yet, the FS pays the bill for the loggers, even when these subsidies directly harm those of us who still operate in the world of free enterprise.

Loggers always argue "jobs" and "Montana's economy," but it's really nothing more than pork. Since the loggers live off the public dole, wouldn't it be cheaper to give them welfare directly? Then a few remaining wildlands would be spared. And, those of us in the recreation industry could still earn a living.

Human progress can not be measured by material gain, unless our environment remains constant. Otherwise, our "improved" standards of living are at the expense of the water we drink, the food we eat, the air we breathe, and our grandchildren's lives.

We all see the moth-eaten hillsides where 10 years ago there were forests. We all know, deep inside, we are losing something precious.

Loggers: the binge is over. You must learn to live within the land's ability to produce. 90% of Montana has been roaded and developed. Despite your tantrums, Montana's few remaining wildlands must remain "as is."

—Stuart Lewis, Boulder, Montana

Dear SFB,

Christoph Manes' articles are invariably a joy to read and even when I disagree strongly I get that feeling of mind expansion. But here I agree and wish only to expand briefly on his statement (Beltane, 1988) that "There is not one scrap of evidence that humankind is any more unique or important or 'creative' than lichen."

Some would say that the human brain is itself the greatest instrument of creativity the planet has ever known. But let's examine this in the light of one of America's most creative philosophers, Charles Peirce, who, in a brief version of his famous "pragmatic maxim," stated that "our idea of anything is our idea of its sensible effects." This means that our creative ideas are mere phantoms unless they are given further physical expression either as sounds or other actions, and it certainly cuts through the self-congratulatory rhetoric regarding the idea of progress of our species.

I don't intend to detract from the genius of our human savants, scientific, literary or otherwise, but as a scientific dissident I'm more than suspicious that the most abundant end product of all our civilized ideas is 1) monotonous, homogeneous entropic waste as a result of our unbridled technologic matter/energy flux, and 2) usurpation of the diverse biologic niches of the original wilderness by a species-poor culture of humans and their domestic plants and animals. Both are responsible for the rapid deterioration of the biosphere and loss of most lifeforms. So, in terms of the net effect on the planet, humans are not only the least creative of all organisms but actually anti-creative in the real world — the only world that counts.

—R.F. Mueller, Staunton, VA

Dear John & Dave,

What was once a cute and innocent practice of using pseudonyms to author newsletter articles lost some of its charm with the recent exchange of letters between the *Earth First! Journal* and the Montana Wilderness Association. I don't know who RC is and don't especially care who lands on the correct side of this particular argument. But to attack someone personally and name names while hiding behind your deep mole identity is profoundly chickenshit. I think there has been an insidious creep of this variety of casual irresponsibility into too many columns of *EF!* What is the rationale: fear of losing a job, the stigma of association, or the romanticism of living an alter-life? The editors might suggest guidelines.

The other item concerns a recent editor's note by Tom Pew in the *American West*. The spectre of George Anderson's lacerated face, the result of a sawblade shattering on a tree spike, rises again. Never mind that this particular column was an especially scatalogical attack in a magazine for which some of us once had some hope but which suffers periodic lapses of taste. The issue — the relationship of *EF!* activism and philosophy toward ecodefense tactics resulting in human injury — has never been clarified for the larger public. This single incident separates *EF!* from a significant spectrum of potential support — out of pure murkiness of fact. What happened?

—Doug Peacock

Partial response: Doug, you're probably right in suggesting that we erred. We should have insisted upon verification of RC's claims, and upon his or her willingness to divulge his or her name. Hopefully, Howie's response to RC in the last issue clarified this turbid issue.

Regarding the tree-spiking accident in northern California, those knowledgeable of the issue now suspect an eccentric local man — who is a conservative Republican, allegedly — is the spiker. It was a poorly planned and conducted operation, and had nothing to do with any Earth First! group or individual.

I'll leave it to others to more adequately address your important criticisms and questions. I will add, however, that I concur with you regarding your skepticism about the prudence of using false names.

—Australopithecus (because I fear for my job)

Dear everybody,

The review of John Robbins' *Diet For A New America* in the March 1988 issue pissed me off. I've read the book twice, given copies to friends and co-Earth First!ers, and heard what they've said about it. The consensus is that this book has an incredible potential to wake people up and to help salvage the rapidly deteriorating biosphere.

Now I know your review was favorable (which it damn well should be!). But saying that Robbins declined to follow in his family's ice-cream filled footsteps "to instead devote his energy to convincing Americans not to eat so much ice cream" is absolute bullshit. The book is a powerful and entertaining manifesto on behalf of life on earth.

You might be so addicted to eating beef that you can't bear to realize the immensity of what he is saying. But even the most die-hard burger junkies I know who have read *Diet For A New America*, and who have a vestige of concern for the environment, have been moved by it to change their lives. There is no book like it when it comes to spelling out the ecological costs of the stupid American way of eating.

Your reviewer (who hid behind the pseudonym Jimmy Dean) admits he or

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Vortex . . .

Continued from page 2

slaughter in northern British Columbia's Muskwa Valley last winter. May this next Sea Shepherd campaign further cement the *EF!*/Sea Shepherd alliance and end forever Japan's slaughter of whales!

Following Muir Day, another national day of Earth First! actions occurred in May, this time for the Humboldt County Coast Redwoods. This was the second national day of actions on behalf of these northern California giants, and it increased the number of direct actions that North Coast *EF!* has held on behalf of these trees to upwards of 30. Greg King updates the story in this issue.

Bill Devall's article on the Supreme Court's G-O Road decision should alarm our readers. This decision not only imperils an irreplaceable ecological treasure in the Northwest, but also undermines the First Amendment to the US Constitution, upon which hopes for protection of unspoiled Indian lands had ridden.

In a more philosophical addition to this issue, Dave initiates a discussion on the controversial subject of growth in Earth First! We invite additional comments on this subject. From the responses we receive, we will select several to print, based on the criteria of thoughtfulness, originality, quality of writing, and brevity. The question of growth is one of the most important facing our movement.

One of the specific questions stemming from the general question of growth pertains to whether or not it is appropriate for the *EF! Journal* to loan its subscription list to groups within *EF!* for their use in fund-raising. So far, we've done this only once, for the Direct Action Fund; but other worthy requests are pressing. We hope to discuss this at the RRR Circle Meeting, and again we invite reader input.

In closing, I'll mention one of the most exciting trends we've been watching here in the calm of the storm — Washington Earth First!. It is fortuitous indeed that the place chosen at the 87 Rendezvous for the 88 Rendezvous is Washington. As *EF!*ers will see, Washington *EF!* is pushing the limits of disdain for land despoilers. (A fitting motto for that multi-cellular group might be, "If you aren't irreverent, you're irrelevant.") Being surrounded by that intrepid and innovative group for a week will surely inspire many RRR attendees to new heights of activity.

—John Davis

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

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

SCHEDULE

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for \$10 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$25; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$40 a year.

SEA SHEPHERD SAMURAI

by Captain Paul Watson

This is the year that we take the whale war to the Japanese. For 15 years, we have been fighting the whalers and although we have challenged Japan indirectly, we have never directly confronted this most notorious of whaling nations.

Since 1974, we have confronted many whalers in many parts of the world. We faced off with the Russians in the Pacific off the California coast in 1975 and north of Hawaii in 1976 and 1977, eventually driving them out of the Pacific altogether. In 1981, we invaded Siberia to secure evidence of illegal whaling. In the process we tangled with and eluded the Soviet Navy.

In 1979, we hunted down, rammed and sank the Cypriot registered outlaw whaler the *Sierra* in a harbour of northern Portugal. In 1980, we returned to Portugal and finished off the *Sierra*, sinking her in Lisbon harbour. A few months later, the Spanish outlaw whalers, *Isba I* and *Isba II* met a similar fate at the bottom of Vigo harbour in northern Spain. In 1986, half the illegal Icelandic whaling fleet were acquainted with the bottom of Reykjavik harbour and the whale processing plant was severely sabotaged. In 1985 and 86, we directly interfered with the Faroese Pilot Whale hunt in the North Atlantic.

All these Sea Shepherd actions were effective without causing a single injury or resulting in a single prison sentence. Sea Shepherd crewmembers are the shock troops of the forces protecting marine wildlife and habitats. We are eco-commandos with the knowledge and skills to kick ass and save whales.

We struck at the Japanese when we hit the pirate whalers in Spain and Portugal. The Japanese provided the money and motivation for the outlaws, and our attacks cost them. However, they have continued to kill whales in Antarctic waters and in Japanese coastal waters, and they continue to support Eastern Pacific pirate whaling operations.

In 1982, we did challenge Japan on their home territory, over the slaughter of dolphins at Iki Island. We negotiated an end to the slaughter without confrontation, which the Japanese wanted to avoid. In 1987 the Japanese again avoided a confrontation with us in the North Pacific when their drift net fleet fled the Eastern Aleutian fishing grounds to avoid a show-down with our ship the *Divine Wind*.

In Japan, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is known as the "Samurai Conservationists." An editorial in a Tokyo newspaper stated that "although we disagree with the motives behind these samurai whale lovers, we cannot help but respect their tactics." It is now time for the samurai whale defenders to clash with the cowardly slayers of defenseless whales.

Back in 1984-85, the International Whaling Commission ordered a moratorium on commercial whaling to begin in January 1986 and last until January 1990. Nonetheless, outlaw whaling nations like Japan, Iceland and Norway have continued killing. It was for this reason that Sea Shepherd crewmembers Rod Coronado and David Howitt sank half of Iceland's whaling fleet. Because whaling was illegal, Iceland has not pressed charges against Sea Shepherd for that action, even though I flew to Iceland in January 1988 to de-

Paul Watson is a former Greenpeace leader who eventually left that group to form the more confrontational Sea Shepherd Society.

mand that they charge us for the crime.

The Japanese Antarctic whaling fleet will leave again this fall to lay waste to the whales in those southern waters. Our objective is to stop them.

The campaign will be called *Bunbu Itchi*, which is Japanese for "pen and sword in accord" or "twofold way of pen and sword." The expression will have special poignancy for the Japanese. The meaning is that the confrontation will be both symbolic and effective: symbolic in that we will focus international public attention on their illegal activities, and effective because we intend to physically stop their operations.

The Japanese have made this brutal industry a matter of national pride. At present, the Japanese whaling industry is seeking public donations of 16 million dollars to subsidize their whaling fleet to survive the moratorium until 1990. They plan to prepare the fleet for an escalation in kills next decade.

We need your help. We need crew: men and women not afraid to risk all... life, limb, and freedom. This will be a risky campaign, and a hell of an adventure! Participants must pay their own way, and we cannot afford to bail anybody out if arrested. Working conditions will range from very hot to moderately cold.

We also need money and materials. The Japanese will get their \$16 million. We need a mere \$100,000. You can sponsor a ton of fuel for \$300; we need 100 tons. Or buy us a barrel of oil for \$200; we need 20 barrels. Or buy us a nautical chart for \$10; we need 50 charts. Or send what you can afford to cover nautical

G-O Road

High Country Not Protected By Constitution

by Bill Devall

On April 19, 1988, the United States Supreme Court overturned two lower court decisions in the G-O Road case. By a 5-3 vote, the Court ruled that completion of the Chimney Rock section of the Gasquet-Orleans Road (in the Six Rivers National Forest of northwestern California) does not violate Native Americans' religious freedom. Earth First!ers joined other environmentalists and Native Americans in protesting the Court decision.

In 1983, Earth First!ers were planning to blockade this log haul road and joined Native Americans in plans for demonstrations and direct action. The Federal District Court in San Francisco, however, enjoined the Forest Service from building the road. The Forest Service appealed the case to the Appeals Court, where the injunction was upheld, and then to the Supreme Court.

If completed, this two lane paved road will pass through an area considered sacred by Karuk, Tolowa and Yurok people, an area essential to the ecological health of the Siskiyou region of northern California. Indians believe that the road will desecrate this sacred land forever and is a violation of free exercise of religion as provided by the US Constitution and rights recognized by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978.

This case was closely watched by environmentalists, proponents of religious freedom, the mining and timber industries, and other federal land management agencies such as the BLM. Environmental and native groups in the US and Canada hoped that the Supreme Court would establish a precedent with this case for protection of land sacred

instruments, maintenance, electrical work, radio calls and airfare for our intelligence crew. In addition to money, we need first aid supplies, gas masks, binoculars, life-jackets, diving equipment, flashlights, tools, batteries, a water cannon, fire hose and nozzles, inflatable boats, outboard motors, and anything you have that would be useful on a ship.

Send your application for a crew position to me care of Sea Shepherd, POB 7000-S, Redondo Beach, CA 90277 or call 213-316-8309. Send contributions to the same address: Before shipping materials, call and we will tell you where to ship things.

Remember, we are all Ahab's children. We all share in the curse that will befall us if we finish what that one legged captain began, the destruction of the most intelligent life forms in the sea and possibly on the planet. Let us do to the Japanese what Moby Dick did to the Pequod. With your help we can sink the whalers.

SEA SHEPHERD UPDATES

SEAL PROTECTION ACT DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Since 1975, the Canadian government has arrested, convicted, fined and jailed anti-seal hunt protesters under the Orwellian set of regulations known as the Seal Protection Act. This act made it a criminal offense to approach within a half nautical mile of a seal hunt or to interfere with a seal hunt. This legislation has cost groups like the Sea Shepherd

Society, Fund for Animals, International Fund for Animal Welfare and others hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees and fines. In April 1988, the Canadian Court of Appeals struck down the Act as unconstitutional, ruling that the government could not interfere with the free movement of citizens in Canadian territory.

TWO ICELANDIC WHALING SHIPS SAIL

The remaining two ships of the Icelandic whaling fleet set sail to kill whales in early June in defiance of the International Whaling Commission. The two ships sunk by Sea Shepherd in 1986 have not been replaced or repaired. The Icelandic whaling company that owned the ships was refused insurance payments on the grounds that the sinkings were sabotage and therefore not covered by their policy. Reports from Iceland indicate that tour bus operators have been instructed to deny that Iceland is continuing whaling if the question is asked by tourists.

SEA SHEPHERD ORGANIZES CONCERT

The Sea Shepherd Society is organizing a concert to raise money for marine protection work. The concert is set for November 12 in Los Angeles and will be televised world-wide. Sea Shepherd is looking for people to invest in the concert, and for big name musicians. If you know of any that might be interested, call Peter Wallerstein at 213-455-3952. Details are forthcoming.

to native peoples. Instead, the Court granted wide powers to the US government to manage its own property as it sees fit, even if the government decisions damage religious practices of Native Americans.

Writing for the majority, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, a Reagan appointee, said, "Even if we assume [the development of the G-O Road] will virtually destroy the Indian ability to practice their religion, the Constitution simply does not provide a principle that could justify upholding [their] legal claims."

William Brennan, writing for the minority, stated that the ruling "leaves Native Americans absolutely no constitutional protection against perhaps the gravest threat to their religious practices." Brennan added, "Today's ruling sacrifices a religion at least as old as the nation itself, along with the spiritual well being of its approximately 5000 adherents, so that the Forest Service can build a six-mile segment of a road that two lower courts found only had the most marginal and speculative utility, both to the government itself and to the private lumber interests that might conceivably use it."

Even O'Connor pleaded in her opinion with the FS to consider the legitimate religious claims of the Indians.

Jim Davis, supervisor of Six Rivers National Forest, stated after the Court decision that he feels that the Forest Service can mitigate the concerns about religious freedom and build the road as planned. He said that the Forest Service sees the area as a recreational area. "We should be able to develop it for... fire prevention, timbering, logging, recreational use."

Some commentators feel that the Su-

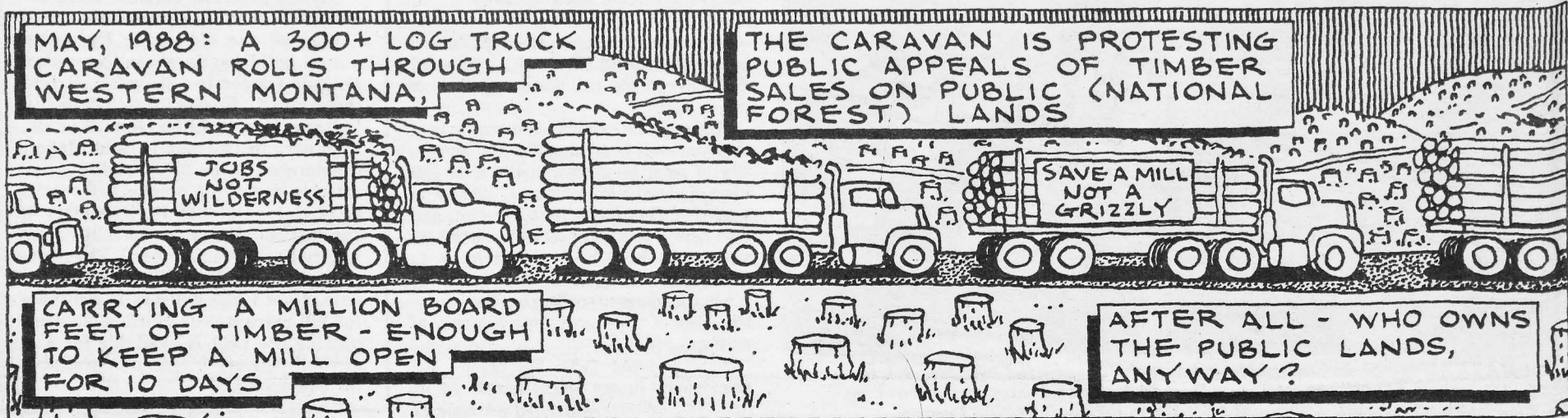
preme Court decision seriously limits the religious freedom rights of all people in the US. Even before the decision, leaders of major religious groups in the Pacific Northwest, Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran and others, had joined in a statement of apology to Native Americans for past neglect and abuse by Christian groups. They called on all Christians to appreciate the spiritual teachings of Native Americans and to respect their religious practices.

Attention has now turned to Congress and to the Forest Service to stop the road. On Friday, May 13, several hundred Native Americans and environmentalists mounted a non-violent protest at the Six Rivers National Forest headquarters in Eureka, California. Led by medicine people from the Klamath River region, a procession six blocks long stopped traffic and marched in silence around the FS offices.

Concern for this case prompted Senators Alan Cranston, Dennis DeConcini, and Daniel Inouye to introduce an amendment to strengthen the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. The amendment would give the courts authority to issue orders to enforce protection of sacred lands. The amendment states, "Except in cases involving compelling governmental interests of the highest order, Federal lands that have been historically indispensable to a traditional American Indian religion shall not be managed in a manner that would seriously impair or interfere with exercise or practice of such traditional American Indian religion."

In the 1984 California Wilderness Act which designated the Siskiyou Wilderness, a transportation corridor was left in the general vicinity where the FS

continued on page 7



NEW BATTLES IN MAXXAM CAMPAIGN

Despite a lawsuit over violations of many state and federal laws, MAXXAM has accelerated their logging of California's remnant old growth Coast Redwood forests. Earth First! and other activists have responded with another wave of mass protests, slowing the destruction and leading to 20 arrests in mid-April.

MAXXAM's Pacific Lumber got approval from the California Department of Forestry (CDF) to log two sites within the All Species Grove, near Fortuna in Humboldt County. In response, the Environmental Protection Information Center sued CDF and the company, but the judge delayed issuing a temporary restraining order for nearly a month, during which Pacific Lumber rushed in and dropped as many trees as they could.

EF! organizers took to the streets, drawing 60 people, 40 willing to face arrest, to stop the clearcutting. On April 13, we gathered to occupy the grove.

All Species Grove may be the most heavily guarded forest in the US, the result of being deflagged, secretly replanted, and twice occupied by tree-sitters. It is also among the world's most valuable forest stands, in dollars per acre. MAXXAM takes our presence there seriously.

We split into four groups and entered from four directions, the first group starting at daybreak. Some were stopped before reaching the logging site. Others, including Congressional candidate Darryl Cherney, were ejected soon after arriving (though not before Darryl treated loggers and police to his hit, "Where Are We Gonna Work When the Trees Are Gone?").

Enough people reached the site, however, to stop all operations for the day. Some blocked the stacking of cut logs while others stood in front of bulldozers, chainsaws, or trees to be felled.

The judge finally gave a temporary restraining order on April 25, after enormous damage had been done. In a later visit to the site, we found huge pieces of broken logs scattered down a near-vertical slope of oozing mud. Even more startling was a new road cut into the north bank of All Species Creek. A 263-acre clearcut, adjacent to the one just stopped, is tearing the grove in half. Until the judge's decision, MAXXAM was proceeding slowly along All Species Creek; now the large crew from the contested cut has been moved to the 263-acre cut, speeding its destruction.

Adding insult to injury, on May 5 Pacific Lumber requested permission from the court to remove all the trees they've already cut, and to cut more trees in order to remove all that are down.

Also on May 5, the 11 activists facing charges from four direct actions in 1987 received plea-bargain sentences of required community service time and injunctions against entering Pacific Lumber property. PL dropped its civil suit against the defendants.

The District Attorney never filed charges against the 20 arrested this April, leaving them free to carry on the fight.

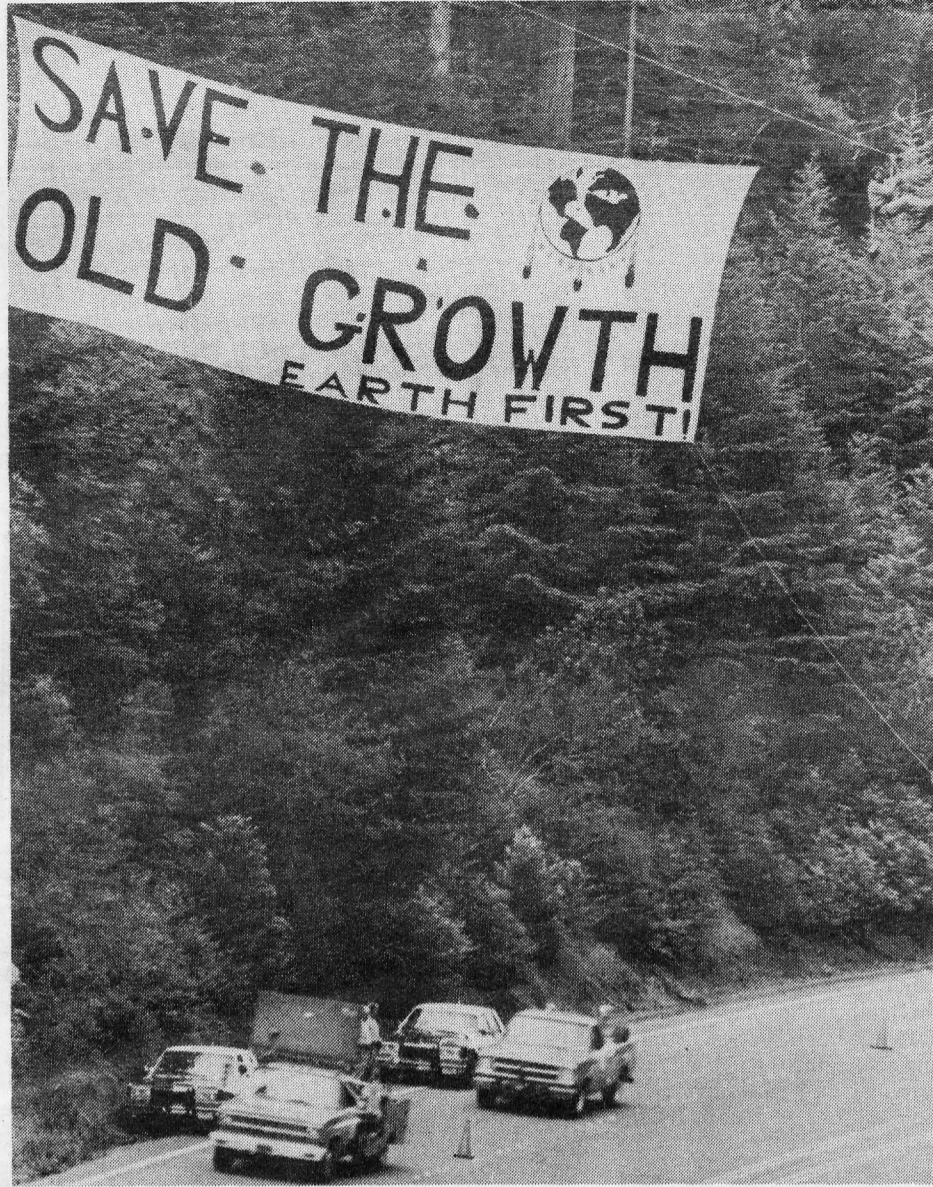
—Greg King

EF! OFFERS \$1000 FOR HURWITZ' ARREST

On April 28, North Coast California Earth First! and the EF! Nomadic Action Group offered a \$1000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of MAXXAM Corp. Chair Charles Hurwitz. MAXXAM, a subsidiary of Houston-based MCO Holdings, took over Pacific Lumber in late 1985 to liquidate for fast profit the world's largest private holdings of primeval redwood forest. MAXXAM's deforestation violates the California Environmental Quality Act, the State Forest Practice Act, the State Fish and Game Code, and numerous other state and federal laws. The takeover itself likely violated federal business and anti-trust laws.

LOGGERS PROTEST EF! PROPOSAL

On May 17, loggers and logging supporters rallied in Eureka, CA, to oppose the Earth First! Headwaters Forest



Greg King hangs out above US Highway 101.

Wilderness proposal, which includes a large chunk of MAXXAM land. 200 semis and pickups circled the county courthouse while about 500 protesters sported hardhats, chainsaws, and signs (including one with the negation circle-and-slash over "EARTH FIRST"). When a few brave EF!ers tried to counter the protest, they were drowned in chants of "Earth First! Go Home!"

ALL SPECIES GROVE REOCCUPIED

All Species Grove, 15 miles southeast of Eureka, is the world's second-largest unprotected virgin redwood grove, survivor of industrial clearcutting that in 130 years has eliminated 95% of the Coast Redwood biome. On May 18, Humboldt County Earth First! began another tree-sitting occupation there to stop MAXXAM's destruction.

Three sitters — Raven, Pat, and Rufus — and eight support crew carried half a ton of material three miles through rugged terrain to the logging site, on the north side of All Species Creek. We would place the sitters directly in front of a proposed road into the heart of All Species Grove.

Ascent began near dusk. Using spurs and lanyards, our climbers ascended 120 feet before attaching 3x6' plywood platforms and hauling up about 200 pounds of water, food, and gear. It was our fourth, and fastest, rigging of an aerial occupation.

At dawn, we heard approaching machinery. Concurrently, a click from the last carabiner — connecting ropes for traverse lines between trees — sent the finished crew groping for gear and the trail out of the woods.

Four days later we checked our sitters and found no security forces guarding them, a marked change from the eight loggers who attended Greg King and Jane Cope last October. Although the logging crew, in a fit of territoriality, ripped skid roads all around the sitters' trees, the road building was stopped and the crew moved elsewhere.

A partial victory secured, we are now preparing additional salvos to save this apparently doomed rainforest grove. This action cost over \$2000, so all donations are gratefully accepted: Earth First!, POB 368, Bayside, CA 95524.

—Berberis Nervosa

TREE-CLIMBERS MEET JESSE JACKSON (sort of)

Earth First!'s Day of Protest against MAXXAM included actions in Humboldt, Houston, L.A., and New York City, but the greatest excitement came in a banner-hanging attempt in Sacramento, CA. Greenpeace veteran Dan Zbozien, redwood climbing guru Kurt Newman, and this writer gathered there to ascend 100-foot non-native redwoods on either side of the path leading to the state capitol's south entrance.

Kurt and Dan dashed up the trees. A suited man standing on the capitol steps appeared startled, and seized a large walkie-talkie hidden under his coat.

From 75 feet up, Dan threw down a cord for me to attach the banner: "Stop MAXXAM." While tying on the banner I was met by a different suited man, a slender anglo with narrow eyes and a nasty disposition not unlike George Bush.

"What's he doing up there?" he demanded. I continued tying on the banner.

"Oh, just hanging out."

Two more suited security goons moved in. The Head Suit sounded more and more like Bush. "Tell him to come down."

"You tell him to come down."

Head Suit yelled at Dan to get down. "I can't," Dan apologized, holding up hands chained together and to the tree. "I'm locked in."

I finished tying the banner. Head Suit's voice bordered on desperation. I thought he was overreacting and did my best to ignore him.

"That banner's not going up there."

"Yes, it is. That's why I tied it on."

He whispered into the small microphone hidden in his hand, heard, no doubt, through slender plastic tubes in the ears of the six state police and three additional Suits who immediately converged on the scene.

He whipped out a billfold and held two official looking cards in my face, only long enough to project a feeling of superior authority. "Secret Service. Stand over there and don't move."

"I understand," I replied, and craning my neck skyward, yelled "Pull it up, Dan."

Head Suit stomped on the banner; more cops surrounded us. State cops took authority over the "crime" while SS agents moped around making crude remarks.

"Maybe we should just shoot them down," Head Suit commented, followed later by, "If that guy (Dan) puts his hand in his pocket while Jackson walks by, his mother will be sad tomorrow morning."

Then I learned the reason for the federal agents: Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson was to address the Senate chambers at 9, and was scheduled to walk under the occupied trees at 8:30. Guarding us was the Secret Service, who often carry machine guns and the will to use them.

Jackson, two hours late, did walk under the trees and no doubt got the message. At the time, a fire truck with a large crane was hauling Zbozien down, while Kurt rappelled. The police dumped them at the county jail, where they got six charges ranging from destruction of state property to parading without a permit.

Dan and Kurt were scheduled to be arraigned June 20. As I write, we are working to hire a lawyer for their case. This will be expensive. To support this type of action, send contributions to May 23 Defense, Earth First!, POB 368, Bayside, CA 95524.

—Greg King

EF!'s MAXXAM CAMPAIGN HAS MADE THE DIFFERENCE

Without the Earth First! presence in Humboldt County, there would be little struggle over the redwoods these days. The current Congressional investigation of MAXXAM was, according to a top Washington official, instigated by publicity from EF! direct action and information campaigns. Lawsuits filed by the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) in Garberville, representing incalculable amounts of time and money, could not have occurred had not Earth First!ers hiked the land to discover and publicize areas needing protection.

Major stories in the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Newsweek*, nearly all San Francisco Bay Area publications, countless television news programs, and hundreds of other radio and print accounts, would likely never have been written if not for the Earth First! campaign.

And yet, despite all this publicity over a two-year period, major conservation groups still sit on spineless duffs, watching the last unprotected primeval redwoods fall. Humboldt EF!ers have collectively spent weeks educating these folks, and even produced a wilderness proposal for which any thinking environmentalist could lobby. Congress could stop the illegal old growth slaughter in an instant, and is reportedly ready to do so with an OK from development-loving North Coast Congressman Doug Bosco. But our mainstream "allies" remain idle.

By late May of this year, it appeared the State Legislature was ready to rally behind Assemblyman Byron Sher's bill that would limit logging in virgin groves to a 50% cut. While still ecologically unsound, the bill would have curtailed MAXXAM's tree liquidation enough to prevent them from fulfilling annual debt payments that double to \$83 million next year.

But on May 26, Sher dropped his bill in favor of a "compromise" solution worked out between himself, pro-timber Assemblyman Dan Hauser, and MAXXAM's Pacific Lumber. PL said it will voluntarily return to "selective" cutting — "no more clear-cutting" — of its untouched stands, a misleading announcement that news media nationwide naively reported as a major change. In reality, none of MAXXAM's currently active logging plans in virgin groves — save the 54-acre cut shut down by an EPIC lawsuit last month — are called "clear-cuts." Plans now shredding irreplaceable redwood habitat are called "modified select cuts," but are *de facto* clearcuts because they require preservation of only one tree per acre.

Thus, with mainstream environmental groups, elected officials, and the news media backing down from this crucial environmental struggle, the fate of these remaining old growth groves still lies in our hands.

—Greg King

GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK...

Continued from page 1

major conservation organizations, such as the Sierra Club and the National Parks and Conservation Association, supported the idea. But it was not until the 1960s, when the election of John F. Kennedy as President brought in an administration sympathetic to conservation, that a serious effort was made at the federal level to establish the Park.

Initially, proponents actually considered a Park large enough to merit the inclusion of the term "Great Basin" in its name. A Park of 250,000 to 300,000 acres was contemplated. This would have included, in addition to the entire South Snake Range, sizable portions of the Snake and North Spring Valleys, with their low-elevation flora and fauna. Unfortunately, once the politicians began to scrutinize the Park idea, they quickly scrapped this proposal for a smaller (and hence more politically feasible) Park. The original Park proponents apparently realized the defects of a smaller Park, since they began to speak of the proposal as the "Great Basin Range National Park."

The Secretary of the Interior in the Kennedy Administration, Stewart Udall, was a strong supporter of expanding the National Park system. A National Park Service study team recommended that a National Park of approximately 147,000 acres be established. The Park was to be created out of Forest Service lands, and was to include most, but not all, of the FS lands in the South Snake Range (plus the existing National Monument). A bill largely incorporating the NPS study team's recommendations was introduced in the US Senate in 1961 by Senator Alan Bible of Nevada. The bill had the support of the major conservation organizations, as well as that of the Kennedy Administration. Bible's bill passed the Senate in 1962.

The Park proposal's fate in the US House of Representatives was substantially different from that in the Senate. Nevada's lone Representative at the time, Walter Baring, introduced a Park bill, but as opponents to the Park geared up their campaign, Baring's support for his bill became notably lukewarm. Opponents included the usual coalition of ranchers and small miners, a group with significant influence in Nevada politics. In addition, the Park was opposed by Kennicott Copper, which at the time operated a major open-pit mine near Ely, the nearest town of any size to the proposed Park. Given the lack of support by Baring, the Park bill died in the House of Representatives. No further Park bills were introduced in Congress for many years.

Yet interest in the area did not die. In fact, a singular incident of bungling by Forest Service personnel in the South Snake Range did much to keep the area in the public eye, and to cast doubts on the agency's ability to properly manage such a biologically unique region.

In 1964 rumors began to circulate that seemed hardly credible — rumors which eventually proved all too true. The Forest Service, in the interest of science, had cut down a living Bristlecone Pine that was 4900 years old — 300 years older than the Bristlecone in California's White Mountains that now claims the title of world's oldest known living tree.

Initially, the Forest Service conceded that the tree had indeed been cut down, but that it had been cut down without authorization by a researcher who did so after failing to obtain satisfactory core samples from the trunk. When the true story emerged, it proved to be much more embarrassing for the Forest Service. The tree was cut down by the Ely District Ranger, Don Cox. On August 9, 1964, Cox dispatched a Forest Service crew to the tree site (which was far from the nearest road) with orders to cut it down. The seasonal employee in charge of the crew realized the significance of the tree, and refused to cut it down. (There are conflicting accounts of what happened to this employee, Mike Draculich, as a result of his courageous action. According to some accounts he was fired; according to others, the Forest Service simply never

re-hired him.) The following day the District Ranger, who apparently discussed what he planned to do with the Forest Supervisor's office in Elko in the interim, went to the scene. Personally wielding the chainsaw, Cox cut down the Bristlecone, despite the protestations of several eyewitnesses, who included at least one Park Service employee from the nearby Lehman Caves National Monument.

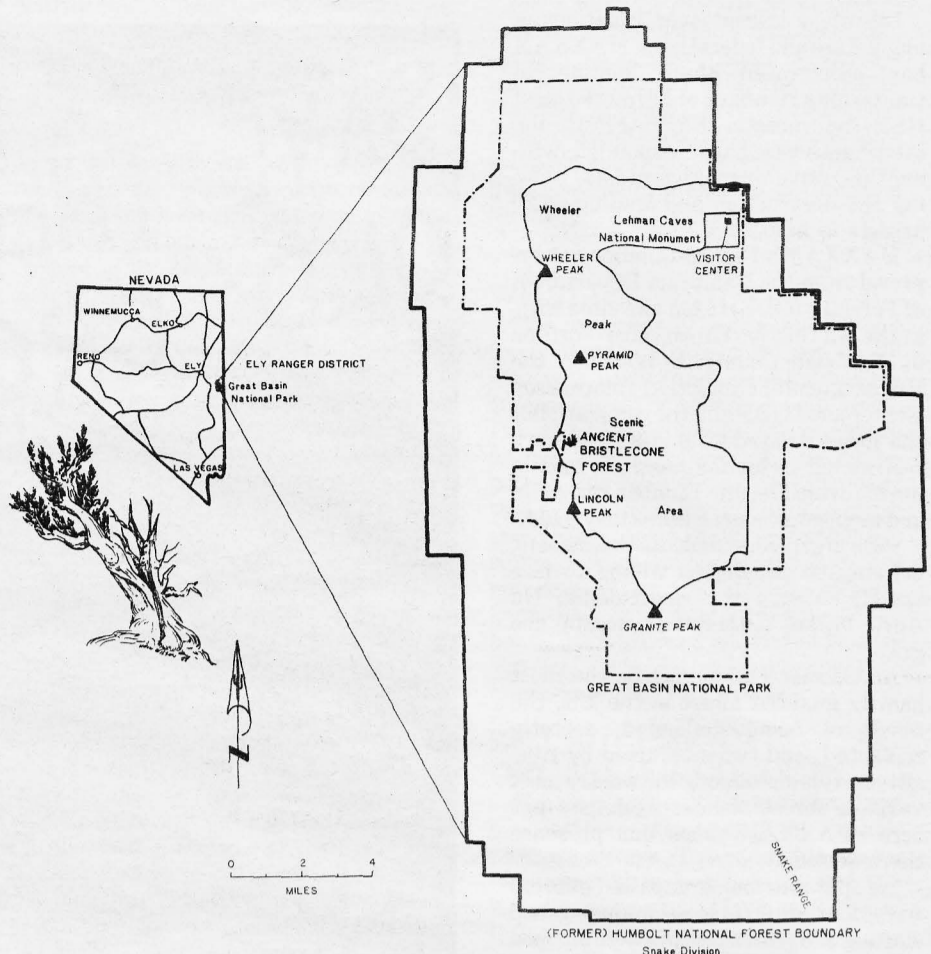
The resulting outcry over this incident was considerable, and was at least partly responsible for the Forest Service's creation, in the late 1960s, of a "Wheeler Peak Scenic Area" of about 28,000 acres. (The Forest Service also may have thought that by setting up a "scenic area" they could at least partially defuse the campaign to establish a National Park.) A Forest Service "scenic area" is a purely administrative creation, and is supposed to be managed primarily for its "scenic and recreational resources." In actual practice, such areas have been left open to most forms of exploitation — the Wheeler Peak Scenic Area remained open to hunting, trapping, grazing, trail bikes, and mineral entry. In fact, about the only change that the scenic area designation brought to the Snake Range was increased development, in the form of a high-grade, paved road, which the Forest Service constructed up to a 10,000-foot high meadow beneath Wheeler Peak — the better to attract the motoring public.

In the years between the late 1960s and the 1980s, the idea of a Great Basin National Park never entirely died out. But another serious campaign in the political arena had to wait until major changes had occurred in the economic and political situation in Nevada. By the 1980s, rapid urbanization (primarily in Las Vegas and Reno) had substantially changed the political makeup of the state. Urban voters tended to be more progressive and sympathetic toward environmental causes than the rural populace which for so long had dominated the state. Nevada even boasted an active chapter of the Sierra Club. While the livestock and mining industry had by no means lost their influence, politicians were at least willing to consider other points of view. Moreover, the copper industry had departed from Ely, leaving a depressed economy. Thinking that a Park would boost the tourist industry, many people in Ely were more favorable to the idea than they had been in the 1960s.

By the 1980s, many of the original Park proponents were no longer on the scene. Darwin Lambert, for instance, had retired from the *Ely Daily Times*. However, he remained involved in the Park issue. The new Park proposal was promoted by an unusual alliance of conservation and business interests — including, on the one hand, such groups as the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Parks and Conservation Association, and Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association; and on the other, the Ely Chamber of Commerce.

Unfortunately, this time few people even considered the possibility of creating a visionary Park, incorporating both basin and range. There was undoubtedly some justification for this: Since the 1960s, more of the BLM lands in the Snake and Spring Valleys had passed into private hands, thanks to the Desert Land Act. This should not have presented an insoluble problem, but there was perhaps a greater obstacle to the success of any large Park proposal in the fact that the overall political situation, despite the increase in local support for a Park, was in some ways less favorable than it had been in the 1960s.

Whereas in the '60s an administration sympathetic to conservation had been in power, the Reagan Administration was hostile to the idea of conservation in general and expansion of the National Park System in particular. Moreover, when Park legislation was introduced in the 99th Congress, the Nevada delegation contained only one genuine Park supporter, Rep. Harry Reid, a Democrat. Nevada's other Representative, Barbara Vucanovich (R), was particularly unfriendly to environmental legislation. In the Senate, the situation was



even worse, since both Senators — Paul Laxalt (R) and Chic Hecht (R) — while grudgingly willing to support a small Park proposal if it was the wish of a majority of their constituents, were actually hostile to conservation. Moreover, Laxalt, as a Reagan crony, had substantial influence within the Administration and in the Republican-controlled Senate. On the bright side, Nevada's newly-elected governor, Richard Bryan (D) was a strong Park proponent, although his overall environmental record was less than perfect.

Reid introduced a Park bill in November, 1985. His bill initially called for a National Park of 174,000 acres — all of the land within the South Snake Unit of the Humboldt National Forest. So long as one accepted the rationale that a large Great Basin National Park was politically unattainable in the Reagan Era, Reid's proposal was reasonably good. Unfortunately, it was too much for the ranchers and miners and their toadies in the Republican delegation and the Administration.

Reid's bill passed the Democratically-controlled House relatively intact. The overall total of 174,000 acres was maintained, except that about 124,500 acres was to be designated as a National Park, while the remaining acreage was to be a "Preserve," still administered by the National Park Service, but with hunting allowed. Before passage, the Park bill was combined with a National Forest wilderness bill, which called for about 600,000 acres of designated Wilderness in Nevada. Some environmentalists were not happy with the "Preserve" concept, and others were disappointed with the small amount of Wilderness called for in the bill. Yet most probably would have supported the Reid bill in preference to the alternatives. For in the Senate, hostile forces were working to insure that if any Park bill emerged from the 99th Congress, it would be much smaller than the version passed by the House.

In the meantime, Laxalt had introduced a bill calling for a Park of only 44,000 acres. Both Laxalt and Hecht were adamant that any Park bill not include any Forest Service Wilderness — they were supporting a separate (and positively ludicrous) Nevada wilderness bill providing for 137,000 acres of Forest Service Wilderness. Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel was making noises to the effect that the Administration might not support any proposal for a Great Basin National Park. The deadlock continued into the waning days of the 99th Congress, and for a time it seemed that the Park was once again going down to defeat.

However, House and Senate conferees arranged a last-minute compromise. It was agreed to drop any reference to Forest Service Wilderness, in deference to Laxalt and Hecht's op-

position — and the Nevada wilderness issue was put off until the next session of Congress. As for the Park bill, the compromise was, as all too often happens, on the side of a smaller and weaker bill. It all happened so fast, that it was hard for an outside observer to tell what was happening: one minute the Park bill seemed dead, the next there was talk of a 109,000-acre compromise, next came word that conferees had agreed on a 76,000-acre Park (later surveys would refine this to 77,100 acres). Moreover, it appeared that the conferees had agreed on unfortunate language in the bill regarding grazing. Many National Parks have come into existence with provisions allowing existing livestock grazing, but in nearly all cases there is provision that the grazing will eventually be phased out, once existing permittees or their children die or retire. But the language in the Great Basin Park bill simply provided that grazing would continue at existing levels — subject only to such minor restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior might choose to impose. The only bright spot in the grazing language was that the bill provided that the Secretary might (but was by no means required to) facilitate the removal of livestock by offering to exchange allotments elsewhere on federal lands to permittees holding allotments within the Park.

Conservationists were not pleased with the "compromise," but for the most part they contented themselves with the thought that someday they might be able to get the Park enlarged. The viewpoint of the conservationists was perhaps irrelevant at this stage, since in rapid succession both houses of Congress passed the compromise Park bill, and President Reagan signed the Great Basin National Park into law on October 27, 1986.

Did Park supporters make a strategic mistake in pushing the Park bill when they did? Hindsight is always better than foresight, yet it is still hard to tell. The makeup of the Nevada delegation in the 100th Congress is markedly better than that of the 99th. Senator Laxalt retired, and despite the best efforts of Ronald Reagan, Harry Reid, the strongest supporter of the Park in the 99th Congress, took Laxalt's seat in a contest with former Representative Jim Santini. Meanwhile, James Bilbray won the House seat vacated by Reid. Bilbray has since sponsored a Nevada wilderness bill better than the one Reid sponsored in the 99th Congress; one might suppose that Bilbray would have been sympathetic toward a larger Park. And in perhaps the most important change, Democrats won control of the US Senate, lessening the influence of those who wanted a small Park or none at all, such as Hecht. Yet on the negative side, the Reagan Administration remains, and the President might have

vetoed a large Park bill. This is all idle speculation, anyway, since for the time being, at least, we have to live with the Park we've got. So how good (or bad) is the Great Basin National Park? Not a few wilderness supporters, fearing that the Park will bring increased development, have been heard to say that no Park at all would have been preferable. I don't share this view. For all its defects, the Great Basin National Park is an improvement on the situation which prevailed before its creation. Certainly, tourism *will* increase — it already has. But excessive development need not take place, and under continued Forest Service management development would have come anyway — and some of it would have probably been of the most destructive sort. Even when threatened with loss of a sizable piece of their turf to their arch-enemy, the Park Service, all the Forest Service was able to come up with was a "scenic area" designation which was more cosmetic than real. In this, the Forest Service behaved characteristically, responding no differently to a perceived threat than they did in the 1930's, when in response to "threats" posed by the Olympic and King's Canyon National Parks, they established temporary "primitive areas" which could be (and were intended to be) altered or eliminated at the whim of some future Forest Supervisor. It could be said of the Forest Service (as was said of the Bourbon Dynasty) that they "forget nothing and learn nothing."

Under Park Service management, we now have a sizable chunk of the Snake Range in which no hunting, trapping, ORV use or new mineral claims are allowed — none of which were forbidden under Forest Service management. Certainly, there are still problems with the Park — principally problems with existing mining claims, and with livestock grazing.

MINING: While no new mining claims are allowed in the Park, existing claims may continue to be worked, subject to Park Service supervision. Fortunately, most of the existing claims are clustered in one part of the Park, on the western edge near Mount Washington and Lincoln Peak, and the vast majority of the claims have never been worked. The Park Service insists that they will never allow uneconomical claims to be worked, and that they will place stringent environmental restrictions on any that are allowed to be worked. It remains to be seen how well they will actually perform in this task.

One of the Park Service's policies regarding mining claims is praiseworthy: They forbid any annual assessment work on claims done simply for the purpose of maintaining the claim's validity. In return for the filing by the miner of an "Intention to Hold," the NPS waives the assessment requirement. This prevents the sort of senseless damage caused all too often on public lands by miners doing their annual assessment work as called for by the 1872 Mining Law.

The Park Service will assess the validity of all existing claims, and can be expected to throw out the more absurd ones. This has already been done to one

claim on the summit of Wheeler Peak — a claim which was described by the yahoo filing it as a "millsite."

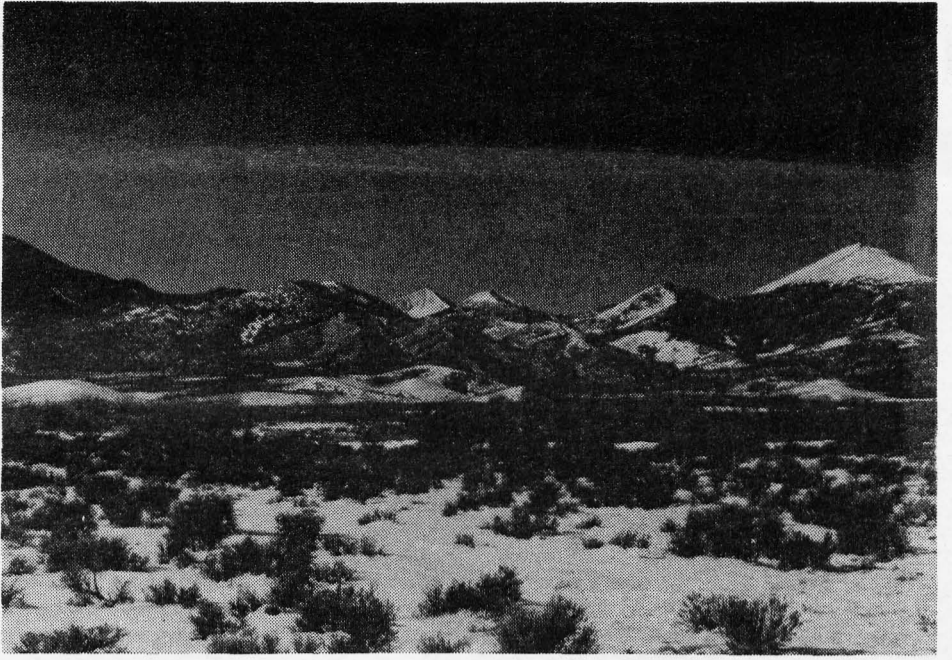
GRAZING: The grazing issue is perhaps the most important one in the Great Basin National Park. Quite simply, livestock grazing is incompatible with the purposes of a National Park. It retards efforts to maintain (or restore) a natural ecosystem, and it detracts from recreational experiences. A current Park brochure assures tourists that "cattle grazing (is) an integral part of the Great Basin scene." The brochure fails to add that it is an *unnatural* part of the scene, and that the traveler will see *thousands* of cows while en route to the Park, and will hardly wish to see more. Stephen Mather, the first director of the National Park Service, realized that grazing and Parks don't mix. He fought to prevent continued grazing in new Parks, and even successfully resisted efforts to introduce grazing into Parks during World War I as a patriotic measure, which took courage considering the tenor of the times. Unfortunately, there are no Stephen Mathers in the Park Service today.

The grazing language in the Park bill is indeed ill-advised. Even when a termination date for grazing is provided for in Park legislation, as was done in the case of Grand Teton National Park, it takes decades to phase out grazing. When Grand Teton was enlarged in 1950 (amid great local opposition) it was provided that existing grazing would continue during the lifetimes of current permittees and their children. In 1950 there were 29 permittees running 4300 cows on 100 square miles of the Park. Today, nearly 40 years later, there are *still* 9 permittees running 1600 cows on 30 square miles of the Park. And the legislation creating the Great Basin National Park could mean grazing will continue indefinitely — unless an effort is made to exchange allotments outside the Park for those in the Park. This is not likely to happen so long as the current Administration (or another Administration with similar philosophies) is in power, without a great deal of public complaint about grazing.

What can be done to improve the Park? It is unlikely that any legislation to enlarge (or otherwise improve) the Great Basin National Park will be introduced in the current Congress. Nevada conservationists are concentrating on a National Forest Wilderness bill at present. It's too early to say whether or not a serious effort will be made in some future Congress. A lot will depend on the makeup of Congress, and who is in the White House. Some conservationists are saying that the nation is overdue for a new wave of National Park expansion, following the regressive policies of the Reagan years. If the political climate for conservation does improve, the national conservation organizations ought to be encouraged to get behind a proposal for a *real* Great Basin National Park, with 500,000 acres as the absolute minimum size, and including a good chunk of lower-elevation valley land.

In the meantime, people need to work to improve and protect the existing Great Basin National Park. The Park

photo by Leon Czolgosz



South Snake Range, viewed from the east.

Service is currently formulating their "General Management Plan" (GMP) for the Park. In May, 1988, the NPS expects to release a document containing several alternatives for the GMP, though a final management alternative probably won't be adopted for a couple more years. Those interested in the Park's future should participate in the Park planning process (see below). Among suggestions that ought to be made for management of the Park are the following:

Developments: New developments should be barred from the Park. This includes campgrounds, roads and concessionaire facilities. There are several existing campgrounds within the Park, built by the Forest Service. If visitor use requires additional campground space, this should be provided outside the existing Park. The Park legislation states that the Secretary of Interior is "authorized and encouraged" to enter into cooperative agreements with other land agencies to promote the interpretation of the Great Basin region. The BLM and Forest Service still manage the bulk of the federal lands surrounding the Park, and both agencies should be encouraged to protect the natural values of their lands adjoining the Park.

At present, cows are not fenced out of campgrounds in the Park. Perhaps this situation should be allowed to continue. The removal of grazing from part of Grand Teton National Park was expedited in the 1950s when tourists started complaining about the cows.

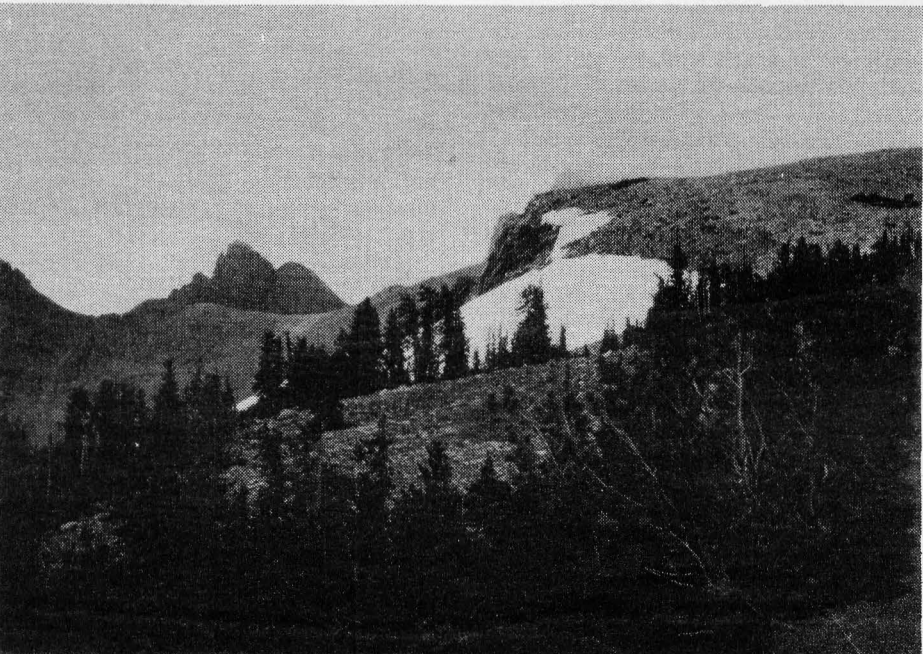
The paved road which the Forest Service built into the high mountain basin to provide vehicle access to the "scenic area" should never have been built. Since it's already here, its existence ought to satisfy those who think Parks should be seen from a car window.

At present, the only facility run by concessionaires is a cafe and gift shop at the Visitor's Center, which operates April through October. Any additional eating or lodging facilities can (and should) be provided by the private sector in the town of Baker, which is in the Snake Valley five miles east of the Park entrance.

Mining: Mining is another consumptive use which has no place within a National Park. The Park Service should be zealous in challenging all claims which can be shown to be economically unjustifiable. As for claims which might be found valid, the government should appropriate money to buy them out. The Park legislation provides for up to \$200,000 to acquire "lands and interests" within the Park. The Park Service should ask for more money in future appropriations bills if this is not enough to accomplish this purpose.

Grazing: The Park Service must use what regulatory authority they have been given to get livestock out of sensitive areas, such as alpine meadows and riparian areas. But this is not enough. The Secretary of the Interior *must* pursue the option of exchanging allotments elsewhere for those within the Park. (Beyond this, any future legislation enlarging or modifying the Park should change the grazing language so as to eliminate grazing entirely.)

photo by Dave Foreman

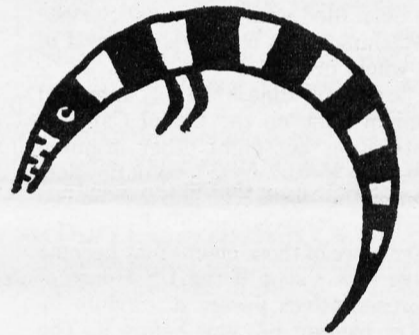


Nevada's Wheeler Peak.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write to the Park Service and ask them to send you a copy of the alternatives to the General Management Plan, and to place you on their mailing list to receive future documents. Then write the Park Service and tell them how *you* want them to manage the Park — and don't feel bound by the range of alternatives they adopt. Write: Superintendent, Great Basin National Park, Baker, NV 89311.

This article was funded by the Earth First! Journal Research Fund. Tax-deductible contributions to the Research Fund to pay for more articles like this can be made to the Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703.



G-O Road . . .

Continued from page 4

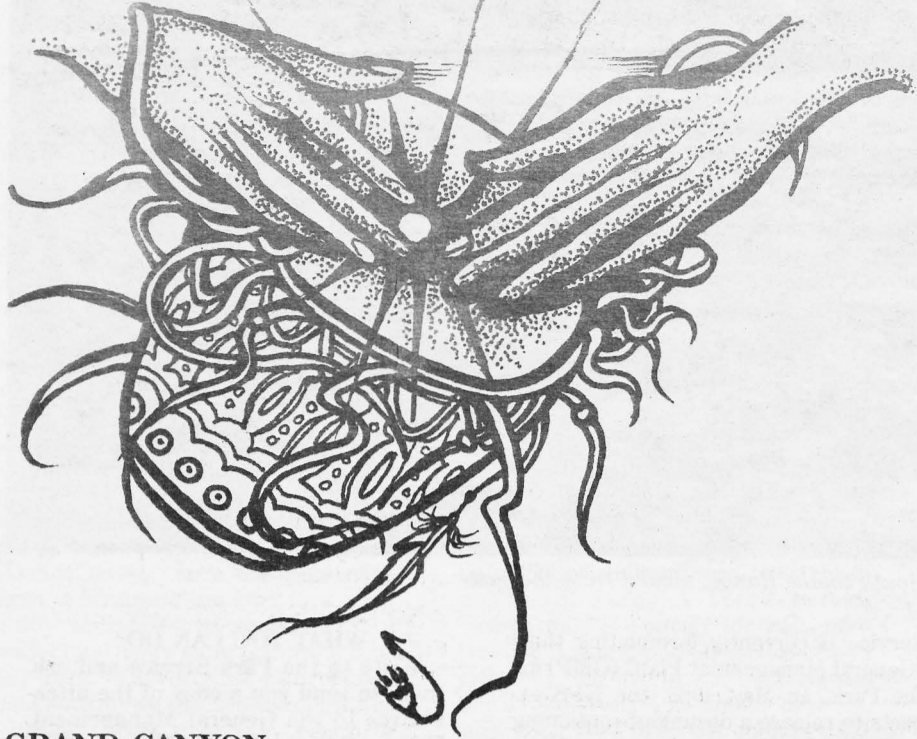
wants to build the Chimney Rock section of the G-O Road. Native Americans and environmentalists are proposing an amendment to the California Wilderness Act to include this corridor in the Siskiyou Wilderness and prohibit construction of the road. Thus far no Congressperson has introduced such an amendment.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Local EF'ers have vowed to join Native Americans in protests and blockades, should the Forest Service begin construction of the road. Meanwhile, letters of support for amendments to AIRFA and the California Wilderness Act are needed. Letters should urge Congresspersons to support the amendment (SB 2250) to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and the amendment to the California Wilderness Act. Tell them you are outraged at the Supreme Court decision and the disregard it shows for the Indian Religious Freedom Act. Urge protection as Wilderness of the area through which the remainder of the G-O Road would pass. Write your two senators and Senators Pete Wilson, Alan Cranston, Daniel Inouye, and Dennis DeConcini, all at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Write your representative and Representative Doug Bosco, US House of Representatives, DC 20515. Also write to the Forest Service and state your opposition to completion of the G-O Road, and request that the threatened area be added to the Siskiyou Wilderness: Regional Forester Paul Barker, US Forest Service, 630 Sansome St, SF, CA 94111; and James Davis, Six Rivers NF, 507 F St, Eureka, CA 95501.

Bill Devall is a co-author of Deep Ecology and a defender of northern California forests.

TRIBAL LORE



GRAND CANYON URANIUM MINES PROCEED

In May, Arizona's Dept. of Environmental Quality approved a groundwater-protection permit for the Canyon Mine, removing one of the last hurdles to its operation. The mine, eight miles south of Grand Canyon National Park, has faced opposition from environmental groups and from the Havasupai Indians who live downstream from it.

Kaibab National Forest officials approved the Energy Fuels Nuclear (EFN) project in September 1986, but appeals resulted in a partial stay which limits EFN to surface work. An appeal has been filed with the Forest Service in Washington to overturn approval of the whole project.

The Canyon Mine is the only approved uranium mine on the Grand Canyon's South Rim, but eight other uranium mines are in various stages of development on the North Rim and over 50,000 claims ring the Canyon.

Far more of those claims may become active mines soon if the US House of Representatives passes a uranium industry bail-out bill now before it. The bill, S. 2097, is intended to make US uranium enrichment services competitive with foreign suppliers and to insure large domestic supplies of uranium for national security reasons. It would impose fees on imported uranium, thus propping up the value of domestic supplies. The bill would also create a Uranium Mill Tailings Fund, using taxpayers' money for part of the cleanup costs associated with mill tailings from active uranium mills in the West.

Meanwhile, Energy Fuels Nuclear has shown its environmental sensitivity by contributing \$10,000 toward a study of Peregrine Falcon populations. The study, to be conducted by Arizona's Game & Fish Dept., will determine the degree to which the Peregrine Falcons, federally listed as Endangered, use BLM land on the Arizona Strip, part of the Grand Canyon's North Rim. Not incidentally, EFN has several active mines and thousands of claims on the Arizona Strip.

ARCTIC REFUGE NEEDS LETTERS NOW

The fight to prevent oil and gas development from desecrating northern Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is reaching a head in Congress. Oil companies already have access to 94% of all potential oil-bearing land in Alaska, but they are going all out to gobble the last little bit. The major struggle now rests in the US House of Representatives (Washington, DC 20515), and a prompt letter to your rep. could make a difference.

FREDDIES PROPOSE RULE CHANGES

The US Forest Service has proposed major revisions to "streamline" their administrative appeal process. The proposed changes would shorten the deadline for appeals, would limit appeals to one filing at one bureaucratic level (rejected appeals could not be refiled at a higher level), and would separate appeals into

two categories — those from users with permits (e.g., graziers, miners, and loggers) dissatisfied with the agency's decisions, and those from everyone else. The changes would also eliminate the right to appeal decisions on "rehabilitating" lands affected by "natural catastrophes," such as fire or insect infestations. (Consider, for example, the pines in the Texas National Forests harboring Pine Bark Beetles, and the burned-over areas of the Siskiyou NF in Oregon.)

Copies of the proposed changes can be obtained from your nearest Forest Service office or from F. Dale Robertson, Chief, USDA - Forest Service (Attn: Room 4211S), POB 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090. Comments should be sent to the Washington address by July 15, 1988.

Sequoia-killing Plan Released

In early March, the Sequoia National Forest released their final Forest Plan, a 12-pound guidebook for fifty years of ongoing old growth forest destruction. Among other things, the plan includes a list of 25 Giant Sequoia groves slated for "non-intensive" logging. It sets objectives for developing "replacement 'specimen' trees," supposedly in a manner which will perpetuate the species. However, "Any silvicultural system, even-aged or uneven-aged, may be used which will meet the objectives . . ."

The plan identifies 13,200 acres of Giant Sequoia groves. It allocates 9,300 acres for non-intensive logging and 3,900 acres for preservation. The "non-intensive" methods described by the plan include single-tree selection ("Logging damages to trees left to grow in the stand is typically greatest for the single-tree selection system") and group selection ("openings created in the stand resemble miniature clearcuts"). A variety of groups have appealed the plan.

Old growth Giant Sequoias have been relatively secure from logging until recent years, due to their tendency to break apart when felled. But in the last several years, the Forest Service has allowed logging in five Giant Sequoia groves, leaving the Sequoias themselves but taking all other saleable trees — the intermingled pines and firs. Besides the immediate "harvest," this removes competitors to young Sequoias which have enough flexibility to be usable. The result will be monoculture forests scarred by the erosion and other damages of logging.

A recent federal court injunction brought on by a Sierra Club suit has temporarily stopped logging of the five Giant Sequoia groves, and the Forest Supervisor has agreed to allow no new timber sales in Sequoia groves until the Forest Service develops a Giant Sequoia management plan. However, the Sequoia National Forest Plan postponed dealing with the issue, and the FS has not indicated when they will work on it.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Visit the groves and get to know them personally. Also, write to Paul Barker, Regional Forester, Pacific Southwest Region, USFS, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Insist that there be NO more logging of Giant Sequoia groves.

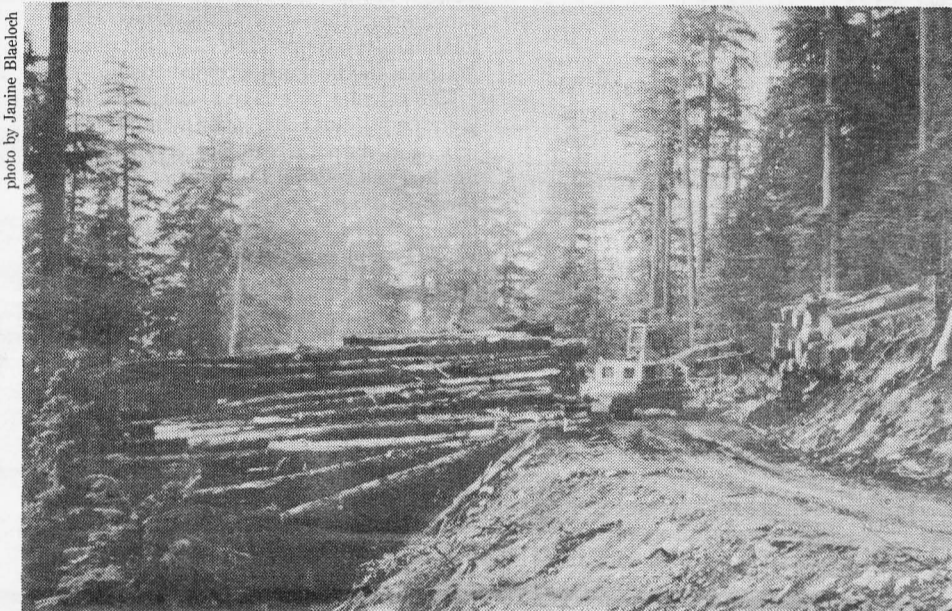
New (Phony) Old Growth Park Proposed

A bill before the US Congress provides for a two-year study of the potential of the Smith River and adjacent lands as a new National Park. The Coast Redwood-forested area, around the California/Oregon border, lies near the existing Redwood National Park and includes part of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and much of the Siskiyou Wilderness. Although at first glance this may appear to be a good piece of legislation, a quick perusal of the map indicates that it is a cop-out and should be opposed by conservationists. The southern boundary of the proposed Smith River National Park is immediately north of the infamous corridor through the Siskiyou Wilderness left for the Gasquet-Orleans (G-O) Road. (See article on the G-O Road in this issue.) Unless the Park boundary can be extended south to include the proposed route of the G-O Road, thereby killing this wretched road plan once and for all, the legislation should be tossed in the dung heap.

Moreover, this legislation is in direct competition to designate a Siskiyou National Park in adjacent Oregon covering the Kalmiopsis and Wild Rogue Wilderness Areas and their intervening

lands — the highly threatened North Kalmiopsis, which the Forest Service wants to road (Bald Mountain Road) and clearcut. What is needed is a Siskiyou National Park from the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation north boundary on the south in California to past the Rogue Wilderness on the north in Oregon. This great National Park of two million acres would include not only the finest old growth left in the lower 48 but the superb river systems of the Rogue, Illinois, Smith and part of the Klamath.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your US representative urging him/her to co-sponsor a much-enlarged HR 3588 with strengthening amendments to: 1) combine the Siskiyou and Smith River National Parks proposals for a single Siskiyou National Park of 2 million acres in California and Oregon, and 2) stop the G-O Road and add the area through which the final section of that road would pass to the proposed Siskiyou National Park or at least to the Siskiyou Wilderness Area. Write your US senators requesting support for companion legislation, amended as above. Addresses are: House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; US Senate, DC 20510.



Part of the Fly Sale — trees now gone, but not forgotten.

WA EF! SHUTS DOWN THE FLY SALE

Timber sales on the Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest in Washington's Greater North Cascades Ecosystem are generally as bad as they get, but the Fly Sale is a supreme example of savagery. This beautiful old growth area sits precariously between the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and a sea of clearcuts. Its 800-year-old Douglas-firs, Alaska Cedars, and Western Red Cedars provide prime winter habitat for a Mountain Goat herd and a multitude of other wild species.

Two attempts by conservation groups to stop the sale through the appeals process failed, but Washington EF! continued to monitor activities in the Fly. By mid-April, the WESCOR company was cutting the third of six units, and planning to take a total of seven million board feet.

All six units of the Fly Sale are within 3/4 mile of the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River and within a mile of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. Within a five-mile radius of the planned clearcuts are nine designated Wildlife Habitat Areas: three Spotted Owl, two Pileated Woodpecker, and four Pine Marten Areas. The units reach elevations of 4500 feet on slopes steep enough to require helicopters for removal of dead trees. Units are adjacent to or straddle eight streams, tributaries of Lennox Creek and the North Fork. Logging at the Fly will result in massive cumulative impacts upon a river already endangered by other clearcuts, past and future, which surround it.

On May 6, twenty WA EF!ers (with media in tow) rode through devastated Weyerhaeuser and state land to the logging deck on the Fly. Just below the landing, a helicopter had landed dozens of ancient cedars, now logs to be manured, skidded, loaded, and hauled out.

Greg "Dr. Mixmaster" Wingard (so-called because he had fantasized about chaining his neck to the helicopter rotor) bemoaned the helicopter's retreat, but isolated the skidder as the next-best recipient of his ire. He attached his thigh to it with a Kryptonite lock and others occupied the main log

deck. Work stopped and the loggers withdrew to another log pile.

In various impromptu discussion groups, the loggers insisted they were only doing a job, and we said with equanimity that we were, too. Despite differences in world views, we found ourselves in an atmosphere of amicable enmity. But our early afternoon offer to the loggers of a couple of pitchers in town ("Hey, whaddya say we all call it a day?") was turned down.

Two hand-held radios, courtesy of the Stumps Suck Foundation, and a scanner enabled our press man to contact us, and ourselves to keep track of Freddie and cops. The thunder of falling trees reminded us of why we were standing cold, tired, and wet in a foot of mud.

About 3 PM, county police warned us to leave or be arrested, and we decided to get the hell out. Greg, still attached to the skidder, insisted that the cops aid him in arresting the machine for illegal activities. After a fruitless attempt to cut the lock with bolt cutters, the cops had to dismantle part of the machine to detach Greg.

Greg was booked and released in North Bend. After our return to Seattle, Portland EF! called to say that 20 of them had that very day sawdusted and occupied the office of the president of WESCOR. Mr. Kondo (!), shocked at being thus harassed, agreed to a meeting with Earth First! and the Fredies to see if something could be worked out. Mr. Kondo, no doubt, will welcome any comments pertaining to the fate of the Fly Sale.

Write: Floyd Kondo, President, WESCOR, 700 NE Multnomah, Portland, OR 97232; and Mike Cooley, District Ranger, North Bend Ranger District, 42404 North Bend Way, North Bend, WA 98045.

TRIBES PROTEST BS PLAN

In related news, 14 Indian tribes of western Washington have jointly protested a recent Forest Service 10-year plan which calls for cutting old growth Western Red Cedar stands in the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie NF. According to Kurt Russo of the Lummi Tribe, "These



Settled in for the day on his Caterpillar pillow, Dr. Mixmaster grants an interview about the Fly Sale.

photo by Janine Bheleloch

old growth cedars, *Thuja plicata*, are not just sources of wood for canoes, homes and medicine objects, but they are wise spiritual beings." The Indians not only wish to prevent cutting, but also want to restrict access to their sacred sites.

—duBois

8.2 MILLION ACRE NORTH CASCADES WILDERNESS PROPOSED

A new group, Forever Wild, recently proposed an 8.2 million acre ecosystem wilderness for the North Cascades of Washington and British Columbia. The group, comprised of Earth First!ers, Lummi Indian activists, and others, based their proposal on ecological and cultural criteria. The proposal was published in a book called *Forever Wild: Conserving the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem* (Mountain Hemlock Press, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227; \$11.50). The book includes a detailed map of the GNCE and proposed Wilderness.

Forever Wild is in three parts. The first deals with attributes of the GNCE: topography, biology, human history, religious use by Indians, and present administrative status. Section two substantiates the proposal with discussions of conservation biology and overviews of three imperiled species in the GNCE. This and the next section are applicable to other conservation struggles. The last part is on wilderness management — how to protect that which we work to save.

The proposed Wilderness spans from Snoqualmie Pass north to the Fraser River. It includes old growth forest, ungulate (especially winter) range, Indian religious sites, entire watersheds, and enough area to sustain a population of the native species with the largest area requirements — Grizzly Bear. Forever Wild calculated that the proposed Wilderness could support 350-550 Grizzlies.

The proposed Wilderness boundary follows natural contours (ridges, rivers). In many areas, restoration efforts will be necessary, including removal of two highways and several dams. All arterial and collector roads will be closed. The area will be returned to native vegetation in historic ecological patterns (at community and landscape levels), and to a natural fire regime with a let-burn policy.

—Mitch Friedman, *Forever Wild* editor

A NEW MEXICO EARTH FIRST!ER IN CONGRESSMEN'S COURT

Lobbying, like letter writing, is another conventional tool not to ignore. Recently, having planned a trip through the US capital, I took the opportunity to harass my representatives about wilderness. My message met skepticism: "It would be difficult to lock up that much land from ranching and mineral development."

Contrary to the Washingtonians' claims, however, the New Mexico Earth First! proposal is politically viable. The Bureau of Land Management controls about 13 million acres in New Mexico, and we are only asking for 5.3 million acres, 40%, as Wilderness. (We formally submitted our proposal to BLM and our Congressional delegation in 1986.) The politicians are talking in terms of 750,000 acres. The New Mexico Wilder-

ness Coalition is only requesting 1.8 million acres. Some Coalition activists have told us they wish they had recommended far more, and are glad NMEF! has done so.

Talking wilderness with the staff people actually working on the issue is more important at this stage of the game than talking to the senators or representative, because the staffers are trying to reach agreement among themselves and create a "delegation bill." So, just when they are nearing a compromise, EF! intrudes with an idea which creates a bit of chaos and perhaps polarizes delegation liberals and conservatives. New Mexico may have the first BLM wilderness bill in the nation, and EF!'s input may lessen the likelihood of starting with a really bad bill.

Lobbying, with follow-up in the form of letters to Congresspersons, demonstrations, and media work, can be an important tactic to inject EF! philosophy into the political process. It puts a real person, and therefore some credibility, with what may have previously been considered a far-out notion concocted by radicals with no sense of the process.

Groups working on BLM wilderness are entering a critical time in the effort to set aside "new" wilderness in the western states. We need people to get involved in an opportunity which will never arise again. Please write the NM Congressional delegation and tell them you support New Mexico Earth First!'s 5.3 million acre BLM Wilderness proposal as an integral part of Earth First!'s National Wilderness Preserve System. Addresses: Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; Bill Richardson, Joe Skeen, and Manuel Lujan, US House of Representatives, DC 20515.

—Ron Mitchell

OLE THREAT LOOMS

The land of northern New Mexico seems overdone. The sky seems like a storage area for sunsets and cloud formations too extravagant for other areas. The richly forested mountains are cut by deep canyons of colored stone where Elk bugle and Coyotes howl. Pueblo Indian communities dot the long valley of the Rio Grande and the ruins of their ancestors weather the ages in the Jemez Mountains.

The Jemez Mountains, western backdrop to Santa Fe, are the forested remains of a volcano that stood 30,000 feet high above the Rio Grande more than a million years ago. When it blew its top, it sent ash and debris as far as Kansas, leaving only a circle of 11,000 foot mountains surrounding a giant crater, or caldera.

The Jemez Mountains teem with wildlife, including the endangered Jemez Mountain Salamander. The entire range is sacred to the Pueblo Indians. Contemporary Pueblo "religious" shrines grace the peaks and the ground is littered with pot shards and obsidian flakes.

All these qualities of the Jemez continue to be threatened by a proposal to build a huge ultra high voltage powerline through the heart of the Santa Fe National Forest lands in the Jemez and across the desert to Santa Fe. The line would cross the Valle Grande, the huge caldera adjacent to Bandelier National Monument. (See OLE article in *Brigid 87*.)

The Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM), the major utility in the

state, first proposed the OLE powerline in 1972 to close a gap in their web of high voltage lines. Opposition silenced their original proposal, but when Reagan's "Star Wars" research program began to infuse nearby Los Alamos National Laboratory with projects, the US department of Energy joined PNM in renewing the OLE proposal.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was picked to write an environmental impact statement (EIS) on the OLE project, while PNM survey crews began work on the powerline in the forests of the Jemez. The BIA released its EIS in 1986, issuing a decision to build the powerline through the Jemez.

A citizen's group called Save the Jemez appealed the decision to the Department of Interior in Washington, charging that the EIS violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Sierra Club and various Pueblo Indian councils and villages joined the appeal.

When the environmentalists' appeal reached Washington, a strange thing happened. The BIA announced that they no longer had any jurisdiction in the OLE case and would withdraw, letting their decision stand without review. Outraged environmentalists sued, asking a federal judge to throw out the BIA's entire EIS and assign the case to another agency with jurisdiction.

But on April 19 (in a decision against tribes opposing completion of the G-O Road in Six Rivers National Forest, northern California), the US Supreme Court ruled that Indian religious concerns cannot block federal projects which the government deems necessary. The Supreme Court decision weakens the OLE appeal and many other environmental appeals throughout the country.

But while the Supreme Court decision thins part of the OLE suit, other aspects of the case have been strengthened by other recent events. In March, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the prime customer for OLE electricity, announced that it had significantly reduced its need for electricity. Meanwhile, PNM is in financial trouble, having overbuilt its state-wide systems in the face of slackening regional electricity demand. And more recently, Congress has announced its intention to slash funding for "Star Wars," the prime energy hungry research project at Los Alamos and a central justification for the OLE.

Environmentalists will press on with their lawsuit to stop the powerline. But the lawyers, who have charged a small fraction of their normal rates, must be paid, and environmentalist coffers are empty. Save the Jemez urgently needs tax deductible donations to cover its legal costs. For a donation of \$15 or more, a poster is available by request from: STJ, POB 4067, Albuquerque, NM 87106.

—Tom Ribe

BILL TO PROTECT BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY INTRODUCED

A new bill, the National Biological Diversity Conservation and Environmental Research Act, would make great strides in officially recognizing the need for diversity and in shrinking the rate of species destruction. As introduced by Congressman James H. Scheuer (D-NY), H.R. 4335 would: establish the conservation of biological diversity as a national goal; require impacts on biological diversity to be included in environmental impact statements; require a coordinated federal program for maintaining and restoring biological diversity in the U.S.; and create a National Center for Biological Diversity to gather, synthesize, and publish information on the need for and threats to biota of the U.S.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your Congressperson and request that he or she cosponsor the bill.

ANTI-NUKE ARRESTS UP 60%

Arrests for anti-nuclear civil disobedience in the U.S. and Canada increased in 1987 by nearly 60% over recent years, to a total of over 5300. Arrests occurred during over 180 actions at more than 70 sites. About 400 of the total were arrested for protesting nuclear power, uranium mining and related projects. As a result, more than 120 people served or are serving from two weeks to 17 years in prison, while hundreds more served lesser sentences.

—the Nuclear Resister, POB 43383, Tucson, AZ 85733

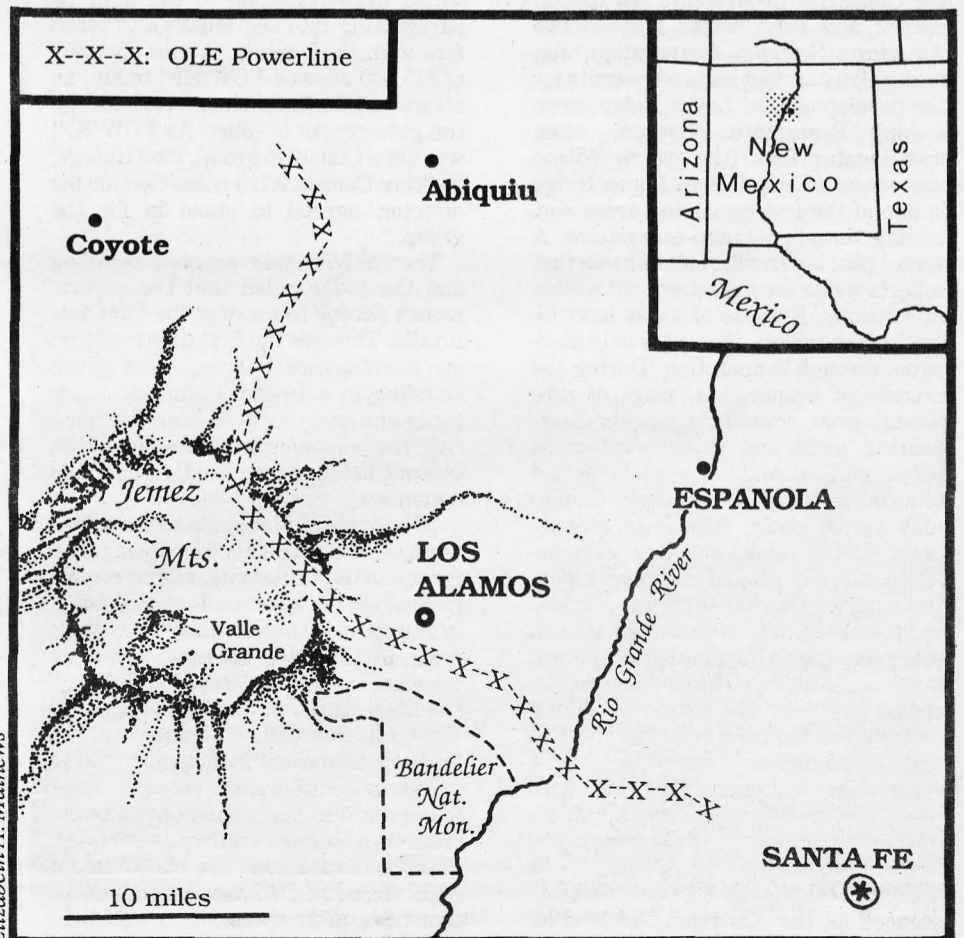
PROTESTERS BARRICADE DUMP

About 70 people and a school bus spent a cold day in February blocking the entrance to a landfill outside Minneapolis. The protesters, representing Earth First!, Greenpeace, and other groups, sought to block expansion of the dump by Browning-Ferris Industries. They were upset by BFI's inability or unwillingness to stop chemical wastes that have been leaking from the dump into local groundwater.

HOSPITALS HARM OZONE

Friends of the Earth has challenged America's hospitals to stop using ozone-depleting chemicals in sterilizing surgical equipment. The EPA identified hospitals as significant consumers of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in an application where substitutes are readily available. According to EPA's recent analysis, hospitals using CFC-12 sterilants could reduce their CFC emissions by 100% by switching to a cheaper and safer substitute.

At last fall's United Nations meeting in Montreal to conclude negotiations on a worldwide ozone treaty, FOE announced the success of its earlier challenge to fast-food retailers to stop using CFCs in their packaging. McDonald's and other firms have agreed to use packaging which does not contain CFCs.



Elizabeth A. Mathews

Tribal Lore...

DEVELOPERS DESTROY CHAPARRAL ECOSYSTEM

In a land where city planners define patios and balconies as open space and city councils vote down slow growth initiatives, more and more animals walk the edge of extinction, and old growth chaparral quickly disappears. The problem is overdevelopment. Too many people want to move to sunny southern California, and too many slob developers are getting rich.

The California/Baja Chaparral Ecosystem begins north of Los Angeles on the slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains. Its eastern border — the San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Laguna mountain ranges — form an almost continuous barrier between the chaparral community and the California/Baja desert. Before the arrival of Europeans, high mountains, infernal deserts, and the Pacific Ocean prevented the migration of plants into and out of southern California. This created a highly specialized ecosystem with very definite boundaries, unlike most systems that mesh and blend at their borders.



John Zamba and Pamela Bell, with eighteen other San Diego EF!ers, parked themselves outside the doors of Newland California, developer of Lopez Ridge above Los Peñasquitos Canyon, intending to stay until construction was stopped. Grading for the development is damaging vernal pools in which the Mesa Mint, a federal Endangered species, grows.

But now the great diversity that developed over thousands of years faces total oblivion. Since 1974, developers have graded, paved, and built on top of two-thirds of the chaparral community. Within ten years, condominiums will stretch from the beaches to the mountains, leaving only patches of plants in vacant lots and overgrazed "preserves." Only one thing stands in the way of total destruction: San Diego Earth First!

Developers were prepared to destroy the Chaparral Ecosystem's last coastal canyon and fresh water lagoon. The American Newland Corporation, formerly Genstar, had secured permits for the development of Lopez Ridge, overlooking Peñasquitos Canyon, when now-Senator Pete (the wimp) Wilson was mayor of San Diego. Lopez Ridge is one of the last remaining areas containing vernal pool mini-ecosystems. A vernal pool is a small, shallow basin that collects water during infrequent winter rain storms. Because of a clay layer directly underneath, the water only dissipates through evaporation. During the process of evaporation, rings of rare flowers grow around the quickly disappearing pools and small crustaceans hatch, mature, and die over the period of a couple weeks. Of southern California's vernal pools, 95% have already been wasted, and two pools were recently illegally graded on Lopez Ridge. Peñasquitos Canyon survives in a less than pristine state. The canyon has been overgrazed since the time of the Spanish and now the canyon slopes are almost completely devoid of chaparral. Peñasquitos creek has been fouled by cow shit and human habitation upstream. Yet it remains as vital open space that, with time, could be rehabilitated to its former condition . . . if the developers are stopped!

So, on May 5, 18 EF! activists descended on the American Newland of-

fices. An expensive car outside with license plates boasting "NEWLAND" was coated with "Developers, Go Build in Hell" bumper stickers before we entered the building. When we reached the entrance to their offices, the doors were locked. Thus, to the delight of the press, we unfurled our banner, plastered the building with stickers and commenced singing. When we were asked to leave by the building manager, Pamela Bell and Ken Zamba chained themselves to a guardrail and stated that they would leave when all grading was halted and the land was donated for inclusion in the preserve.

Ken and Pam were soon carted away by the police. The illegal grading was halted as a result of our protest and mounting public outcry, but the rest of the grading continues and the wetlands are bulldozed.

A few days after our action, one of our merry band learned from a security guard at the canyon that after the beginning of the grading, \$100,000 worth of damage was done to the bulldozers one night. As a result, two huge stadium lights now illuminate the area.

—Dave Sage, San Diego Earth First!

the wolf action.

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee is a self-supporting grassroots group of about 1500 who are as ready to criticize mainstream Canadian groups who have been "co-opted into weakness by relying on the government for financial support," as they are wilderness exploiting industries and their political handmaidens. Paul George is especially critical of mainstream US groups. "The Sierra Club spends millions of dollars protecting a parcel of wilderness in the US and if they are successful, it tremendously increases the demand for Canadian resources . . . it's almost as if their environmentalism stops at the Canadian border." He likens the situation in western Canada to that of a Third World country with most of the resources going to the US. Yet, in his criticism of US groups, there is a call for cooperation and he appreciates the FOW/EF! actions to stop the wolf hunt.

"People here were discouraged given the nearly insurmountable obstacles we were trying to overcome. I can't tell you how much it meant to us to have the enthusiasm and energy these three young women (Sue, Myra, and Renee) brought to this issue."

As Canadian environmental activism has traditionally been hamstrung by conservative Canadian politics, apathy and lack of money, George calls for help from major US groups and a willingness to work with direct action grassroots groups like FOW/EF! Regarding the wolf hunt, he says, "We are willing to join any continuing effort to stop the hunt permanently."

The hunt is still on for next year. Don Rosenbloom stated in a rather lawyerly fashion, "I suspect that the provincial cabinet would draw up new regulations that would attempt to circumvent the 'illegal delegation of authority' ruling that invalidated last year's hunt." Not content with the body count of over 1000 wolves he has slain so far, Dr. John Elliott, Butcher of the Muskwa, is calling on the BC government to allow an increase in wolf killings for 1989. Having halted the hunt in 1986, and with Earth First! in 1988, Friends of the Wolf, again with EF!, is campaigning to prevent the hunt from resuming in 1989.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Contact Luke or Ron, EF! Wolf Action Network, POB 1166, Boulder, CO 80306. We need money, energy, gear, contacts, maps, and ideas. Or contact Friends of the Wolf, POB 48446, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1A2, CANADA, who also need donations.

—Rt Baird

REACTIONARY REP CLAIMS WOLVES RELEASED

According to a far-right Wyoming state representative, an unidentified airplane touched down at the landing strip in Afton, Wyoming, someone inside pushed two wolves out the door, and the plane took off again. Afton lies just west of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

The February event was seen by two ranchers, who reported it to Representative Marlene Simons, a noted advocate for "multiple use" of public lands. In an article in the *Casper Star-Tribune*, Simons said the wolves "just ran off into the countryside," but she felt sure they were tracked down and killed.

Simons noted that locals prefer to handle such animals on their own, rather than informing government officials. "It's like black-footed ferrets," she said. "If you had a black-footed ferret in your back yard, you wouldn't want anyone to know about it, because then you couldn't get rid of it."

Simons suspects the event was part of a concerted effort. "The wolves are going to be there, one way or the other," she said. "The Earth First! people have vowed they will plant wolves in Yellowstone."

In a possibly related event, Wyoming Earth First! has distributed WANTED posters for "The Three Stooges of Wyoming," Congressmen Dick Cheney, Alan Simpson, and Malcolm Wallop. The anti-wolf bigots are wanted for "crimes against Nature and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem." Interested parties should contact Wyoming EF!, 655 N. Cedar, Laramie, WY 82070, (307) 745-4484.

ACID RAIN CURE CALLS FOR MORE AIR POLLUTION

Earth First! has been missing the boat on acid rain. Worse, EF! has been part of an international disinformation campaign spewing lies, such as that there is a direct correlation between the level of sulfur dioxide emissions and the degree of acidity in atmospheric precipitation. Because of this wrongheadedness, we've been succumbing to a sense of global impotence.

Our worries are over. Thanks to a guest editorial by the renowned philosopher of concreteness, William G Hime, in the January 1988 *Concrete Construction*, all who have been worrying about acid rain can relax. The answer to our air woes is simplicity itself: portland cement.

Hime's premise is succinctly stated: "Because there are not enough bases in the air to neutralize the acids, we have acid rain." He points out that in the 1940s and 50s there wasn't much acid rain. During that period, ten million tons of portland cement kiln dust were spewed into the air over the US. This "neutralized as much as 25% of the acidic matter in the air over the United States."

But wouldn't you know it. The government spoiled everything. The Public Health Service and the EPA "mistakenly thought the dust contained lead." So they passed legislation which "virtually eliminated these emissions," and — whammo — an acid rain crisis.

So, while the rest of you wimps continue to lament the acid rain crisis, I'm going to take direct action. I'm going to pump my life savings into portland cement stocks. I'm also pricing a high pressure hose to shoot portland cement kiln dust into my backyard. No more acid rain for this bird!

—Jamie Sayen, New Hampshire

SEAL SLAUGHTER DISCOVERED OFF NOVA SCOTIA

In late April, hundreds of dead Harp Seal pups and small numbers of Grey and Hooded Seals washed ashore on Nova Scotia beaches between Sydney Harbour to Chedabucto Bay. The Harp Seals were blown ashore by a northeast gale. Members of the North Shore Environmental Web, a Nova Scotia environmental group, found 49 of these in Sydney Harbor on April 17. All of the Harp Seals had skull fractures consistent with being clubbed.

In Chedabucto Bay, hundreds of dead seals washed ashore, according to local residents with whom Web members spoke. Government workers removed all the seals. Residents spoke of pick-up trucks loaded with dead "pups" and "whitecoats." Nothing like this, we were told, had ever occurred before. We were not able to obtain pictures to identify the seal species, but we believe these were also mostly Harp Seals. Grey Seals are not known to pup on the ice on the eastern side of Cape Breton.

Government authorities in Nova Scotia tried to cover up the extent of the seal kill, and misleadingly presented the dead seals as Greys, on which there exists a bounty. The Web believes, however, that a large-scale Harp Seal kill took place on the ice to the northeast of Cape Breton, in the direction of Newfoundland.

Federal Fisheries denied by letter in October, 1987, that any government "cull" of Grey Seals was to take place on Sable Island, or at any of the other known Grey Seal colonies during the Grey Seal winter pupping season. In May, they denied that any such kill had taken place.

The Web maintains that Federal Fisheries at least knew about this Harp Seal kill and may have carried it out. This slaughter may indicate the start of large-scale "culls" of Harp whitecoats, plus any available older Harp Seals, Hooded Seals, or Grey Seals, prompted by the alleged impact of seals on the commercial fishery. Pro-sealing forces have warned of the necessity of a government organized kill of Harps, with the ending of the commercial whitecoat hunt. The dead seals that washed ashore in April suggest that such a kill has taken place.

—David Orton, RR#3, Saltsprings, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Canada, BOK IPO.



Long Beach lion protest.

SUPPORT BILL TO REVERSE REAGAN POPULATION POLICY

In 1984, at the United Nations Population Conference in Mexico City, the United States announced a radical policy change on international family planning funding. Foreign non-governmental organizations would no longer receive AID (Agency for International Development) funding if their activities included any abortion-related services, including counseling and referral, even if these services were funded with separate, non-US government money.

Historically, US aid has funded a range of contraceptive and family planning services but has not been allowed to be used to fund abortions. Some of the major family planning organizations, including International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), decided they could not comply with the new US policy and lost over \$17 million in aid.

The resulting reduction of family planning services has dramatically impacted poor families in developing countries. A 1987 study by the University of Michigan School of Public Health predicted the reduced services would result in an additional 311,000 unwanted births, nearly 1200 maternal deaths from complications of unwanted pregnancies, and 69,000 additional abortions in the first three years. The new policy has also meant the US has forfeited its leadership role in legitimizing contraception.

The Senate Foreign Aid Authorization Bill (S 1274) would reverse the Mexico City policy. It would also provide renewed funding for the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and authorize \$450 million for a special Sub-Saharan Africa development program with provisions to expand voluntary family planning. The House passed a foreign aid bill with no change in the current policy and no funding for UNFPA. To remedy this, Representatives Chet Atkins (D-MA) and Olympia Snowe (R-ME) have introduced legislation to overturn this policy by stipulating that restrictions applied to foreign family planning programs must be comparable to those under US domestic family planning programs. (In recent court action, Title X regulations similar to the Mexico City policy were held to be unconstitutional. Title X governs US family planning programs.)

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1) The leadership of Senator Cranston (D-CA) is key in passage of the Foreign Aid Bill. Ask him to press for early Senate action on S 1274. 2) Write your US senators urging their support of S 1274 and a reversal of the Mexico City policy. 3) Ask your representative his or her position on the Atkins-Snowe bill. Share your views. Senators are at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representatives are at House of Representatives, DC 20515.

—Write Now bulletin, California

STATISTICS SUGGEST AIDS IS NO ANSWER TO POPULATION

The essays on AIDS and human population in *Earth First!* have sparked widespread discussion in alternative publications, but perhaps the strongest argument so far has appeared in the *Audubon Activist* (March/April 1988). Written by Pat Baldi, director of Audubon's population program, the article states that, "Our population growth rate is now so high that it can quickly

offset tremendous losses. The Population Reference Bureau estimates that we are adding 230,137 people to the world every day (84 million per year). The Black Death was the worst disaster ever to strike the human race; it has been estimated that 75 million people died in Europe and Asia. At today's population growth rate, we could replace that many people in a little less than 11 months. More recently, the 1918-19 influenza pandemic resulted in 15 to 25 million deaths worldwide — equivalent to the number of people we add in about 3 months. . . . The terrible famine in China from 1877 to 1878 killed between 9 and 13 million people. At today's rate, we add that many people in a minimum of 40 days. The tidal wave in Pakistan in 1970 killed 200,000 people; replacement time — 21 hours."

Baldi compares these replacement times to estimates on AIDS: 50,000 cases reported worldwide, and probably another 300,000 to 500,000 people with AIDS-related symptoms. Baldi concludes that even under "worst-case" scenarios (i.e., maximum spread and effect), AIDS deaths would never meet or exceed the world birthrate.

[Ed. note: It could be argued that the Black Death does provide evidence that an epidemic could reduce human population. If an epidemic, spreading through the same areas where the Black Death raged over 600 years ago, now killed proportionally as many people as did that plague, Europe would lose hundreds of millions of people, in an interval much shorter than replacement time. The plague killed one-third to one-half of Europe's population within a few years of its outbreak. Furthermore, in these times of international commerce and travel, epidemics might more easily become pandemics.]

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT NEEDS SUPPORT

The Endangered Species Act is still up for reauthorization. The House of Representatives passed a reauthorization bill, but the Senate has thus far failed to do so. Readers should write or call their senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; 202-224-3121) in support of a strong reauthorization bill. The Endangered Species Act Reauthorization Coalition, comprised of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and other large conservation organizations, considers the bill under consideration, S 675, to be adequate. Urge senators to support this without weakening amendments. The following proposed amendments threaten the ESA: delay use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) by Gulf of Mexico shrimpers; allow sport hunting of Gray Wolves (listed as an Endangered species in the 48 states except Minnesota, where only Threatened) and Grizzly Bears (listed as Threatened); delay efforts to bring pesticide use and registration into compliance with the Act's species protection requirements; and prevent protection of the Spotted Owl, which lives in old growth forests sought by timber companies in the Pacific Northwest, as well as other parts of the West. If environmentalists do not win Senate passage soon, the bill will not pass this year. Failure of Congress to reauthorize the Act encourages the Administration to minimize its protections through administrative "discretion," limits funding, and wastes conservationists' efforts.

—adapted from alert by NRDC, 1350 New York Ave, NW, DC 20005

CALIFORNIA COUGARS THREATENED AGAIN

Despite widespread opposition, the CA Fish and Game Commission has again approved the hunting of mountain lions, this time offering 190 permits. According to Commissioner Harold Cribbs, "Hunting of these mountain lions will only supplant the other mortality factors. There will be no long-term detriment to the species."

San Diego EF! and many others disagreed. At the April 8 hearing, more than forty people testified against the hunt and presented petitions with over 100,000 signatures of lion advocates.

EF!ers were harassed by police during a demonstration before the hearing. The cops issued tickets for walking the center median, and for a motorist who slowed to ask about parking.

However, no one was officially blamed for the bright red "Stop the Hunt" messages that were painted on the building entranceway.

The hunt was blocked last fall by a court decision, which found that Fish & Game had failed to adequately assess the hunt's cumulative impacts (Yule '87). Hunt opponents must now determine if a lawsuit will again be possible.

On the same day as they made their decision, the Fish & Game Commission and Dept. of Fish & Game filed suit against the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation because the Foundation opposed the hunt. The suit sets an appalling precedent of attacking a citizens' group for participating in a public policy-making process.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Governor George Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. Insist that he stop the hunt and the lawsuit by Fish & Game.

NPS THREATENS ALASKA WILDERNESS

The National Park Service recently released draft environmental impact statements concerning Wilderness suitability of Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St Elias National Park lands not given Wilderness designation as part of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. ANILCA established Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St Elias National Parks, as well as other NPS units, and directed the NPS to do an inventory of the remaining roadless lands in National Parks in Alaska and to make recommendations to Congress as to their suitability for Wilderness.

These inventories and recommendations are the Park Service equivalent of the Forest Service's RARE II (second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation). Unfortunately, the NPS seems to be as guilty as the FS in failing to recommend adequate amounts of Wilderness.

For example, within the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve are 1,052,561 acres which are presently roadless and not protected as designated Wilderness. The draft EIS proposes Wilderness designation for 330,846 acres in the Oolah Valley in the northeast portion of the Park, but recommends against Wilderness for 721,932 acres in the southwest corner of the Park along the Kobuk River headwaters, often called the "boot," and in the Anaktuvuk Pass-Chandler Lake area.

The Park Service says that it plans

a few minor developments which might compromise wilderness values. We might presume that this is why it has not recommended Wilderness for these areas. The NPS wants to build a dock and campground on Lake Selby — one of the large lakes near the Kobuk headwaters. The document says the development would probably impact 29 acres and that planes landing on the lake would reduce the wilderness solitude. For these reasons, the NPS recommends against Wilderness designation for 600,000 acres in the boot area! Yet, ironically, planes are allowed to land in all of the Park, even those areas now protected as Wilderness, and the NPS will allow that to continue. Due largely to the many loopholes in ANILCA, the NPS also allows ATVs, snowmobiles, motorboats, and other motorized vehicles to use all the new National Parks in Alaska. Clearly, the NPS should recommend banning use of planes and other motorized vehicles instead of recommending against Wilderness designation.

If one reads between the lines, the real reason the boot is left out of Wilderness recommendations is a giant copper deposit to the west of the Park which will be developed someday if cheap access can be provided. The state, Native corporations like NANA — which owns some of these deposits — and mining companies have talked about building a highway from the Pipeline Haul road to the Kobuk River. The cheapest route would cross this boot. Of course, the NPS does not mention any of this in the draft EIS.

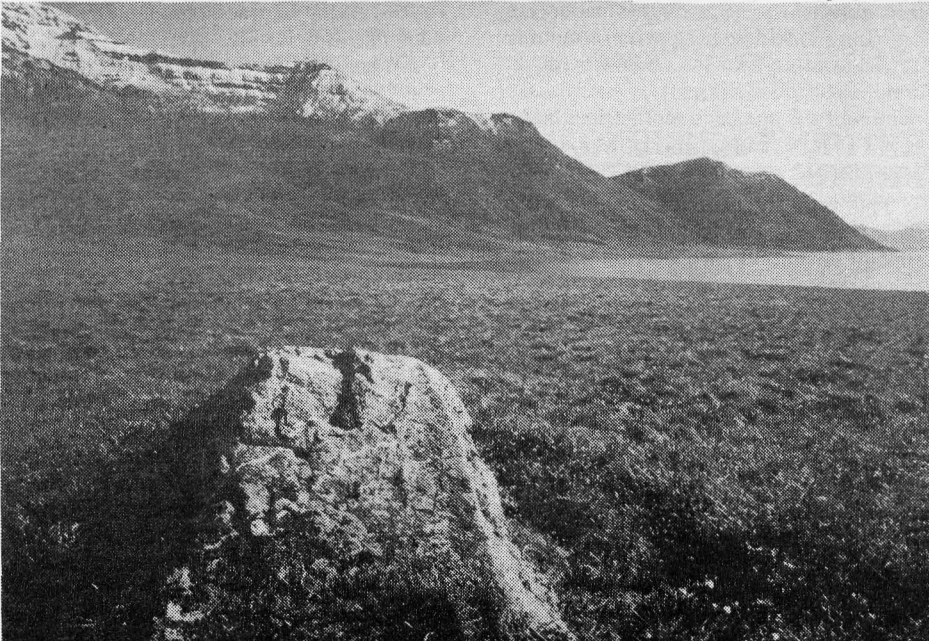
Though the document says the Anaktuvuk Pass/Chandler Lake area possesses wilderness qualities, it recommends against wilderness for the 100,000 acres in this area. Again one suspects the real reason for recommending non-wilderness is that the Eskimos as Anaktuvuk Pass use ATVs regularly for "subsistence" hunting through this area. Undoubtedly, the NPS would find it more difficult to accept the degradation to the landscape which is occurring from such use if the area were designated Wilderness instead of simply Park land.

The National Park Service is failing in its duties as directed by Congress, just as the US Forest Service failed in RARE II. Congress directed the NPS to recommend all those areas which qualify as Wilderness. It did not instruct the NPS to determine if these areas would be better used in some other capacity. By not recommending Wilderness designation for all areas that qualify, the NPS denies Congress the opportunity to decide how these lands should be used. The NPS is making these decisions for us and subverting the Wilderness recommendation process (as the Forest Service did and the Bureau of Land Management is now doing).

I use the Gates of the Arctic as my example because I know it well. I have been to Lake Selby, Chandler Lake and Oolah Valley. They are all wild and beautiful and richly deserve Wilderness designation.

The Park Service has made similarly poor recommendations for other National Parks in Alaska. For example, in the Wrangell-St Elias NP are 2,696,000 acres of roadless but unprotected wilderness, yet the NPS recommends only 273,000 acres for Wilderness. Much of the land left out of Wilderness rec-

continued on page 12



Chandler Lake, Gates of the Arctic National Park.

Tribal Lore...

Continued from page 11

ommendations has small inholdings, such as mining claims and Native Corporation land claims. Again the NPS says it wants to build campgrounds in a few areas, a couple of patrol cabins etc., and because of these minor intrusions, it recommends against Wilderness for the bulk of the roadless country. The NPS could develop and delete only these small areas and recommend Wilderness designation for most of the land under consideration. Better yet, it could cancel the developments, ban motorized vehicles, and designate all areas as Wilderness.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St Elias are only 2 of 13 National Park units in Alaska participating in this review process. The National Park Service will soon release EISs for the other units: Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve, Kobuk Valley National Park, Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Denali National Park & Preserve, Lake Clark NP & P, Katmai NP & P, Aniakchak NM and Preserve, Kenai Fjords NP, Glacier Bay NP & P, and Yukon-Charley Rivers N Preserve. These cover a huge amount of *de facto* wilderness that may be forever compromised because the NPS is ignoring its responsibilities. Please write the NPS Alaska Regional Office, 2525 Gambell St. Room 107, Anchorage, AK 99503. Ask that the date for comments on released drafts be extended past the July 9 deadline. Ask for copies of the draft EISs on which you wish to comment. The NPS usually receives only a hundred or so comments per EIS, so if 15 or 20 readers write, it could make a major difference. In your letter and in your subsequent comments, recommend that all of the Parks in Alaska be designated 100% Wilderness.

—George Wuerthner

FISHING BRIDGE UPDATE

Persons who commented on the draft environmental impact statement containing the National Park Service's proposal for Grizzly Bear habitat near Fishing Bridge in Yellowstone National Park received a "Summary EIS" which says that the new Park Service proposal is to keep open the recreational vehicle (RV) park but remove the campground, and postpone building a new campground elsewhere in the Park until visitor use "demands" it. While the summary EIS shows that Alternative E (removal of both the RV park and the campground without replacement in Yellowstone Park) was most favored by the public, it doesn't say why the Park Service still refuses to adopt it. The deadline for comments on the new proposal was May 25, which was unreasonably early.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the Park Superintendent (YNP, Yellowstone, WY 82190) and say that you still want Alternative E. Ask to see the Park Service's responses to public comments on the draft EIS. Request a supplementary EIS that addresses concerns that others raised about the final EIS. Suggest that the Park Service close both the Fishing Bridge and Grant Village facilities and restore both these Griz habitats to their original condition.

—Tony Povilitis, Director, Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, POB 416, Boulder, CO 80306

RETURN TO FISHING BRIDGE

The final decision of the National Park Service (NPS) on the Fishing Bridge situation in Yellowstone National Park was released on May 25. Surprise! The RV (Road Vermin) Park is to remain open.

Appalled at the decision, Montana EF! protested on May 27, opening day. This protest marked the fourth season of EF! protests in Yellowstone over failure of the NPS to close overnight facilities at Fishing Bridge, which is situated in some of the best Grizzly Bear habitat in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Six EF!ers approached Fishing Bridge undetected and surrounded a sign near the bridge. Wearing a bear



Randall Restless undergoing eviction.

suit, I chained myself to the sign, while another "bear" unfurled a banner proclaiming "Bear Habitat, No Camping Please." The Angel of Bear Death welcomed passing RVs to Fishing Bridge and threatened me with extermination as I pleaded for return of my home.

Soon, a ranger noticed us and asked us to disband as we had no permit to demonstrate. Everyone obliged but me. A herd of rangers assembled, out came the \$2000 bolt cutters, and I was busted. The Chief Ranger transported me to Mammoth Jail, where I was fined \$50 for lack of a permit. The others secured a permit and continued the demo.

At nearby Lake Hotel, meanwhile, another drama was unfolding. Three days earlier, a female Grizzly was fishing in a creek near the hotel. She was approaching estrus and her attentions were sought by a highly aggressive male who charged several vehicles, including a patrol car. Way to go Griz!

The NPS drugged and relocated the female, hoping the male would leave. Instead, he stayed and she returned the day of our demo, also opening day of the hotel. At last word, the NPS was setting a culvert trap. EF! says: let the bears fish and mate in peace, and close the hotel.

EF! should keep the heat on the NPS to close Fishing Bridge. New leaders/organizers are needed in this campaign. Contact me: Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715.

—Randall Restless

SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY AREA THREATENED

In 1980, then Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus withdrew by executive order 482,000 acres of public lands to protect the prey base (mainly ground squirrels and jackrabbits) for the birds of prey nesting in the Snake River Canyon, 26,000 acres of which had received special designation in 1971 as nesting habitat for raptors under Public Land Order 5133. The whole complex is referred to as the Snake River Birds of Prey Area, and it is administered under the Bureau of Land Management, which has the responsibility to assure conservation of the Area's resources for the benefit of raptors. Certain human activities and land uses are not excluded from the Area — livestock grazing, hunting and other "recreational" activities involving ORV traffic, some mining and mineral leasing, and the training activities of the Idaho Army National Guard.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between BLM and the Idaho National Guard, reviewed every five years and currently in effect until 2015, military training activities involving tanks and artillery have been carried out since the 1950s in the so-called "Orchard Training Area" (OTA), 138,000 acres situated in the middle of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area (SRBOPA). More than a year ago the Guard announced that it planned to "upgrade" existing facilities in the OTA and to construct new ones in order to meet its needs for a new target range, and to relocate (from Gowen field in Boise to the OTA) its personnel mobilization center and equipment storage facilities. At public and agency scoping sessions preliminary to the development of an

EIS, public and private sources recommended that the impact statement consider the entire range of Guard activities in the Area, past, ongoing, and future. The Guard chose, instead, to consider in the EIS only the restricted environmental issues directly related to the proposed new construction and upgrading.

One of the two or three outstanding environments in the world for diverse and abundant raptor populations, the SRBOPA has been threatened in recent years by several interrelated factors, both human-caused and natural. Chief among these are fires, which have devastated large areas of native sagebrush/grasslands and caused conversion to exotic stands of cheatgrass and mustards, but also ORV traffic and related "recreational" abuses, and recently severe drought. Contributing significantly to these problems have been the activities of the Idaho National Guard since 1953. No strategic management plan exists to address these deleterious actions, which are cumulative in their effects.

The Guard's strategy is to keep its proposed action a low profile local issue in Idaho, where it can use its clout in bolstering the state's depressed economy to maximum advantage, so that it can quickly proceed with its planned construction. Indeed, there is evidence on the ground that the Guard has already begun roadwork.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Immediately contact (phone): Colonel Richard H Brown, Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering, Idaho Army National Guard, POB 45, Boise, Idaho 83707-9507 (208-389-5286). Request a copy of the EIS — Orchard Training Area Facilities Development. Request an extension of the public comment period (which was originally April 22) because of the international significance of the Area and the limited public notice given. Inquire about the public availability of the EMAP (Environmental Management and Analysis Plan) documents which address the impact of the Guard's activities on the 138,000 acres of OTA.

Also contact Idaho State Director, BLM, 3380 Americana Terrace, Boise, ID 83706. BLM is a "cooperating agency" in the EIS proposal. Express concern about the inadequacies of the EIS. Ask what BLM is doing to insure that the Guard's activities conform to the Memorandum of Understanding. State your opposition to the Guard's use of the Birds of Prey Area.

—adapted from alert by Advisory Group on Birds of Prey, Cornell U, 159 Sapsucker Woods Rd, Ithaca, NY 14850.

GRIZ WIN IN GRIZ VS ORV

Critical spring and fall Grizzly Bear range has been closed to off-road vehicles (ORVs) in a portion of Montana's Swan Range. A local conservation group, Swan View Coalition, has worked for the closure for four years, documenting Grizzly and ORV uses of the "Noisy Face" portion of the Swan Range. The Flathead National Forest Supervisor, faced with mounting scientific evidence of harm to the bear, temporarily closed 3700 acres of spring range to motorized uses from April 1 through July 1 of 1987. The Montana Trail Bike Riders Association got that

closure overturned by the Regional Forester, but Swan View and the National Wildlife Federation filed suit and won a reinstatement of the closure at the Chief's level.

Subsequently, the District Ranger attempted to develop a long-term management plan which would maintain most of the past ORV use. He also proposed downgrading the area from Management Situation 1 Grizzly habitat to Situation 2, since Situation 1 is considered "essential" to the survival of the bear and "management decisions [there must] favor the needs of the grizzly..."

Conservationists managed to get the downgrading proposal overturned by the Regional Forester. Forest Service (FS) wildlife biologists found that the Ranger's proposal "may adversely affect" the bear, triggering mandatory formal Section 7 (Endangered Species Act) consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The FWS promptly ruled that the proposed level of ORV use was "likely to jeopardize the... grizzly bear."

The Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service developed a program which consists mainly of closing, every year, the same 3700 acres of spring and fall Grizzly habitat in the Krause Basin area of the Noisy Face from April 1 to July 1 and September 1 to November 30. A longstanding motorcycle race held in the area prior to 1985, when Swan View intervened, is also now permanently prohibited. Additionally, the FWS prohibited the FS from marking ORV trails on the ground, which would essentially advertise the area as an ORV playground.

Accomplishments have been made in ending the use of the Noisy Face as an ORV play area, but a number of ORV trails still open for July and August should be closed. Many trails in the area are rutted knee-deep and contribute to soil erosion and destruction of plant life.

Swan View notes that, while these ORV restrictions resulted from a good example of federally mandated cooperation between FS and FWS biologists, they also indicate the need for the protection offered the Grizzly by the Endangered Species Act. Without the clout of a "jeopardy" opinion, the biologists would not have influenced the District Ranger. It took four years to take the first step in protecting only 3700 acres of bear habitat, with the ESA in place. This removes any doubt of what would happen to bears and their habitat should the FWS and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks be successful in their current attempt to remove the Grizzly from the "threatened" list.

The Trail Bike Riders Association is expected to appeal the Noisy Face plan. Swan View and others are prepared to undertake, as last year, the unusual task of intervening on behalf of the Forest Service to keep the ORV restrictions in place.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write a letter of support for the ORV closures to Flathead Supervisor Brannon, POB 147, Kalispell, MT 59901. Urge him to strengthen and expand the closures so that no ORVs are ever permitted in Grizzly habitat on the Flathead. The Trail Bike Riders have an intimate relationship with Montana representative Ron Marlenee, alias "Joe Montana," the I WANT RECREATION FOR THE FAMILY WITH THE FAT WIFE AND FOUR ICE CREAM SMEARED KIDS Congressman. The Grizzly Bear, and in this case the Forest Service, need your support.

—Keith Hammer, Chairman, Swan View Coalition, POB 1901, Kalispell, MT 59901

FLATHEAD NF MUST REVISE TRAVEL PLAN

One year after it was authorized, the Flathead National Forest is revising the 1987 Travel Plan it expected to use for several years. The early revision is a direct result of the Regional Forester's ruling in favor of an appeal of the 1987 Travel Plan by the Swan View Coalition. The Regional Forester instructed Flathead Supervisor Ed Brannon to complete the revision by September 30, 1988.

The Swan View appeal charged that 1) the Travel Plan does not comply with wildlife open road density requirements of the Flathead Forest Plan, and 2) the Flathead's inventory of roads and trails

is grossly inadequate and results in the ignorance of significant motorized vehicle impacts to forest resources, violating the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Swan View conducted a "Travelways Inventory" (TWI) on the Flathead in 1985, utilizing FS aerial photos and on-the-ground inspections to map the actual road and ORV trail system on the Noisy Face geographic unit. A "jeopardy" opinion by the Fish and Wildlife Service followed, and portions of the Noisy Face are now closed to motorized uses during critical bear use periods. (See "Griz vs ORV," this issue.)

However, the Flathead refused to conduct such an inventory for the rest of the Forest. Hence, Swan View inventoried the 186,600 acres of FS land in the Swan Valley and found that the FS has about 300 miles of apparent roads and trails in need of on-the-ground inspection where the FS claimed it has only 30 miles in need of inspection! Swan View will inspect the apparent travelways this summer to determine which are actually receiving use.

The Flathead NF manages over two million acres of occupied Grizzly habitat in the Northern Continental Divide (Glacier-Bob Marshall) Ecosystem. This acreage accounts for over twice that managed by the other four National Forests in the ecosystem and twice the acreage managed by Glacier National Park. Roads are perhaps the single greatest threat to the Grizzly's ability to use its habitat and to be secure from illegal killing. Hence, road obliteration on the Flathead is a focal point in bear recovery.

At the heart of Swan View's approach is a Forest Service Manual directive which requires that the FS: "... Reestablish vegetative cover on any unnecessary roadway or area disturbed by road construction on National Forest System lands within 10 years after the termination of the activity that required its use or construction."

When Supervisor Ed Brannon claimed that all abandoned roads over ten years old on the Flathead had reestablished adequate vegetative cover, Swan View supplied photos of "abandoned" roads on the Noisy Face unit which were barren and still receiving motorized uses. The Flathead promptly dispatched a front-end-loader and the roads were ripped up and seeded. The Flathead is still balking, however, at prohibiting ORV use of these "abandoned" roads.

—Keith Hammer, Swan View Coalition

be impounded behind a 615 foot high concrete embolism. Twenty-five miles southwest of Denver, it is one of the last undeveloped canyons on the state's East Slope. Over 11,000 acres of riparian habitat, home of up to 11 species listed as Threatened or Endangered, would be flooded. Underneath would be the drowned world of the Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon, Mountain Lion, and Greenback Cutthroat Trout. The Pawnee Montane Skipper Butterfly would lose over half of its remaining habitat.

The monster was proposed by the Denver Water Board and Metropolitan Water Providers, and backed by the Denver based, rape-and-run "Corporados" who influenced the regional director of the US Fish & Wildlife Service to order a "no jeopardy" biological assessment of Endangered species months before completion of the study. Earth First!ers were among the adamant witnesses at public hearings held in March and April. Speakers averaged ten to one against the dam.

Thanks to travel support from New Mexico Earth First!, I arrived in Denver in time for the Muir Day action, where someone with a long mustache allegedly spiked the lone pine on the lawn of the headquarters. The week before, Colorado EF! stretched a 60 foot banner across the South Platte, "Two Forks Dam? Hell No!" As focus shifted to liberal Governor Roy, handed final veto power over the proposal by the Army Corps of Engineers, our next action was at the governor's mansion. There, we stormed his yard with a 20 foot banner. A meeting ensued in which Roy was able to make the murder of a river system sound necessary and even sensitive! His final argument was, "we have to weigh the loss of a canyon against the water needs of our beautiful bluegrass lawns." Our point exactly. Luke and Kathy then handed him petitions signed by over 3000 people opposing the project. Participants from the coalition, 19 groups opposing the dam, swelled our ranks to over 100. We tried to overcome their tacit acceptance of alternative expansion of Cheesman Reservoir and the Estabrook Project on the North Fork. Four stations filmed us stating the Earth First! demand, "No more dams here, or anywhere, ever!"

Two weeks prior, coalition spokesman and Audubon Society president, Peter Berle, told the governor and the chief of Met-Water, "I'm not an extremist. I held public offices in New York before taking a leave from my law offices to head Audubon. Extremism is not the way to get things done."

with earthen dams. Heavy rains washed out a dam and the lead tailings swept into the river.

St Joe Lead has conveniently changed its name to the Doe Run Co. Earlier this year the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) cited Doe Run for 313 safety violations and fined them \$2.78 million their operation of this nation's largest lead smelter, in Herculaneum, Missouri.

Now the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are endorsing a proposal that could allow Doe Run to mine over 100,000 acres of Missouri's Mark Twain National Forest in an area near the Current River and the Eleven Point River system, which includes Tupalo and Cupola Gum Ponds. The plan allows mines and mills, haul roads, mine shaft vents, and tailing storage near the Ozark and Blue Ridge trails.

The lead mine is proposed in a 119,000 acre area of Karst Topography, which is terrain riddled by sinkholes. Breakage of a tailings pond dam would contaminate ground water supplies, including Big Springs on the Current River and Greer Spring on the Eleven Point River.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

The final decision of the Forest Service and BLM about the lead mine proposal will be made this July or August. Please write your US senators and representatives and Senators Danforth and Bond and Representative Taylor immediately (senators, Senate, DC 20510; representatives, DC 20515).

—fox who bites

800 ATTEND EARTH DAY IN ST LOUIS

On April 17, over 800 humans and an unknown number of squirrels, rabbits, birds, and insects kicked off Earth Week with an Earth Day celebration in Laumeier County Park in St Louis County, Missouri. This free event was organized and funded by Big River Earth First! One Big River EF! coordinator, Orin Langelle, called on the crowd to boycott all Ralston Purina and HJ Heinz products for their part in the dolphin slaughter in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Another Big River EF! coordinator, Mickey Bequette, was quoted the next day in the *St Louis Post-Dispatch* for her comment, "It looks like a gathering from the 1960s."

—fox who bites

SHELL DEFILES MANY OF ITS NAMESAKE

A devastating spill of crude oil on April 23 into San Francisco Bay and surrounding marshlands by Shell Oil brought daily newspaper stories about bird rescue efforts and chances for rehabilitation, but NO public outrage at the irresponsible way the petrochemical industry operates here. To remedy this, a few frustrated Earth First!ers hastily organized a press conference at the spill site to create a forum for the environmental community to make statements.

First estimated at 21,000 gallons, then 175,000, now 300,000 and rising, the spill was caused by a procedure which, though in violation of federal law, had become routine, admitted Shell officials. A Shell spokesperson said that, since the oil company was paying for clean-up, he didn't know what "all the fuss was about." The "fuss" was about the death of a marsh, an entire ecosystem, which will take decades to recover, and the impact on waterfowl populations. San Francisco Bay is the most important estuary area on the Pacific Coast of North and South America for migratory birds, and April is nesting season.

Earth First! was joined by a dozen mainstream organizations, including Greenpeace, Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and Oceanic Society. The press covered the event well and reported demands agreed upon by all the groups, including the acquisition and donation to the regional parks system of surrounding marshlands by Shell, as well as investigations and monitoring of the oil industry in the Bay Area. EF!, of course, went further and called for criminal prosecution for murder (Throw the bastards in jail!) and the removal of the refineries and the rest of the petrochemical industry from the Baylands. Bay Area EF! called for a boycott of Shell Oil and others who "maintain a destruc-

tive business . . . in a totally inappropriate place."

The environmental community and the media responded enthusiastically to EF!'s spearheading of the action, and regional agencies are now discussing civil prosecution, an idea perhaps inspired by our demands. Who says EF! doesn't work within the system?

—Karen Pickett, EF! Bay Area, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516

ENVIRONMENTAL AND PEACE ACTIVISTS RALLY AT CONCORD

A huge May 1 rally at the Concord Naval Weapons Station in California, calling for a halt of arms shipments to El Salvador, included a strong environmental contingent, who planted trees at the station. Concord Station, which sent weapons to Vietnam and now sends them to Central America, has been the site of a constant vigil for many months by peace activists. Here, Bay Area EF!ers and other local activists have debated the nature of non-violence, and the appropriateness of property damage within that context, particularly since a section of tracks was torn up during a demonstration reacting to the incident last fall when a train ran over peace activist Brian Wilson, severing his legs. But different opinions notwithstanding, the alliance between environmentalists, peace activists, anti-intervention groups, and religious anti-war groups seems healthy.

—Karen Pickett, EF! Bay Area

Letters . . .

Continued from page 3

she is "committed to a life of predation," and considers "the burger to be one of the pinnacles of modern cuisine." Thanks for the honesty, but I think your take on the book was colored by your addictions.

Don't be fooled by the title. It's not a book about losing weight or a list of dos and don'ts about eating. It's a book every Earth First!er should read.

—Sal Cobb

Ed. response: It's breeding season down on the hog farm, so Jimmy Dean can't take time away to respond. He asked me to say a few words in his stead: Jimmy's review of Robbins' excellent book was solicited and edited by an EF! writer who became a vegetarian 7 years ago and a vegan 5 years ago. (He completed a thesis during undergraduate studies titled "Eating a Big Mac Is an Act of Violence," and has made tofu from raw soybeans!) This writer approved of Jimmy's essay, thinking that a little humor would make the review more palatable to those who are loath to eschew, and wont to chew, meat.

Dear Earth First!

After reading your review of *Diet For A New America*, I felt intrigued and bought the book. Thanks for bringing it to my attention.

Boy did it change how I feel/think about what I eat! A great book.

—Edie Sloan

Dear Editor,

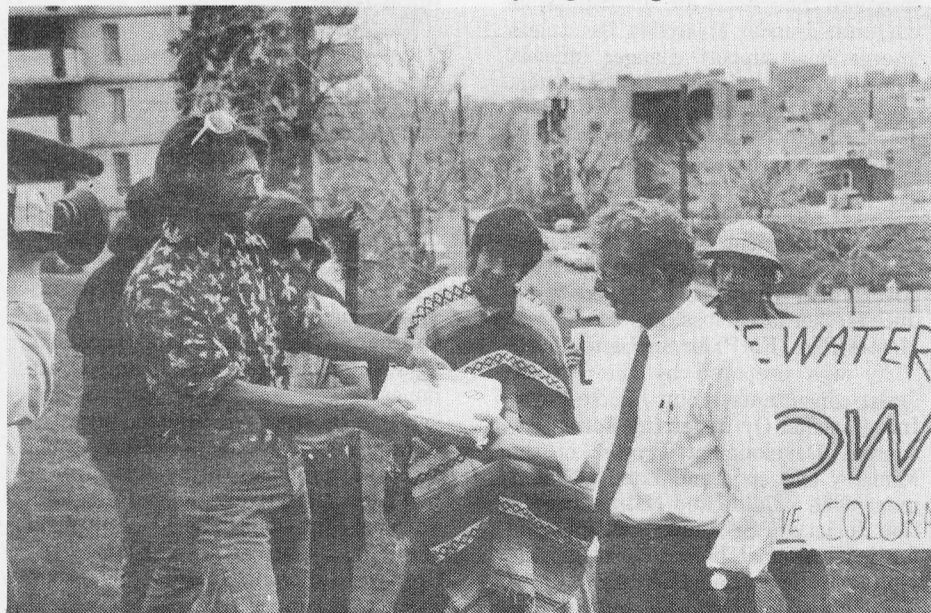
I wish to respond to Daniel Conner's article, "Is AIDS The Answer To An Environmentalist's Prayer?" (Yule 1987). I am worried about his reliance on teleology. I think it is possible to show the likelihood of the evolution of a natural control on human population without departing from scientific orthodoxy. The method of modern science is based on the postulate that nature is explicable without invoking a final cause. This postulate does not say that nothing in nature resembles a final cause. Human beings, for example, appear to act with purpose.

The Earth, like a human being, appears to act with purpose. It may be useful to use Gaia as a metaphor for this purpose, but I think it is important not to invoke a final cause as an efficient cause. I am not making the objection that Conner suggests in his article when he says, "it may be justly objected that I have merely replaced one entelechy with another: Gaia instead of God." Rather, I am saying that unless you mean Gaia as a metaphor for the natural process, Gaia is the same as God. In other words, unless one believes in a deity there must be an explanation for Gaia's actions that does not rely on the presupposition of a telos. Such an explanation is possible.

Human beings have no major predators. There is a huge niche waiting to be

continued on page 17

Page 13 Earth First! June 21, 1988



Dave Lucas and Colorado Earth First! deliver Two Forks Dam petitions to CO Governor Roy Romer.

GOVERNOR ROY MUDDIES THE WATERS

On June 10, Colorado Governor Roy Romer was to announce his decision to veto or forgo veto of the Two Forks Dam proposed for the South Platte River, effectively crushing or launching this insidious project (see "Tribal Lore" column in Eostar 88). However, his decision was non-committal, and the situation is now muddled. In effect, the governor approved the dam but placed enough restrictions on it to discourage the project. Roy appears to prefer the alternative Estabrook Project on the North Fork — which alternative would also be an environmental disaster. Roy's decision left both proponents and opponents of the Two Forks dam bitter.

Construction of the dam would mean 28 miles of the South Platte River would

We disagreed. Destruction of a river canyon is extreme. Our response must be equally so. To help in the fight, write CO EF!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306.
—Lone Wolf Circles

EF! DEFENDS BIG RIVER AND MARK TWAIN

Big River Earth First! is named for the mighty Mississippi to our east and for all rivers that run wild and free, like the Big River that flows through Jefferson County, Missouri. Unfortunately that country river is so polluted that many people feel it is unsafe to eat fish from its waters.

Much of the pollution is due to St Joe Lead Co, which years ago ran mining operations around the upper Big River. Lead tailings were stored in slag ponds

International

GREENIES DESCEND TO NEW DEPTHS IN DEFENSE OF BATS

For over 20 years, conservationists and speleologists have campaigned for the protection of the limestone caves of Mt Etna in central Queensland, Australia. These caves shelter 5 bat species — the Ghost Bat, Sheath-tailed Bat, Eastern Horseshoe Bat, Larger Bent-winged Bat and Little Bent-winged Bat.

Mt Etna is a conical shaped mountain in an area renowned for its extensive limestone deposits. The flanks of Mt Etna are covered by Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket Rainforest, which contains perhaps the greatest number of edible native plants of any Australian rainforest. According to Dr Len Webb, doyen of Australian biologists, species extinctions are likely, should blasting for limestone continue. There are 46 known caves on Mt Etna, and its northern face is the most densely cavernous in Australia. Some nearby caves have been developed as tourist attractions.

The mountain supports a colony of 250,000 Little Bent-winged Bats and is one of only five known maternity sites for the species in Australia. About 100,000 females gather at Bat Cleft, a natural humidicrib, during their maternity season from November to February, each to give birth to a single naked offspring. Because of the structural formation of Bat Cleft, warm air remains trapped in the cave, protecting the young while their mothers forage for food at night.

The emergence flight of these 100,000 bats from the narrow entrance to Bat Cleft at dusk is one of Australia's greatest wildlife spectacles. Numerous pred-

ators — Brown Tree Snakes, Childrens Pythons, and Giant Tree Frogs — gather at the Cleft to catch and feast on the emerging bats. The frogs, which at other times are threatened by the snakes, have little reach, so they wait for juvenile bats, still learning to fly, to fall on them. Cavers have noted that one enterprising frog, however, perches on the neck of a python and, as the snake lunges, uses the snake as a launching ramp from which to leap for bats. Little Bent-winged Bats are insectivorous, and it has been estimated that in one night's foraging the Mt Etna population consumes a ton of insects, each bat consuming half its weight in insects.

Mt Etna is also the home of the rare Ghost Bat. This species is the largest predatory cave-dwelling bat in the world and is unique to the tropical regions of Australia. The small population of this species combined with the limited number of suitable roosting sites has led the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) to list the bat in its Red Data Book on endangered species.

Despite the ecological importance of Mt Etna, limestone mining which began over 25 years ago has been allowed to continue. A government committee, appointed in 1976 to investigate the conflict between mining and conservation interests, recommended that a 31-acre National Park be established on Mt Etna's northern side. This would have protected virtually all of the cavernous area. However, the government did not act on this recommendation and mining has continued to devour the mountain. Mt Etna is the major source of limestone for the Parkhurst Cement Plant

at Rockhampton, owned by the Central Queensland Cement Company (CQC). Currently, the government and the mining industry maintain that mining at Mt Etna is essential to ensure limestone supplies, yet in actuality, CQC owns a new plant at Gladstone which by itself could soon supply the entire Queensland cement market.

Fortunately, greenie guerillas led by cavers with the Central Queensland Speleological Society are employing direct action to save the caves. On April 18 of this year, CQC announced it would soon blast Elephant Hole and Speaking Tube caves. Since then, the cave protection group has occupied the caves, halting mining in the immediate area. CQC sent an army of security guards with dogs and roving flashlights to find the hiding greenies, but as of early May they remain sequestered deep in the caverns, taking nightly forays to plug with cement the drill holes where the dynamite charges would be set. In addition to ensconcing themselves in the caves, protesters are maintaining a base camp from which, periodically, supporters divert the security guards while others descend to take a shift in the caves. Half of the 40 protesters are from the Rainforest Information Centre in Lismore, 600 miles to the south. Protesters recently stormed the mountain and unfurled a huge Mt Etna National Park banner near the peak. TV cameras rolled and the issue became national.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the **Minister for Environment, Conservation and Tourism, Geoff Muntz, PO Box 155, North Quay, Queensland, 4000, AUSTRALIA;** and the **Minister for Mines and Energy, Martin Tenni,**

GPO Box 194, Brisbane, Queensland, 4000. Urge them to support the protection of Mt Etna and the caves. Most importantly, write the Premier of Queensland, Hon. Michael Ahern, PO Box 185 North Quay, Queensland 4002, asking that limestone mining be stopped and Mt Etna be protected as a national park. Also, please send a donation to The Mt Etna Campaign, c/o Capricorn Conservation Council, PO Box 795, Rockhampton, Queensland, 4700.

—John Seed, Rainforest Info Centre (address in Directory)

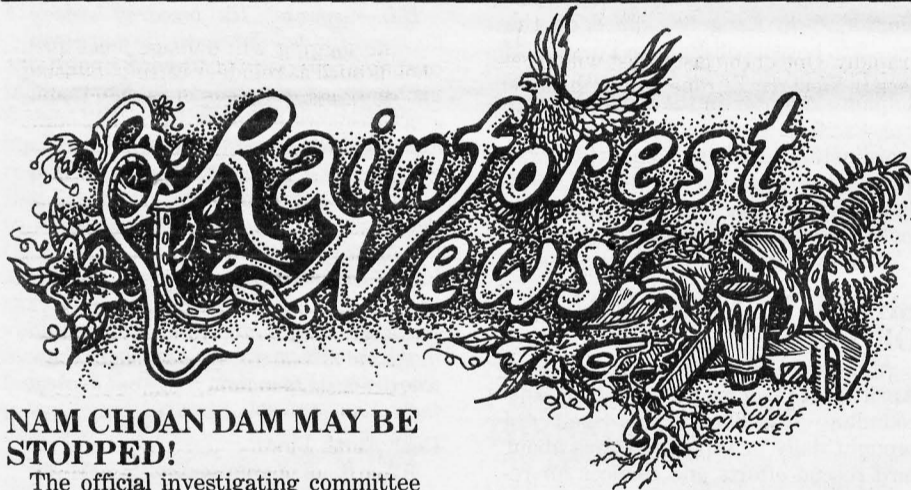
BUSHMEN EVICTED BY CATTLEGROWERS

Winter rains in the Kalahari Desert have ended a seven-year drought, but the future still looks grim for the Bushmen who live there. Botswana government officials plan to force them out of their ancestral homeland and throw them headlong into modern "civilization."

The long drought and wells built by the government have accustomed the 1000 Bushmen still living in the wild to artificial water sources, whereas in the past they obtained water from melons and from tubers dug out of the desert. Now the government plans to plug the wells it built and end all school and health services.

Government ministers say the Bushmen disturb and poach wildlife on the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, a large area which includes the Bushmen's native territory. They say moving the Bushmen will benefit both threatened wildlife and the Bushmen themselves.

The reserve was set up to appease European governments under pressure from American and European environmentalists. Publicity surrounding massive die-offs of Wildebeest showed that the deaths were caused, in part, by government construction of cattle fences across major migratory routes. Facing popular unrest, European governments threatened to stop buying Botswana's beef unless wildlife was given some protection. They also pressured the World



NAM CHOAN DAM MAY BE STOPPED!

The official investigating committee for the proposed Nam Choan dam on the River Kwai, Thailand, has recommended that the government shelve the project. If the recommendation is accepted by the Thai cabinet, it would mean success in the fight to prevent the flooding of Southeast Asia's biologically most important rainforest — the Thung Yai wildlife area. The committee's report now has to go before the Thai cabinet. Strong international pressure could affect the government's decision. Write: H.E. Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister, Government House, Bangkok 10300, Thailand.

—Rainforest Action Network

GOLD RUSH DEVASTATES YANOMAMI

The Yanomami Indians now face the most serious threat to their survival in their history. Over the last four months, 20,000 illegal gold prospectors have invaded their lands in the Couto de Magalhaes area in northern Brazil. More than 50 Indians have already died from influenza and deadly strains of malaria, and miners have also carried in measles, tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The miners are driving away wildlife, polluting rivers, and invading Indians' cultivations for food. They are still arriving at a rate of 100-200 a day, using small planes operating from the city of Boa Vista. The army recently enlarged one of the two official airstrips in the area. The Brazilian government has said it will evict the miners, but has not done so. It may use the miners' presence to split up Yanomami lands.

The Yanomami were one of the largest

Amazonian Indian groups whose way of life was still largely unchanged by contact with outsiders. They live in northern Brazil and southern Venezuela, numbering about 10,000 in each country. Most still live in balance with their environment, hunting, fishing and practicing shifting cultivation.

ACTION: Worldwide appeals have helped prevent the destruction of Yanomami land in the past. Please write Exmo Sr Jose Sarney, President da Republica, Palacio do Planalto, 70.160 Brasilia DF, BRAZIL. Request that the miners be expelled from Yanomami land immediately, that the government create the long-promised Yanomami Park, and that the government complete the Indian land demarcation programme throughout Brazil. Send a copy of your letter to Survival International, 310 Edgware Rd, London W2 1DY, England; or SI USA, 2121 Decatur Place NW, Washington, DC 20008.

—Survival International

PROTESTS HELD IN BEHALF OF PENAN

May 31 was an international day of actions in solidarity with the Penan people of Sarawak, Malaysia. The Rainforest Information Centre (RIC) and other international environmental groups organized actions for these indigenous hunter-gatherers.

On April 22, the Penan again set up blockades to stop the logging which is destroying their rainforest home. Last year the Penan and other tribal groups in northern Sarawak stopped the logging

for 8 months. Their blockades were taken down by the state police last October and 42 tribals were arrested. Since then, logging has continued at a furious pace. The blockading Penans face charges under a new Forestry Act, with penalties of 2 years jail and a fine of M\$6,000 for persons found to have obstructed logging.

The Penan desperately need help. They have little money and are unable to gather food while blockading roads. The Malaysian government will continue to ignore their pleas for land rights, as guaranteed under Malaysian law, unless international support changes officials' minds. To donate money to the Penan, send to: "Penan Support", RIC, POB 368, Lismore NSW 2480, Australia.

SRI LANKA RAINFOREST PLAN FATALLY FLAWED

Sri Lanka's last tracts of rainforest are doomed under a new plan which the government claims is designed to reduce further forest loss. The 1986 Forest Master Plan (FMP) for Sri Lanka (1985-2020) was prepared by the Finnish forest consultants group Jaakko Poyry International Oy under the Forest Resources Development Project of the Ministry of Lands and Land Development. The Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Sri Lanka has appealed for international help to prevent the plan from being implemented.

Roughly one half (1.2 million hectares) of Sri Lanka's natural forests have been destroyed since the country gained independence from Britain in 1948. Government-supported colonization, agricultural encroachment, and the demand for fuelwood, timber, and other forests products have all taken their toll. The 65,000 square kilometer island (about the size of Maine) contains an estimated 3360 species of flowering plants, 830 of which live nowhere else on the planet. Most of the plant life is found in the small remnant patches of forest in the wet zone in the southwest of the country. For unknown reasons, the tree species of the wet forests are found only locally, and most occur at low densities. More than 90% of the rainforest trees are classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as being either endangered, threatened or vulnerable. Sri Lanka's rainforests are among the most critically threatened ecosystems on Earth.

The country's environmentalists explain that the FMP grossly overestimates the amount of forest remaining, and that the plan is an attempt to encourage intensive logging by foreign investors. The plan's projected timber and fuelwood output is over 2.5 times the local need until the year 2000. The project involves the installation of at least 12 modern sawmills at a cost of 2.15 billion rupees (about US \$80 million). This investment is to be sponsored by the World Bank.

The Forest Master Plan proposes reforestation of wet and dry-zone forest and scrubland with exotic species such as *Pinus caribea*, mahogany, acacia, teak and eucalyptus. Previous attempts at such reforestation in Sri Lanka have failed.

The team responsible for the FMP contained not a single ecologist, sociologist or environmentalist from a tropical country. The Sri Lankan environmental groups fear that the FMP will herald the type of forest mismanagement evident in, for example, Indonesia. Despite Jaakko Poyry's presence in Indonesia, 3.7 million hectares of rainforest in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) burned to the ground after it had been "selectively" logged. Sri Lankans have previous experience of World Bank involvement: a Bank-supported project to introduce a new high-yield variety of rubber tree known as RRI 103 resulted in the spread of a lethal plant disease which is now destroying thousands of hectares of plantation.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: The appointment of the World Bank's new Director for the Environment has finally taken place, 11 months late. Will this herald a new era of Bank care for tropical rainforests? Get acquainted with the new man. Write: Kenneth Piddington, Director for the Environment, The World Bank, 1818 H St NW, Washington, DC 20433. Ask why the Bank is investing in so much new sawmilling equipment to destroy Sri Lanka's rainforests. Explain that this is not a forest conservation plan. Suggest that the Bank support a complete reevaluation, by the country's own ecologists, foresters and sociologists, of Sri Lanka's forest crisis.

—Rainforest Action Network, 300 Broadway #28, SF, CA 94133

Bank to temporarily suspend \$6 million in low-interest loans to Botswana ranchers.

In blaming the Bushmen, Botswana's government is practicing not-so-subtle racism to assure continued profits from livestock. Government biologists have found that Bushmen have little effect on the Wildebeest population or movement. They prefer to hunt Gemsbok and Eland, non-migratory species which have not declined in numbers. However, Bushmen form an easy and powerless set of scapegoats.

Cows are the favorite form of wealth in Botswana, a country that has one of the world's highest cow/human ratios, with more than two cows per person. The country's founding president owned 102 cattle ranches, and nearly all powerful people in the government are large cattle owners.

Botswana sells much of its beef to the European community, and gets highly inflated prices for it as a form of "development assistance." That money goes almost exclusively to big cattle producers.

Studies have shown cattle overgrazing to be the country's primary environmental problem and the principle threat to wildlife on the Kalahari Game Reserve. The integrity of the Reserve is eroding under pressure from cattle growers for more land. Rather than curtail the expansion of surrounding ranches, the government hopes to satisfy world opinion and keep the money flowing by blaming and evicting the Bushmen.

If the government succeeds, Bushmen will be thrown into modern life, the last large group of hunter-gatherers in southern Africa joining the 39,000 Bushmen who already live outside the Reserve. They will probably share the fate of most, becoming unemployed, underfed squatters on the country's cattle ranches. A few may find work at starvation wages under terrible conditions which amount to virtual slavery.

They will leave behind a culture with an amazing knowledge of the natural world, where women can find more than 100 edible wild plants in the open desert. The men are unmatched trackers and hunters who know the land by every bush of their remote ancestors at those same landmarks. They will leave a culture without chiefs, a culture where personal property is limited to what each person can carry, a culture whose naive and gentle ways have left them open to successive waves of conquerors over the last several centuries.

The drought has made most of the Bushmen dependent on government food and water, and even with its passing has left them vulnerable to government pressure. Relocation will begin as soon as new settlement sites outside the Reserve are completed.

US USES HERBICIDE AGAINST COCA

The American government's war on drugs has moved into new fields with the spraying of the herbicide tebuthiuron on Peruvian coca crops. The State Department began tests in Peru last October and planned to begin regular applications this May.

In their anti-drug hysteria, federal agents have ignored the potentially devastating effects of their program. Tebuthiuron is an indiscriminate herbicide, killing any vegetation it contacts, and its poisonous effects are long-lasting. That means it will affect food and other crops grown in the vicinity by Peruvian subsistence farmers. It also means the substance will move downstream in the heavy tropical rainfall, killing waterborne plant life and seeds.

According to Attorney General Ed Meese, aerial spraying is crucial due to armed resistance by laborers and Peruvian guerilla groups. Analysts have also suggested that the Peruvian government wants to render some rural areas infertile, in an attempt to weaken guerilla organizing efforts.

SCANDINAVIAN TREEHUGGERS BLOCK ROADBUILDING

Swedish environmentalists are effectively using non-violent direct action to slow progress on Scanlink, a four-nation transportation network pushed by the European industrial lobby. By chaining themselves to trees slated for bulldozing, they have stopped road construction in places for up to a week at a time. Close to 800 people have been involved

in protests, but so far only 11 have been taken to court.

Scanlink is a railway, highway, bridge and tunnel network that would start in Oslo, cut down the west coast of Sweden, hop over 18 miles between the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, tie them to the Danish mainland, and then connect to the autobahns and railways of West Germany. The \$4 billion project would integrate Sweden into the European industrial economy, and has strong backing from the auto giant Volvo.

The attempts to stop work have gained considerable public sympathy for several reasons: Sweden is suffering badly from acidification and forest damage; the decision to build the motorway was clearly pushed through by undemocratic procedures; and the demonstrations have been entirely non-violent. Scanlink would dramatically increase traffic into Scandinavia, raising exhaust levels. It would also require the currently isolated countries to accept European Community technology standards. Denmark is trying to impose stricter auto emission controls than presently required in the Community.

Even before construction started, a tree-adoption program began to gather support and money from people who couldn't take part in demonstrations. So far, more than 20,000 trees have been "adopted" at 10 kronor apiece.

ABORIGINE CLAIMS ENGLAND

This January, during Australia's bicentennial celebrations, Aboriginal spokesman Burnum Burnum flew to England to "take possession" of it on behalf of native Australians.

In a declaration he prepared to read on the cliffs of Dover, Burnum stated that, "we wish no harm to you natives . . . For the more advanced, we bring the complex language of the Pitjantjatjara, we will teach you how to have a spiritual relationship with the Earth and show you how to get food from the bush. . . . We acknowledge the need to preserve the Caucasian race as of inclined to conduct experiments by measuring the size of your skulls for levels of intelligence. . . . We solemnly promise not to make a quarry of England and export your valuable minerals back to the old country Australia, but to encourage Earth Repair Action. . ."

Before he left Australia, Burnum was hauled away by police for blocking a bicentennial exhibit cricket match between Aussie (white) and aboriginal (black) teams.



Kessi and Vaetsir form the largest remaining forest wilderness of Finland. The area of Kessi is about 50,000 hectares. Vaetsir, only partly covered by forests, is about twice as big. The Kessi-Vaetsir area is also directly connected to Lake Inari and its 3,500 mostly intact islands. Together Kessi, Vaetsir, and Inari form a wilderness of more than 250,000 hectares. On the Norwegian side of the border this wilderness continues as Ovrevik National Park.



Aborigine activist Burnum Burnum, just prior to his arrest for blocking a white/aboriginal soccer match.

Finnish Forest Threatened

by Ymparisto ja Kehitys (Coalition for Environment and Development)

There are not many large wildernesses left in Europe outside the USSR, and the remaining areas — situated in Norway, Sweden and Finland — are diminishing rapidly. One of the last forest wildernesses in Western Europe will soon vanish if the Finnish government proceeds with its plan to log the forests in the area of Kessi.

Kessi is situated between the lake Inari and the Finnish-USSR and Finnish-Norwegian borders. It forms — together with the area of Vaetsir — the largest remaining forest wilderness in Finland. Kessi meets the northern borders of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It is also a place where the northernmost, westernmost and easternmost bastions of many tree and plant species are found. The huge Siberian taiga starts in Kessi, as seen in the westernmost patches of Siberian spruce standing there.

According to archaeologists, Kessi probably contains many yet undiscovered ancient monuments left by the Sami peoples and their forebears, who have inhabited the area for almost 9000 years. Kessi is teeming with wildlife. It is one of Western Europe's last strongholds for bears, wolves and wolverines. Strong populations of swans, geese and eagles inhabit the area.

The Finnish government now plans to transform Kessi into a "production forest," for the sake of a minimal economic gain. The rainforests of Amazonas and Indonesia are disappearing because logging them is — at least in a short term — profitable for somebody. But the wildernesses in Finnish Lapland are being destroyed due to sheer stupidity and the bureaucratic rigidity of the Finnish National Board of Forestry. According to calculations of the National Board of Forestry, the logging of Kessi would earn the government a profit of US\$180,000 per annum, and even this low figure is dubious.

The forests in Northern Lapland are living on their northern limits. Their growth is extremely slow. The regeneration of forest by planting is unsure after logging. Even in ideal conditions, in areas where the forests have been partly burned by forest fire, it can be decades before there is substantial new growth of seedlings. In logged areas the growth of seedlings is still slower, partly because logging changes the temperatures of the micro-climate more severely.

The National Board of Forestry will log so heavily that the cutting will ap-

proximate clear-felling. Such logging makes the remaining trees highly vulnerable to wind damage. In many partially logged areas in Lapland, autumn storms have toppled trees left standing for natural regeneration.

The logging will damage local livelihoods such as reindeer raising, hunting, fishing and gathering. Logging will reduce fish catches by altering the flow of sediments into the lakes. Annual yields of mushrooms in northern forests vary from 20 to 170 kilograms per hectare in bad to average years. Berries can also yield hundreds of kilograms per hectare. Logging will reduce these yields.

The logging of Kessi will also be a hard, if not fatal, blow for the Skolts and the Inari Sami, two indigenous Sami peoples who inhabit Finnish Lapland near the Kessi area. The Skolts and the Inari Sami will lose a major part of their remaining intact winter grazing lands for reindeer. In reindeer raising, the factor limiting the size of the herds is the amount of available winter grazing land. In summer, food is plentiful; but in winter, reindeer must dig food from under the snow or eat the lichens growing on the trunks and branches of old trees.

The snow in logged areas is generally much harder than in areas covered by forests, so it is more difficult for the reindeer to dig for food. Tree branches left on the ground hinder digging. After logging, reindeer lichen — the most important winter food of reindeer — disappears.

The culture of the Skolts and of the Inari Sami is based on reindeer raising. Logging makes reindeer raising much less attractive for young Skolts and Inari Sami, who must choose between their own culture and a flight to the South. Logging of this winter pasture may bring the Skolts and Inari Sami to the verge of cultural extinction.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Send letters opposing logging of the Kessi to: The Finnish Government, Valtioneuvoston Kanslia, Aleksanterinkatu 3 D, 00170 Helsinki, FINLAND.

Finland's Coalition for Environment (Ymparistokeskus, Hietaniemenkatu 10, 00100 Helsinki, Finland), an environmental NGO (non-governmental organization), asks that news of this threat to Kessi be disseminated as widely as possible, and that Americans pressure Finnish authorities to halt logging plans for the Kessi.

EF! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, please contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a "*" produce either an Earth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

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USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

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

*Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703

(contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)

*Arizona Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703

*Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516

*Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper Carlton, Rt 1, Box 232, Parkersburg, WV 26101

*Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306

*Florida Earth First!, 6820 SW 78th St., Gainesville, FL 32608

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*Northwest Direct Action Group, POB 13765, Portland, OR 97213

*Oregon Earth First!, POB 1437, Merlin, OR 97532

*PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness), RR 1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590

*Portland Earth First!, POB 13765, Portland, OR 97213

*Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061

*Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713

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*Wolf Action Network, POB 272, Yosemite, CA 95389

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

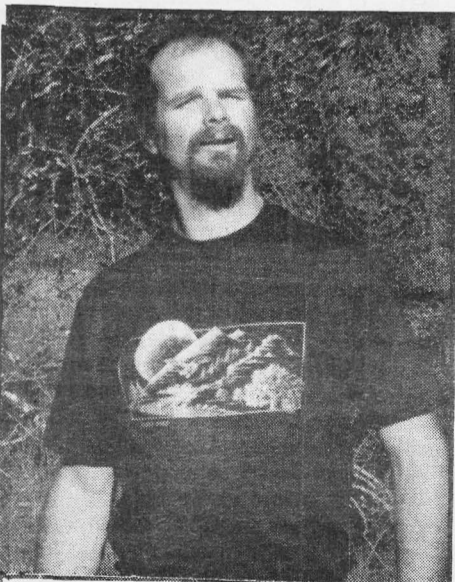
Earth First! Bulletins

***BIG WILDERNESS IN THE EAST, A DEEP ECOLOGY PERSPECTIVE.** The First Eastern Big Wilderness Conference will be held September 17-18, at James Madison University, Chandler Hall, Harrisonburg, Virginia. Addressing scientific, philosophical, and poetic perspectives on wilderness, speakers will include Dave Foreman, Gary Lawless, Reed Noss, Jamie Sayen, David Wheeler, Barbara Dugelby, and Virginians for Wilderness representatives.

Camping is available at Home Quarry and other George Washington National Forest campgrounds. (For a list of campgrounds, write Forest Supervisor, GWNF, 210 Federal Bldg, Harrisonburg, VA 22801.) For those soft and affluent, Howard Johnson Lodge is off I-81 at exit 63 (nationwide 800-654-2000; local 703-434-6771). Regency Motor Inn is off I-81 at exit 63 (703-433-9353). Conference registration is \$10, or \$15 at door. Make check payable to Virginians for Wilderness and send to: RF Mueller, Rt.1 Box 250, Staunton, VA 24401; 703-885-6983.

***EARTH FIRST! SPEAKERS BUREAU.** The EF! Speakers Bureau has arrived! The Bureau is comprised of 38 individuals — speakers, poets, and musicians — who have dedicated themselves to direct action in defense of Mother Earth, and who wish to bring their message and spirit to Earth First!ers and the general public. The Bureau has been creeping along without publicity, but that situation has been rectified by the publication of the Speakers Bureau brochure. You can help spread the word of the EF! movement by sending us the names and addresses of environmental groups, civic organizations, or others who organize public speeches, poetry readings, or concerts. If you want a touring EF!er to stop in your town, contact the Earth First!

***FREE LEGAL SERVICES AVAILABLE.** Jury trials only; thus usually be limited to criminal cases such as non-violent action arrests, Ned Ludd felony charges, and such. One of best trial lawyers in the world; 40 years experience. Was sole counsel in Maryland School Prayer Case. Now specializing in toughest kind of criminal jury trials: involving those falsely accused in father-child sexual abuse cases. Hasn't lost yet. Services free anywhere in US, including AK and HI. Payment of transportation optional, but accommodations expected. Sign up early. Bar association and local judges hate him so much that he may not last. Contact Leonard Kerpelman, 2403 W Rogers Bldg, Baltimore, MD 21209.



Nagasaki sports with debonair elan one of our most beautiful shirts: A Spotted Owl flies over a moonlit forest with peaks and the full moon in the background. Colors -- silver on black, Earth First! in silver letters. \$9 postpaid. Order from Chico EF!, POB 5625, Chico, CA 95927. Design by Kathy Faith.

***OVERGRAZING SLIDE SHOW AVAILABLE.** A new slide show, "The Eating of the West," graphically displays the devastation of Western public lands at the hands (and hooves) of the livestock industry. The show consists of over 100 slides from National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM lands which portray the shocking magnitude of the problems caused by grazing: soil loss, habitat reduction, trapping and "predator control," species loss, arroyo formation and water pollution. The slide show comes with a written script and is rented at cost, \$15, to environmental activists. Other groups and institutions are charged an extra \$10. Free copies of a 48 page tabloid on the environmental damage caused by livestock are also available. To rent the show, contact: Lynn Jacobs, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. "The Eating of the West" was funded by donations to Lynn Jacobs and the Earth First! Foundation.

***COLORADO NATIVE PLANT PUBLICATION.** The Colorado Native Plant Society, in cooperation with the Colorado Natural Areas Program, is preparing a monograph on Colorado's rare, Threatened and Endangered plants. The publication will contain descriptions, maps, and illustrations of nearly 100 rare Colorado plant species. It will be valuable for land managers, policy makers, and conservationists. Publication date is set for December 1988, but funds are still needed. Please send contributions to Rare Plant Monograph, c/o CONPS, POB 200, Fort Collins, CO 80522, by August 1, 1988. Make checks payable to the Colorado Native Plant Society. Donations are tax-deductible.

***ATTENTION EF! BLM WILDERNESS ACTIVISTS.** Let's trade ideas and give each other moral support. A network of activists is being formed, with a newsletter as the vehicle. If interested, please contact me with your ideas: Ron Mitchell, Rt.14, Box 257B, Santa Fe, NM 87501; 505-473-4203.

***MERRYMEET.** The Covenant of The Goddess Merrymeet Grand Council Festival — an annual national gathering of COG covens and friends — is scheduled for Labor Day weekend, Sep 2-5, at Mountains of southern New York, bordering the Catskill Game Preserve. For information, write Merrymeet 88, POB 777, Fort George Station, NY, NY 10040.

***DEEP ECOLOGY POETRY.** Poets Jeff Poniewaz (*Dolphin Leaping in the Milky Way*) and Antler (*Factory and Last Words*) offer to give deep ecology poetry performances of their own poems and poems by others. Powerful poems in praise and defense of Earth are given inspiring voice by these two poets. Persons with leads for gigs and/or willing to serve as contacts, please write Antler & Jeff at 1711-A E. Bellevue Pl, Milwaukee, WI 53211.

These advertisements offer merchandise which entirely benefit local Earth First! groups or other preservation groups deserving your support. Order directly from the address in each ad and not from this newspaper. These ads are placed free to support EF! local groups and other important groups.

***EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT.** The Biodiversity Project continues to need information from wildlife biologists, other scientists and naturalists. Do you know of troubled but unprotected wildlife species in the contiguous US? Do you know of species on public lands that should be managed as "sensitive" or of "special concern" to prevent population declines? Do you know of species which should be but are not protected under the Endangered Species Act, or whose listing is being improperly delayed by the Reagan administration? This information is needed to develop effective administrative, legal, and public education programs. Anonymity is assured. Sources of information will be kept confidential upon request. (See Lughnasadh 87, p.9, for report from Biodiversity Project. Note new address in this issue's Directory.)

SALMON REVIVAL RUN RENDEZVOUS

Connecticut Valley Earth First!'s Salmon Revival Run up the Connecticut River launched its salmon-flotilla under a full moon on May 31 at Old Saybrook, CT. The five-week paddle will climax in a wild orgy of spawning in the White River area, traditionally one of the most important spawning rivers in the Connecticut watershed.

All Earth First!ers are invited to attend the July 4 River Revival Rendezvous at noon on Gilman Island, a mile south of Hanover. Salmon will spawn, the rabble will be roused, there are rumors of ecological and even geological passion plays to be performed.

For information, call Mike Zwickelmaier, 802-649-2940. If you can't join us on the river, order a Salmon Revival Run T-shirt. (Child's 10-12, Adults S, M, L, XL; 100% cotton except children's which are 50/50; \$8 for adults, \$7 for children's; add \$1.50 for shipping.) Make checks payable to: Connecticut Valley Earth First!, POB 324, Rowe, MA 01367. Contributions can be made to the same address.

Letters...

filled by the first organism capable of doing so. Given enough time nature is bound to find the successful mutation which can fill this niche. That such an organism should be a virus is not surprising considering the rate at which viruses mutate.

I am making this point because essentially I like Conner's idea, but do not want it written off as a "lunatic fringe" idea. The eventual necessity of a natural population control on the human species is a sound concept.

Let me qualify my enthusiasm for the AIDS virus. I would like to see nature fight back against humankind as much as anyone, but I believe there is a danger to AIDS that is being overlooked. If AIDS consumes most of the human species might it not mutate to find another host, and then another? The result could be a catastrophic consequence of human overpopulation. Let us not proceed with the faith that a supernatural entity (and I believe any Gaia other than a metaphor is such an entity) is protecting our Mother Earth (I happen to like metaphors). Rather let us proceed with caution advisable to a species upon whose action or inaction the fate of the planet depends.

—Rich Green, Santa Fe, NM

PS: For an explanation of efficient cause and final cause see Aristotle's *Physics*.


continued on p 27



FREE THE CONDOR! BAN 1080!


1080 is an odorless, colorless, tasteless poison with no known antidote used to kill ground squirrels. Nearly indestructible, it also kills critters that eat poisoned squirrels. Ten condors were found dead during 1080 baitings. Others flew off to die in isolation.

1080 MUST GO NOW! Join the fight by buying a FREE THE CONDOR! BAN 1080! T-shirt. Colors: red, green, blue. Sizes: med., lg., x-lg. \$11 postpaid. More info. enclosed. SAFE, POB 388, Prather CA 93651.


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100% COTTON • DESIGNS BY LONE WOLF CIRCLES



THINK LIKE A MOUNTAIN
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BRING BACK THE LOBO!
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WOLVES or EQUAL RIGHTS bumper stickers only \$1.00 each, or dig deeper and help us liberate a lizard, give-a-snake-a-break, protect the Wild Gila Onion, Dunes Tiger Beetle, Northern Bog Lemming, Florida Panther, and a host of other wild and wonderful critters. EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY TASK FORCE, Route 1, Box 232, Parkersburg, WV 26101.




WOLVES FOR A GREATER YELLOWSTONE

EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY TASK FORCE

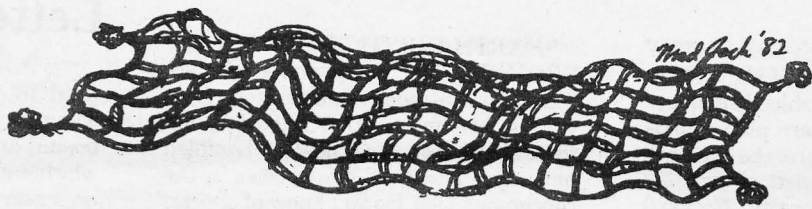
ARIZONA EARTH FIRST! T-SHIRTS

Viva Mt. Graham



Red & brown on blue shirts, 100% cotton, S - M - L - XL. \$10 postpaid.

Arizona Earth First!
P.O. Box 5871
Tucson, AZ 85703



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

TX House Speaker Strafes Coyotes

Animals' Agenda (4-88) reports that Texas House Speaker Gib Lewis was recently invited by ranchers on an aircraft mission to shoot Coyotes, who had allegedly been eating the Texas ranchers' calves, because, he said, "they know I like to kill." Lewis has "hunted" wild goats in Russia and Ibex in Pakistan, but this recent killing may mark the nadir of his career. Proving adept at aerial gunning, Lewis murdered 90 Coyotes.

India Promotes Fuel-Efficient Cremation

With India's forests nearly exhausted, the Indian government is seeking to eliminate one of the major sources of wood waste — old crematories. Inefficient cremation of human corpses has spelled death for many of India's trees. The Indian government has launched a campaign in Gujarat to replace all old crematories by the end of 1990. So far, 1500 of the new efficient crematories have been installed in that state. (*NYT*, 3-8-88)

Snowmobiler Challenges Conservation Biology Hypotheses

Freelance writer Paul Richards recently nabbed a gem from the *Great Falls Tribune* in a guest column by Al Donohue, Chairman of the Montana Tourism Advisory Council: "And, the wild animals love to traverse over packed down snowmobile tracks . . . Snowmobiles actually make it possible for the animals to move throughout their habitat just a bit easier."

Conch Comeback Cultivated

Florida state biologists plan to release 10,000 baby Queen Conchs (no, the plural does not need an 'e') off the Florida Keys this summer in an effort to return the population to "harvestable" levels. Private and commercial Queen Conch fishers in the past overharvested the gastropods, resulting in the present conch dearth. (*NYT*, 4-20-88)

Priest Busted for Tusk Possession

A Roman Catholic priest in Tanzania was recently sentenced to one (!) day in jail at Mtwara in southern Tanzania for illegal possession of 224 elephant tusks, valued at \$100,000. The tusks were found in a store at his church compound in Dar es Salaam. (*LA Times*, 3-21-88) He feigned ignorance of their origin; but one of many disbelievers suggested that perhaps the priest thought the tusks would not merely gain him admittance through the Pearly Gates, but could even be used in rebuilding said gates, which by now must surely be dilapidated. The priest's collection is especially disconcerting in light of the recent African Elephant surveys in East Africa by World Wildlife Fund, which show that elephant populations in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have dropped about 90% in the last 15 years, and will be extinct within 10 if present trends continue.

Intoxicated Elephants Rampage

Asian Elephants in the state of Assam in northeast India stampeded through a village after snorting down several vats of rice beer the Hindu villagers had brewed for a pre-monsoon harvest festival. The 13 rampaging pachyderms drove thousands of villagers into a nearby tea plantation, killing 5 and wounding 12 of them when confronted by firecrackers and flaming torches. (*SF Chron*, 4-30) This was the latest of a series of conflicts between marauding elephants and villagers in Assam — and similar to elephant at-

tacks in other parts of India, as well as in Pakistan, Malaysia, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. (See past NNN reports.) In April in Assam, elephants destroyed 15,000 acres of rice paddies. To prevent future attacks, workers have posted electric fence around some of the terrorized villages. Elephants in Asia apparently are visiting villages for several reasons, among which: 1) Their habitat is being destroyed by Asia's burgeoning human population, leaving them less space to roam in the wilds, as well as raising their ire. 2) Faced with diminishing food supplies, elephants are attracted by crops, particularly rice, which is ready for harvest during spring in northeast India. 3) Elephants know a good brew when they smell one. In India, Asian Elephants are protected by anti-hunting laws, but with a population of only 7000 there, including 3000 in Assam, and deforestation continuing, their long-term survival prospects appear tenuous.

Bugler Plays Taps for Trees

New York City Parks Commissioner Henry Stern commissioned a bugler, on April 25, to play taps at a memorial service for 26 trees, on the site of a new development near Northern Boulevard in Bayside, Queens. Outraged at the Queens builder, Anthony Conte of AGC Development Corp, who felled the 26 trees, Stern erected a sign proclaiming "Murderer" and a tombstone reading "In memorial, 14 sycamore maples, 3 horse chestnuts, 3 oaks, 3 sassafras, and 3 ash, cut down in their prime." Calling the chainsawing the "Bayside Massacre," Stern stated "I'm in shock and horror that any man would have the unmitigated gall to cut down 26 beautiful trees in a public park to enhance the commercial value of a private building." Some of the trees were 100 feet tall and 60 years old. The site of the killing formerly afforded a picturesque view of Little Neck Bay. Conte is negotiating with the city to pay restitution. Stern wants the city to force Conte to pay \$100,000 for the planting of 200 new trees. (*Daily News*, 4-26) Readers wishing to commend the commissioner's stern and just handling of this murder case can write him at: Dept of Parks and Recreational Arsenal, Central Park, NY, NY 10021.

CDFG Kills "Welfare Bear"

In early April, a 168 pound female Black Bear claimed Cloverdale, in northern Sonoma County, California, as her home, soon delighting in the town's wealth of easily scavenged food. She raided chicken coops, ambled downtown, and napped under the mayor's porch. On April 7, the California Department of Fish and Game captured the bear and transported her 26 miles to the Sierra foothills. Four days later, she returned to town, perhaps because the mayor had failed to meet with her previously. Soon she was dead, the victim of easy food, the CDFG, and a lethal-dose injection of barbiturates. CDFG veterinarian David Hunter explained: "She never harmed anyone, but at times she showed aggression toward humans. . . . Once bears learn about that welfare state, it is hard to turn them around. . . . We're going to have her mounted and donate her to a university. They are always requesting stuffed bears for teaching purposes." (*SFC*, 4-28)

Leopards May Relocate Park Residents

The Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Borivli, India, has within its bounds an unusual blend of wild nature and human encroachment. The Park is a mere 25 kilometers from downtown Bombay, is polluted, borders large slums, and has a human population of 500; yet encompasses an 83 square kilometer core area which is home to 30 Leopards. Several of those Leopards have recently feasted on human flesh, and many of the Leopards have chosen to vary their normal diet

of Sambhar and Barking Deer with choice morsels of dog, cow, and goat. Indian officials were recently dismayed to learn that, for the fourth time in a year, a Leopard seized a sleeping child and ate it. Officials do not wish to remove the Leopards from the Park, for they realize that this would lead to overpopulation of herbivores and consequent overgrazing of vegetation and siltation of Vihar and Tulsa Lakes. These lakes presently supply 22.5 million gallons of water a day to Bombay. Officials have considered relocating the people living in the park to a western Bombay suburb. Most of the people have strongly opposed relocation, and cannot be legally evicted without amendment of laws protecting them. However, many are now willing to leave if offered another place to live, as they are intimidated by the Leopards. (*India Today*, 4-15-88)

Tiger Kills Captor

In May, as a Texas zookeeper peered through a quarter inch thick window reinforced with wire mesh into the quarters of a 450 pound Siberian Tiger, the Tiger lunged, smashed through the window, and seized its captor. The cat then dragged the man to its outside area and summarily dispatched him.

Mono Lake Found Radioactive

Mono Lake is even more beleaguered than environmentalists have realized. In addition to suffering from dams and diversions on its tributaries, Mono Lake may be suffering from radioactive waste dumping. Scientists will conduct research this summer, seeking clues regarding the cause of the sudden increases in radioactive carbon levels in the lake's waters and on its shores. Scientists suspect nuclear waste was illegally dumped in the lake, but know not when or by whom. (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 5-6-88)

Disney World is a Toxic Hazard

Florida's Environmental Regulation Department has threatened to fine Walt Disney Company \$174,399 for nine incidences of "improper" handling of hazardous wastes. Disney's misdeeds include storage in a maintenance yard of drums containing unidentified chemicals, and possible contamination of groundwater at two sites in the area. (*Wall Street Journal*, 3-25-88)

FL Plans Gator Kill — to Stop Condos?

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has scheduled for next September the first "harvest" of Alligators in 26 years. The Commission's justification for allowing a hunt on a species until recently federally classified as Endangered (downlisted by the US Fish & Wildlife Service to Threatened) is that the hunt may stop condominium development in wetlands. Their reasoning is that with Alligator hides currently selling for premium prices, wetlands owners will be motivated to preserve the lands to harvest Alligators thereon. Florida Audubon Society president Bernard Yokel objected to this contorted reasoning, noting that past hunting was a major reason for the Alligator's endangerment. Game officials expect about 1500 of Florida's estimated million Alligators to be killed in the one-month season. Already, each year about 1000 are killed for research, and 3000 killed by the "nuisance-alligator" patrol. (*WSJ*, 3-22-88)

Bad news for Alligators also comes from southern Spain, where a Danish investment group intends to establish Europe's first Alligator farm, the European Alligator Institute. The Danes plan to obtain 10,000-12,000 Alligators a year from the US, and to export gator skins and meat.

Hockey Fans Hurl Octopi onto Ice

The results have been less than impressive.

In 1951, Detroit Red Wings fan and restaurant owner Peter Cusimamo (may he live in infamy!) tossed an octopus onto the ice at the Detroit Olympia. The

Red Wings subsequently won the playoffs and the Stanley Cup in eight straight games. The few hockey fans who understood the barest fundamentals of octopus anatomy, and knew of Cusimamo's deed, hastily and retroactively seized the symbolic importance of that fateful toss. Since then, hundreds of octopi have been sacrificed in this way, yet the Red Wings have not won the coveted Cup since 1953-54. Nowadays, Pomeroy's Seafood, in the Detroit suburb of West Bloomfield, is considered the place to buy the tentacled mollusks to employ as ice-bound projectiles. Joe Hertz, manager of Pomeroy's Seafood, this year had already set a record by selling 60 octopi by the early stages of the playoffs. Hertz tells of receiving numerous calls from fans saying, "thaw one out for me, Ron, I'm going to the game tonight." The typical octopus that Hertz sells is whitish, three feet long, five pounds, costs \$20, and hasn't a clue about how to avoid going off-side. As with most octopus sold as seafood in the US, Hertz's comes from the California Coast, though octopi are also commercially caught off the New England Coast.

Toxic Waste Threatens California Desert

The *Boston Globe* reports that PTL founder Jim Bakker has unveiled plans for a \$2 billion religious retreat in the Coachella Valley, about 100 miles east of Los Angeles. The development — featuring shopping mall, 1000-room hotel, golf courses, condominiums, TV studio, and canals (presumably for boating and baptisms) — would spread over several square miles, but Bakker has not revealed the exact location. The retreat, which would certainly cause Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizards and other wildlife of the area to do just that, would even exceed in size Heritage USA, founded by Jim and his wife Tammy Faye in Fort Mills, South Carolina. Despite the fact that Tammy would be at the new resort replete with make-up, the illustrious pair have offered no assurances that an EIS would be completed, or that toxic waste would

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Pacific Pigs Unearthed

Historians have recently brought to light another of the many series of macabre tales buried in the annals of the US nuclear weapons establishment. It seems that the DOE, during the Cold War years of the 1950s, conducted a series of experiments on pigs, termed "Pigs for Peace." In the tests, held at the Nevada Nuclear Weapons Test Site, pigs were subjected to above ground nuclear explosions, at varying distances, and autopsies performed on their bodies. The researchers selected pigs as their subjects, not from a predilection for radioactively roasted pork, nor from anticipation of the increasing use of food irradiation as a means of food preservation in the 1980s, but because pigs, like humans, have exposed pink flesh. Pigs roasted in these burn experiments likely number in the hundreds. Alas, peaceful though the swine may have been, they did not stop the testing of nuclear bombs. The number of nuclear bombs exploded at the Nevada Test Site in the last few decades is 663, according to the DOE, with underground testing replacing above ground testing in 1963. Most of the underground explosions have been held at Yucca Flats. (*Seattle Times*, 3-25-88)

Soviets Take to the Streets

Soviet environmentalists seem to be coming to life, having lately scored two major victories through vociferously protesting in the streets. Following a protest by 10,000 citizens of Nizhny Tagil, in the Ural Mountains, the Soviet government closed part of a factory emitting toxic air pollutants in that city. Far to the west, irate citizens in Odessa stopped bulldozers from destroying the chestnuts, immortalized in song, lining a seaside boulevard along the Black Sea, by protesting outside city hall. (*SF Chron*, 4-8-88)

Day of Outrage . . .

Continued from page 1

told a Northwest Forestry Association meeting that "we hear that Earth First! people are going to do some significant things to get our attention. . . They have made our lives somewhat miserable."

Thus the Freddie's prepared for the National Day of Outrage along with legions of Earth First!ers.

We didn't disappoint them. EF!ers protested from New York to California, from Florida to Washington state, in close to 100 places, in numbers never before attained by our tribe.

While demonstrators had fun (as EF!ers are wont to do) and injected the spirit of a birthday celebration into the events, homage was paid to Muir in a serious fashion by demands for protection of the forests he so revered. Public education was enhanced by the EF! "Save Our National Forests" fact sheet and Howie Wolke's "Citizen's Primer to Stop US Forest Service Destruction" (insert in the March *Journal*). Some groups issued specific demands for their areas, but the fact that protesters around the country were able to use the same informational material (sent in organizing packets to dozens of groups) meant that people had their facts straight without everyone doing a lot of research, and that we presented unified demands.

The impact of unified demands, especially since demonstrators popped up in unexpected places (the element of surprise!), strengthened individual groups' messages. EF!ers addressed specific abuses and offered alternatives to specific forest plans for many of the 150 plus National Forests, but we were ALL saying: NO MORE ROADS. NO MORE CLEARCUTS. NO MORE CUTTING OF OLD GROWTH. NO MORE GRAZING. NO MORE HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES.

In reaction to our demands at demos across the country, the air was filled with lame excuses and canned responses. Meetings between EF!ers and FS officials ranged from one in San Francisco that ended with Smokey and a friend escorted away in handcuffs by federal police, to a Montana encounter that evolved from coffee and doughnuts into a high-volume free-for-all between Earth First!ers, Freddie's, and loggers, to Sequoia's formal challenge to mud-wrestle with a Mendocino National Forest ranger. A classic line of Freddie-speak was given when I questioned the FS use of Smokey as a symbol for fire prevention while simultaneously dropping napalm on a National Forest in Texas, burning it to the ground, then crushing what was left in order to plant a tree farm. Napalm and Smokey, Mr. Fred? His response: "Yes, napalm is a tool to change vegetation."

Given that mentality, and with the urgent need to expose the "friendly rangers" as collaborators with corporate greedheads, our approach must be radical. As one EF!er put it, "They've forced the situation; monkeywrenching will become epidemic."

We've heard many rumors of monkeywrenching associated with the Day of Outrage, so it will be impossible to make a true count of the number of actions, but the news that's come in so far shows that many fledgling EF! groups held

their first demos that day, in places like Duluth, MN, Laconia, NH, Placerville, CA, Hamilton, MT, and Salt Lake City, UT. There were demos in places without Forest Dis-service offices — like Chicago. (In their literature, Chicago EF! brought home the idea that we are all a part of the forest no matter where we live, and we have to defend it.)

The day brought many other "firsts". The first EF! puppet show (Freddie and the Wolf) in Bozeman, MT. Folks from Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas united for the first time in an action at the Southern Regional Office in Atlanta, while people from Virginia and Maryland went to the DC office.

This action was also different from most others in that it was not limited to a particular local campaign, though we did promote some long-standing campaigns. For instance, Kalmiopsis defenders celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Earth First! blockades that stopped the Bald Mountain Road with a "permanent" court injunction. Veteran protester Steve Marsden and others marched down the road into the once-again threatened old growth to plant trees and to plea that the burned area be allowed to heal itself rather than be subjected to "salvage logging."

With this action, we ventured deeper into the media waters. We sent approximately 100 press releases to the national press, and more than 100 also went out from local groups, in a coordinated attempt to nationalize our coverage. Overall, the media coverage was excellent. Most actions were covered by TV and radio stations and local papers, and many by the wire services as well. Moreover, the coverage was overwhelmingly favorable, with media pieces pointing out the inconsistencies between the Freds' PR and what's really happening in the Forests, along with the rampant destruction called for in Forest plans being produced for all the National Forests. There has also been follow-up in editorials, radio talk shows and such. (It would behoove us to discuss at the RRR, and possibly in these pages, national media coordination, regional coordination, and the coordination and effectiveness of national campaigns in general. That we can do it at all is a sign of our growth.)

Congratulations go to all who participated. Special thanks are due to Roger Candee for the outrageously wonderful artwork for the poster and t-shirt, to Ed and Scott for printing the posters and t-shirts, to Howie for the tabloid, to George Callis for national media work, to Tom Skeele for help with packets, and to the Direct Action Fund, which paid printing, postage, and phone bills.

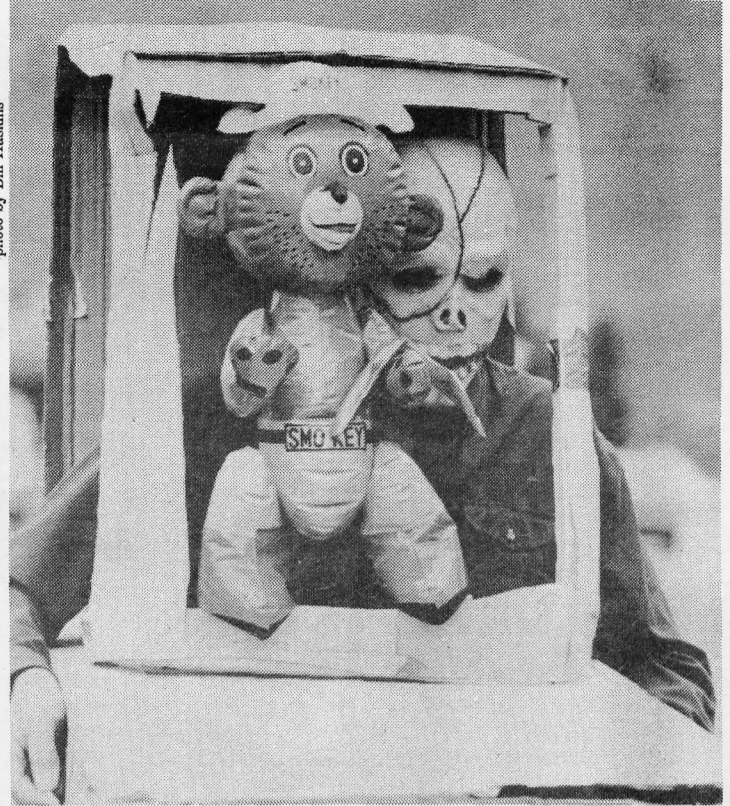
Now let's do it again.



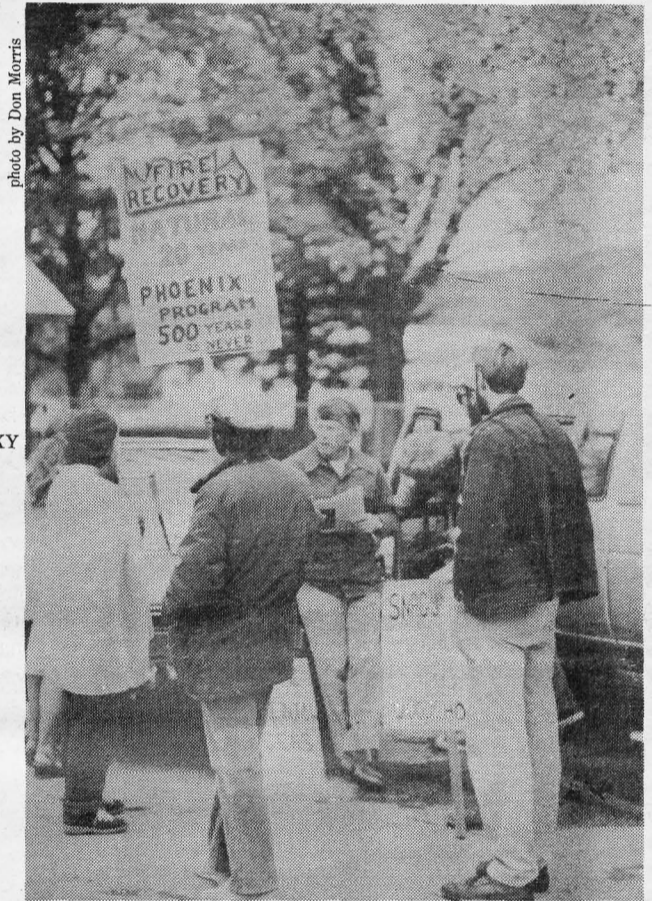
Thanks to everyone who contributed write-ups on their individual actions. Due to space constraints and a huge abundance of written submissions, we used mostly pictures.

Muir Day Actions

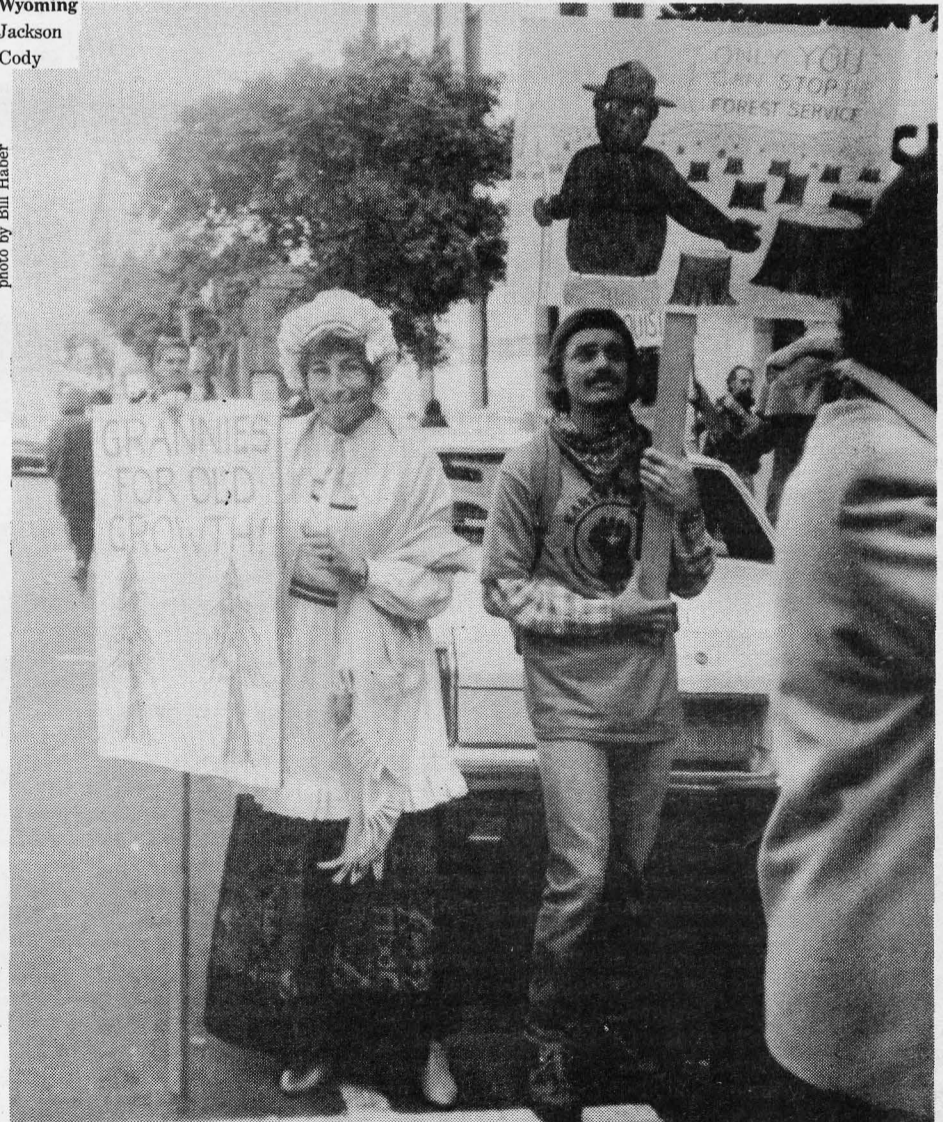
- Arizona
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- Hamilton
- Great Falls
- New Hampshire
- Laconia
- New Mexico
- Albuquerque
- Santa Fe
- Ohio
- on behalf of Daniel Boone NF in KY
- Oregon
- Portland
- Eugene
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- Utah
- Salt Lake City
- Washington
- Olympia
- Cedro-Wooley
- Colville
- Seattle
- Yakima
- Spokane
- Washington, D.C.
- USDA Headquarters
- Wisconsin
- Milwaukee
- Wyoming
- Jackson
- Cody



Smokey and Dozer Death in Missoula.



Mendocino NF Ranger Gil Easter explains the Jolly Green Giant's "scorched earth" policy.

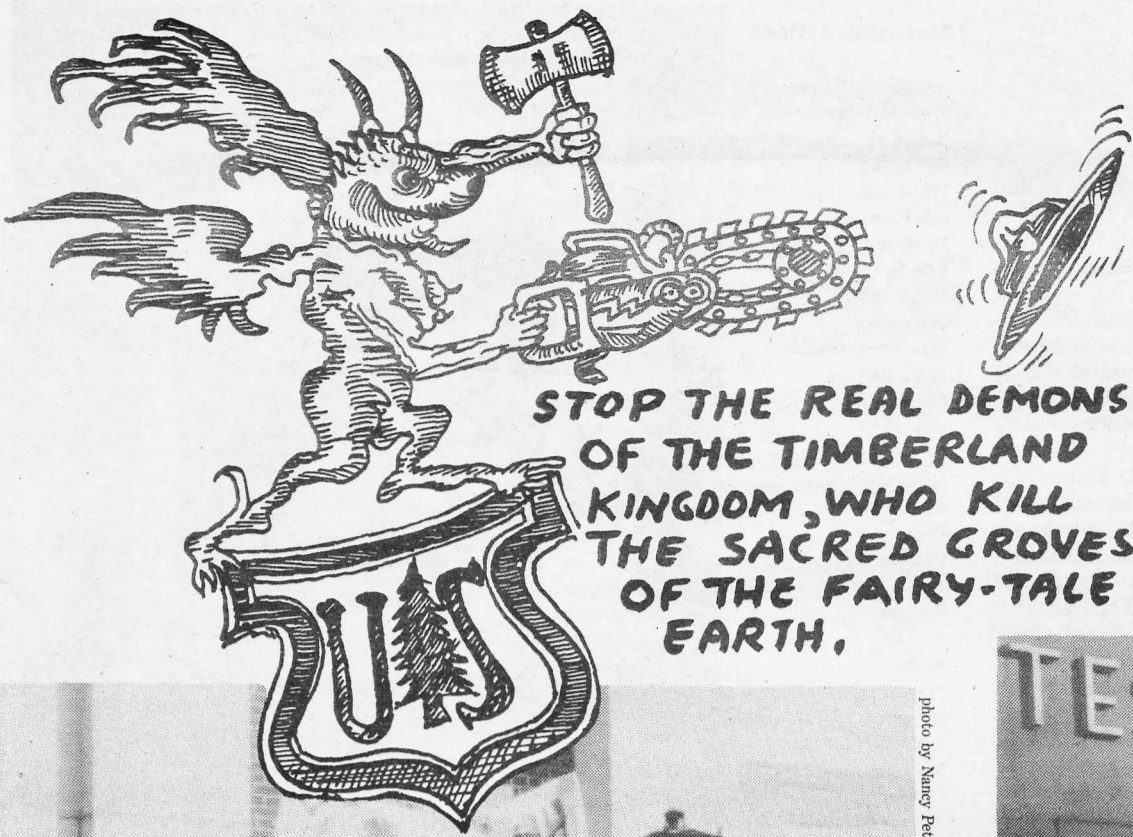


San Francisco demo brings out diversity in old growth supporters.



The Colville, WA protest included a row of stumps "planted" on the sidewalk.

... Nationwide!



**STOP THE REAL DEMONS
OF THE TIMBERLAND
KINGDOM, WHO KILL
THE SACRED GROVES
OF THE FAIRY-TALE
EARTH.**

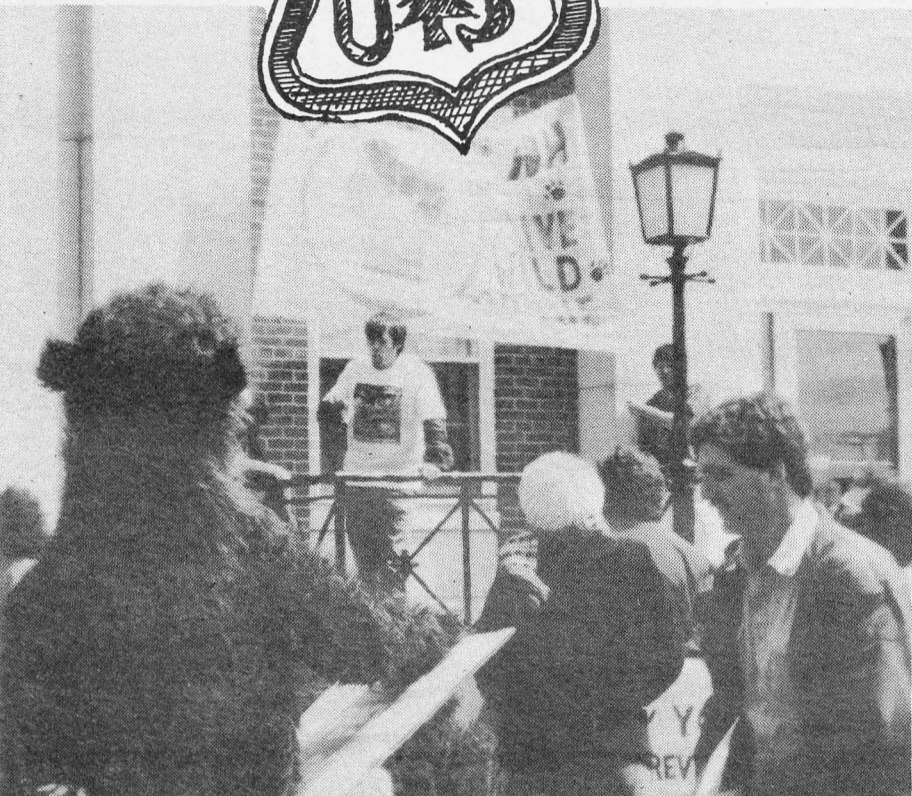
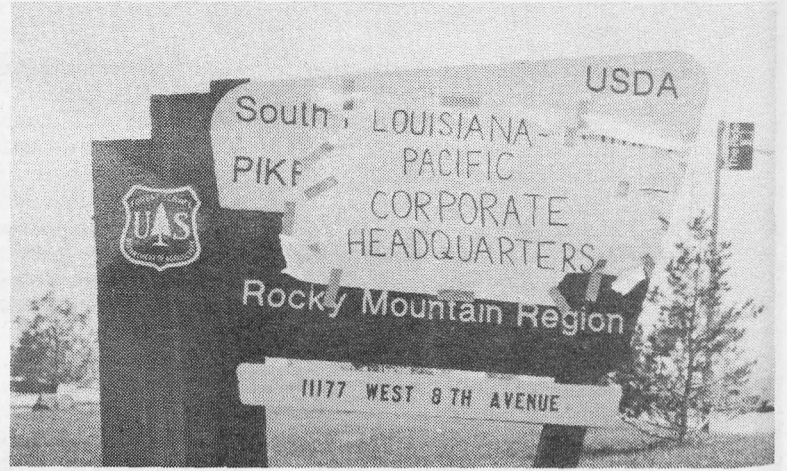


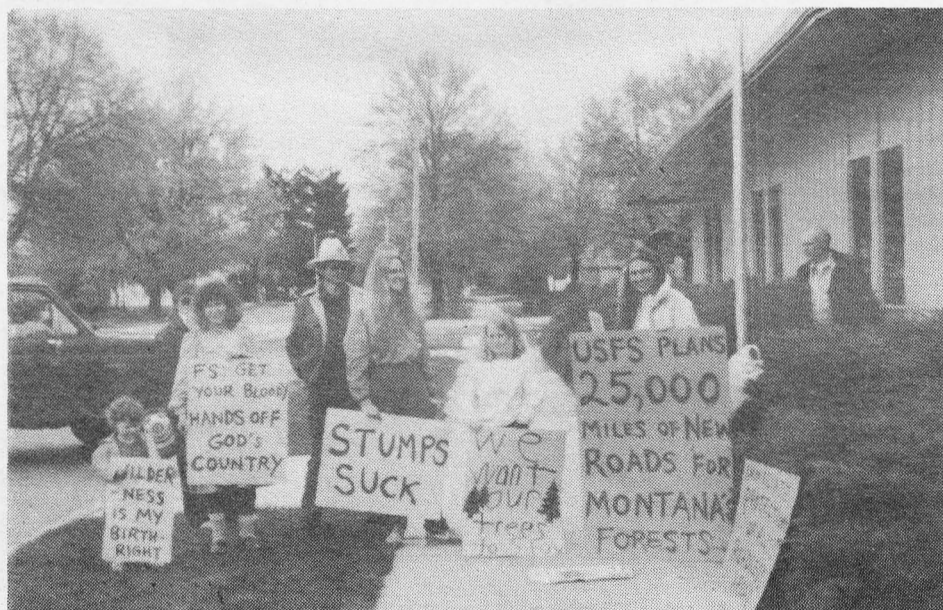
photo by Nancy Peterson

The Wendell Bear and other EF!ers from NH, VT, and MA listen to Jamie Sayen explain the need to "Live Wild or Die" at rally in Laconia, NH.



photo by Randall Keatless

Wolf pups cavort on puppet stage as Joe Woodelf narrates in Bozeman, MT.



A small crowd braves the cold shoulder in Hamilton, MT.

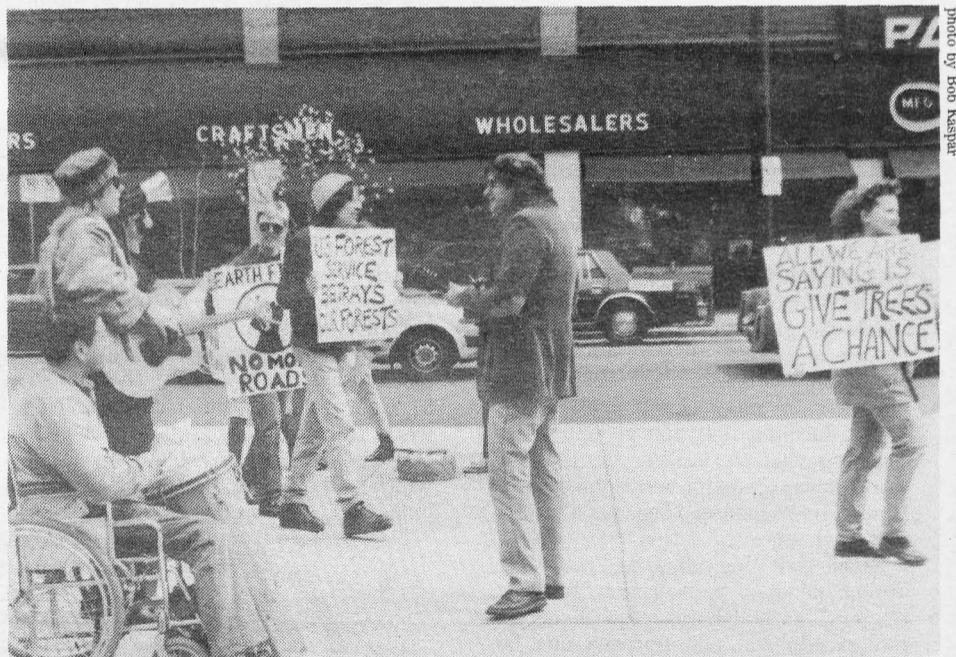


photo by Bob Kaspar

Milwaukee picketers brought their own rock band.

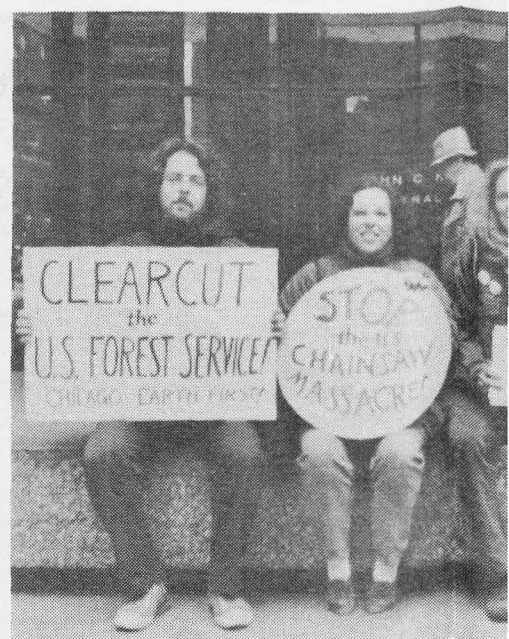


Young warriors for Montana Wilderness.



Gang of 10 at FS office in Cadillac, MI.

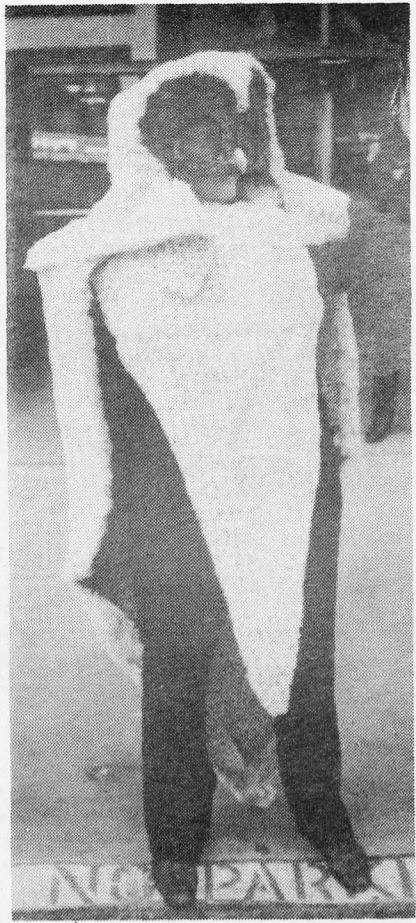
photo by Brian Ewart



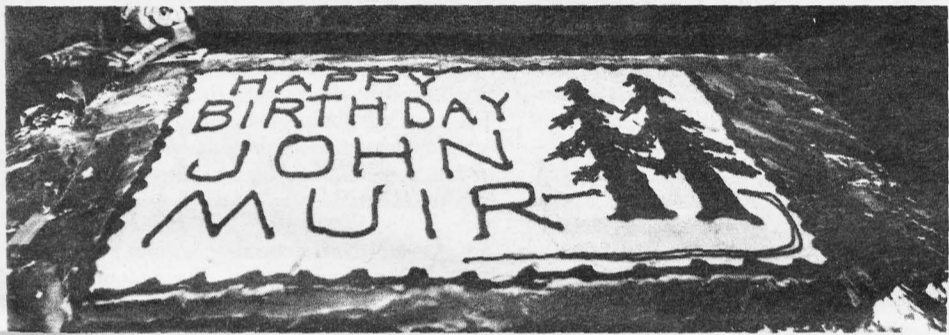
Part of Chicago EF!'s plea to protect the j



photo by Bill Haber



Smokey in San Francisco.



Birthday cake offered in lobby of the Forest Service Southwest Regional Office, Albuquerque, NM. Decorations include rusty nails driven into frosting trees. Photo reproduced from the official SW Regional News.



Standing outside Denver FS office for the Rocky Mountain Region, Smokey condemns his one-time employers for their crimes against wildlife and habitats on the public lands.

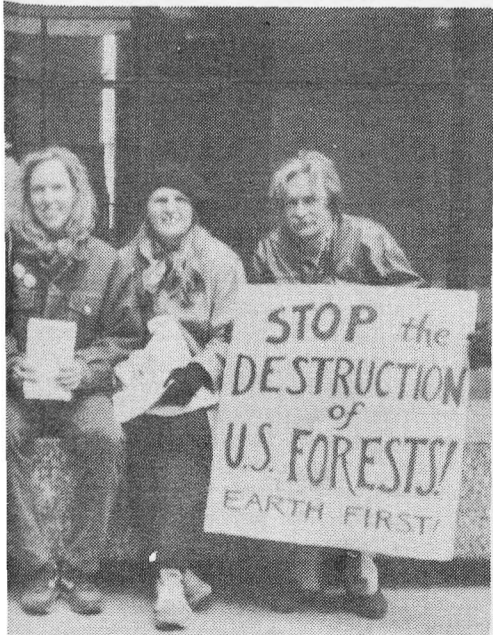


Outrage in Eugene, OR.

photo by Bill Haskins



Missoula, MT, EF'er returns some Freddie trash — sawdust, cowpies, stumps, and a culvert — to its proper place at the FS Northern Regional Office. Three people were arrested for littering due to this action.



the forests which remain.



ENVIRONMENTAL SABOTAGE

by Mary Davis

"Sabotage: the damaging of property or procedure so as to obstruct productivity or normal functioning." The American press, the general public, and mainstream environmental organizations tend to regard its perpetrators as a lunatic and dangerous fringe. What people in this country do not realize is that North American ecoteurs are not an isolated exception, from a global standpoint. Sabotage is a tried and tested tool in Europe, as reports from a sampling of countries indicate.

(This article will not discuss activities in Great Britain. Countless and frequently extremely costly acts of sabotage have been carried out in England, but these activities have already been covered by many alternative periodicals in the US. Past issues of *Earth First!* have reported on several of these actions, as well as on acts of environmental sabotage in such far-flung nations as the Solomon Islands, Brazil, Thailand, and the Philippines. The saboteurs in England in most cases have been animal rights activists, particularly those with the Animal Liberation Front. Their actions have been aimed at laboratory animal experimenters, factory farm owners, fox hunters, and other exploiters of animals.)

Spain and Portugal

The 1987 campaign to stop the siting of a nuclear waste "laboratory" in the Spanish province of Salamanca, described in our Brigid 1988 edition, has roots in previous antinuclear activities:

Direct action headed off at least one uranium mining operation. When Chevron wanted to mine in Spain's Catalonia, a rich agricultural area, peasants organized an information network. As soon as a member of the network spotted a geologist, she phoned the other members. Within half an hour the geologist was surrounded by 20 or more local residents demanding his ore samples. Chevron decided that the land did not contain enough uranium to make mines worthwhile.

Direct action also played a role in scaling down plans of Spanish authorities to build 38 reactors by 1984. As of January 1987, only seven were in operation; six others, including two at Valdecaballeros and two at Lemoniz, were still officially under construction but with their entry into service postponed indefinitely.

In 1979 in the region of Extremadura, more than 100 mayors opposed to the Valdecaballeros plant went into permanent session. They occupied the town hall of Villaneuva de la Serena for two weeks, until authorities announced that construction would not begin before the region's energy advisor had delivered a report.

The Lemoniz reactors in Basque country were the cause of incidents so violent that they cross the line into terrorism, for opposition to nuclear power in this region became inseparable from the struggle of the Basques to win political freedom. Construction of the two reactors, 12 kilometers from the city of Bilbao, population one million, began in 1972 and 1974. Massive legal demonstrations had no effect. Finally, in 1978, ETA, the Basque liberation organization, set off a bomb in the core of one of the reactors. Management did not heed a warning delivered shortly before the blast, and two workers were killed. The plant received \$70 million worth of damage. The following year the commissioner of industry and energy was kidnapped for five days of questioning. Subsequently the Lemoniz reactor was bombed again, killing one worker; and a factory repairing the reactor was attacked by armed men. The attackers removed the workers to safety and then blew up the factory, causing \$6 million in damage.

Portugal has no nuclear reactors, but it nearly had at least one. The village of Ferrel was to be the site of a plant. On 15 March 1976, however, more than 1500 people, summoned by the ringing of the church bell, marched to the site and destroyed all the construction equipment. The plant has never been officially canceled; but neither has con-

struction started. The villagers have turned the whole area into vegetable gardens.

Scandinavia

Direct action in Scandinavia has been inspired by an event in 1970 in northern Iceland, Norwegian activist Jorgen Johansson reports. All but one of the members of a village went together to blow up a dam that the national government was building on the Laxa River. When they returned to the village, they told the odd-man-out, the policeman, what they had done and gave him photographs that the village priest had taken. One year later the Supreme Court of Iceland ruled that the villagers had acted properly. Before resorting to dynamite, they had exhausted other remedies, and in Iceland local communities have the right to decide what will be done in their own areas. Subsequently the villagers wrote to several Scandinavian environmental organizations to remind them that the Swede Bernhard Nobel was the originator, not only of the Nobel peace prize, but also of dynamite.

Today the Scandinavian environmental movement has a decidedly cautious attitude toward sabotage. Most environmentalists think that it should be used only after ordinary civil disobedience has been employed without results for several years, if at all; and that saboteurs should publicly accept responsibility for their deeds, even if they have destroyed property. Attitudes, however, differ somewhat from country to country, with Sweden and Finland taking a more relaxed view than Norway.

The best known act of sabotage in Norway was the blowing up of a bridge leading to the construction site of the Alta power dam. The dam, in the part of northern Norway inhabited by Lapps, had been the subject of fruitless protests for several years. The demolition of the bridge did not go as planned, and one of the activists, a Lapp, lost an arm and damaged an eye. The police took the arm to the police station and, incredibly, would not give it to doctors who wanted to try to reattach it, because, they said, it was part of the evidence. The injured man, who received the support of the entire Swedish and Norwegian environmental movement, fled to Canada, but has now returned to Norway, where he is serving a prison sentence.

In April 1984, Johansson wrote an article in a Norwegian peace magazine setting forth the idea that sabotaging electric power stations would be useful. To his surprise he was attacked not only by the daily newspapers, which called him a green terrorist, but also by environmentalists. Since then, he says, it has become difficult even to talk about sabotage in Norway. Because he was called a terrorist, people are afraid to discuss the subject.

Sabotage is a sensitive question in Norway, another activist agrees; but he reports that members of small groups are discussing it among themselves. Some are interested in Plowshare-type actions (Plowshare peace groups in the US have physically and symbolically attacked nuclear warheads with hammers, and some of their members are now serving long jail sentences as a result); some in secret actions that, unfortunately, could result in injuries to the public. Meanwhile, a roving strike group is waging an antinuclear campaign with nonviolent blockades of nuclear plants and of uranium and nuclear waste shipments.

Last summer a local group trying to stop use of herbicides upset procedure in imaginative fashion. Each year since 1984 they had blockaded a train spraying herbicide along a railway line. In 1987 they instead pulled up the weeds in the right of way so that the railway would have no reason to spray. The government owned company is now charging the weed pullers with trespassing. When they learned that police were investigating, all 136 of them signed a paper saying what they had done and why, and proudly hung copies of it in town.

In Sweden the nuclear waste disposal program is the target of activists. At



Kynnefjall residents have prevented exploratory drilling by establishing a peaceful round-the-clock watch at a strategic crossroads on the route to a proposed site. There they have erected a cabin, with a phone. At Almunge protesters boarded up the door of a drilling machine and kept people sitting by it 24 hours a day. Their action forced the nuclear authorities to retreat, because the site was in the home district of the Swedish minister of energy and the environment, who feared adverse publicity.

Ecoteurs have destroyed drilling equipment at three potential disposal sites. Residents of other communities targeted for exploratory operations are preparing to resist. The authorities "will have to drill through bodies," farmers are saying. A Norwegian organizer, who has been traveling for two years instructing local groups, reports that *Ecodefense* "is very popular over here." He has sold "about forty copies." Nevertheless, there are some problems with its use in Sweden, he says, because Swedish machines are not the same as American machines.

Of the three groups admitting to the destruction of drilling equipment, only one was taken to court and its members fined. Nevertheless, saboteurs cannot trust the Swedish authorities to treat them lightly. In the summer of 1987 a single person destroyed a powerline from a nuclear plant. He tried to escape but the police caught him. Instead of taking him to court, authorities put him into a psychiatric hospital where, as of November, he remained. A sympathizer making inquiries was told that only the man's family could receive information about him.

Finnish activists, like the Swedish, are campaigning against the nuclear industry. Last year the Green Mutineers carved in the bedrock of an island near Helsinki the names of those in charge of the Finnish nuclear power program, so that their infamy will endure. Women for Peace disrupted the opening of the Finnish parliament in March 1987 by wailing in lament for the nuclear age from the visitors' gallery and throwing two hundred handkerchiefs with messages to members of parliament below.

In addition to the sabotage actions described above, there have been many civil disobedience actions in Scandinavia. Currently, a roving strike group is carrying out nonviolent blockades of uranium and nuclear waste shipments. Their actions are part of a Nordic-wide civil disobedience campaign to shut down the nuclear industry in Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

In Denmark, where there are no nuclear power plants, sabotage appears to be little used. There has recently been a spectacular non-environmental instance, however. Early one morning when nobody was around, activists blew

up a Shell gasoline station in a suburb of Copenhagen by setting a gasoline tank on fire. An anonymous declaration mailed to a newspaper gave the reason: Shell does business with South Africa. The attack is believed to have been the work of a nameless, loosely organized group. A similar group may be operating in Jutland.

Netherlands

In Holland sabotage is directed primarily against the military establishment. For about eight years small groups of activists have been engaged in subverting the defense system. They break into bunkers, for instance, and destroy the computers and other equipment inside. Their specialty, however, is stealing secret documents that will enable them to piece together a picture of the Dutch military industrial complex. Because of their work, the peace movement in Holland has a good understanding of the military infrastructure, which includes schools and other civilian installations wired for military use in time of war.

Activists are bent on making sure that the authorities have no safe place in which to keep documents. Breaking into the offices of the regional commissioners of the Queen is one way they obtain information. They give the documents to an anti-military research collective. The collective publishes them in a journal.

The groups have enough contact with one another to circulate an instructional book in Dutch on ways of breaking and entering. However, they do not form networks, are difficult to contact, and scrupulously avoid trusting outsiders with information. A group planning to break into an office in Paris to obtain documents wanted to prepare for possible capture by arranging in advance to be represented, in an emergency, by a French lawyer. One person in the group contacted a Parisian known to be sympathetic. He put the activist in touch with a lawyer, but he never saw him again and knows nothing about the group and their project.

Nevertheless, because the groups see to it that the information they gather reaches the public, they leave trails, and the police from time to time catch one of them. On one occasion a group broke into a storage center packed with equipment ready to be airlifted to any foreign trouble spot. They made their entrance by cutting a hole in the metal door with a torch and worked inside for an hour. Suddenly bright lights blazed forth. They were surrounded by soldiers, who had been observing them to learn their methods. These people went to jail for six months to a year. In Holland jail sentences are short, because the state finds the cost of keeping people in prison exorbitant.

Work in the "civilian" nuclear com-

IN WESTERN EUROPE

plex is an offshoot of the activists' military campaign. By breaking into the office of the economics ministry, a group obtained documents naming the locations chosen by the government for new nuclear reactors and outlining the government's plans for circumventing public discontent, before the government announced the sites. Their disclosure of the official plans undermined the position of the minister of economics. He lost his power and left office after the next election.

West Germany

In West Germany, as in the Netherlands, sabotage is conducted, for the most part, by small, independent, clandestine groups. Their targets, however, are different than those of the Dutch. The main aim of West German saboteurs is to bring the nuclear industry to its knees. Since international treaties prevent West Germany from owning nuclear weapons, the nuclear industry is nominally civilian.

Here acts of sabotage are common, and saboteurs are not merely a few isolated individuals. The public tends to criticize them; but the saboteurs are an integral part of the antinuclear movement, a force to be reckoned with in Germany. Furthermore, people living near sites under attack give them tremendous support, including places to stay.

According to a hearing in the Bundestag, 186 sabotage actions linked to environmental issues took place in 1985; and 588 in the first 10 months of 1986. There may now be as many as 1,000 attacks a year. Almost all of these are against the nuclear industry, although sabotage has been spreading to other environmental issues and to animal rights.

The sabotage centers around nuclear reactors under construction or in operation in the northern part of the country, and around the sites of the future Gorleben waste disposal facility and Nevertheless, attacks are not limited to actual nuclear installations. They extend to all parts of the nuclear infrastructure, including the factories and offices of companies that produce the fences or computers for nuclear plants. German authorities recently fined an antinuclear magazine in Bavaria for publishing the names and addresses of firms involved in Wackersdorf. Authorities assumed, on the basis of experience, that the list was an invitation to sabotage.

Saboteurs damage construction material, set fire to offices, occupy sites, and stop traffic by a variety of means. Some of the transport-blocking activities are clandestine; some are mass public demonstrations. At Wackersdorf militants have halted trains by short-circuiting their electricity supply. They connect the two lines above the trains with a piece of metal. At Gorleben they have blocked roads with felled trees. In the city of Lubeck this past January 500 ecologists held a sit-down and thus blocked for almost a week three trucks transporting uranium hexafluoride.

Saboteurs also sever power lines. At Gorleben they dynamited an underground electric cable covered by heavy cement. They more frequently target above-ground lines and the pylons that carry them. According to the magazine *Der Spiegel*, they felled 165 pylons in 1986; and the attacks are continuing.

The newspaper *Tageszeitung* has published

directions on how to cut pylons. Saboteurs use dynamite, loosen bolts, and tear the pylons down, or apply a heat source to certain points. In order to cut off electricity to a nuclear plant, they hit a pylon between the plant and a transformer station. Whenever a pylon falls, it creates a short circuit, whether or not the lines break. The process is dangerous for those involved, although so far only person is known to have been injured.

The process may also be dangerous for the public. If all lines carrying electricity into a nuclear reactor are cut (in France each reactor has two ingoing lines), the reactor undergoes an emergency shutdown or scram. Nevertheless, its fuel rods continue to generate immense heat. After the loss of off-site electricity, back-up diesel generators are supposed to supply power to circulate cooling water. These generators are notoriously unreliable and hard to start. Among ecoteurs there has been some discussion about notifying plant managers of an electricity cut off shortly before it occurs, in order for them to start up emergency power sources in advance. However, warnings are apparently not being given, because activists are not conscious of their importance.

West German saboteurs do not usually leave notes behind them explaining their actions to authorities. The movement is, however, kept informed. Each issue of *Atom*, the main antinuclear magazine, includes a chronology of sabotage actions.

Activists have some difficulty in obtaining information on how to carry out sabotage effectively and safely. There is no instruction book in Germany. The militants instead circulate loose leaf sheets outlining techniques. They receive tips of another sort from books reprinted for the black market. These include the nuclear industry's own directories of companies and of individuals.

The impact of sabotage in West Germany is substantial — at the financial level, enormous. A single nuclear power production company did 2.5 million marks of damage. The greatness of the impact is not recognized by the public, because companies do not like to reveal their losses, and most sabotage is not reported in the general press. At Gorleben the movement has been "incredibly effective," a West German researcher reports. Original plans for an integrated waste center including reprocessing have been drastically cut, and, after ten years, construction workers are still only digging a hole. Wackersdorf is becoming, from a political point of view, increasingly difficult to build, in part because of sabotage.

One measure of the effectiveness of sabotage is the extreme steps that authorities are taking to try to stop it. Saboteurs are almost never caught, partly because of the support they receive from local people and because of the lack of any network into which the police can tap. The authorities are now making strenuous efforts to lump saboteurs with terrorists in order to discredit them, push them out of the mainstream antinuclear movement, and isolate them. In 1987 the bundestag expanded an old law on terrorism to include sabotage against the electricity supply. The revamped law specifically mentions the felling of pylons, the disruption of public transport, and the destruction of construction materials. The law has already been used to stop an

antinuclear meeting and to fine the Bavarian magazine that published the list of nuclear contractors. So far, however, the authorities have not succeeded in splitting antinuclear forces. Lochte, of the secret service, testified in a hearing on the change in the law, which he was against, that to saboteurs "the cutting of power pylons is one form of non-violent resistance." Thus far this remains the view of the movement as a whole, although some individual members criticize sabotage.

The shooting of a policeman last year during a demonstration against the expansion of the runway at the Frankfurt airport could change this, as it has reopened a debate over methods, including the definition of a non-violent action. The sad thing about this discussion, a member of the West German movement reports, is that it draws the public's attention away from the main question of whether or not nuclear energy is desirable.

France

The common conception of the French as individualistic applies to their sabotage. In France sabotage runs the gamut from clandestine property damage through symbolic action, to public, community-based destruction. The target is frequently but not always the nuclear industry.

French nuclear installations have sometimes suffered the kind of attacks common in West Germany. While the Superphenix breeder reactor was under construction, it was attacked with a bazooka. Also eight pylons near the plant were toppled. In February 1985, activists blew up two transformer stations in southern France and caused two nuclear reactors to undergo emergency shut downs. The plants' operating licenses allow each only ten shut downs of the type experienced.

In contrast to these clandestine actions, an activist at Agen in southwestern France, Pierre Kung, alone or with a small local group, engages publicly in actions that would appeal to Scandinavian environmentalists. His purpose is to register his opposition to a high-tension powerline passing over his farm and to draw public attention to nuclear and military issues in general. In 1982 he burned official documents on the construction of the power plant for which the line was being built, and in 1985 he sawed a piece of metal off the foot of a pylon that had not yet been erected. He will not cut down a pylon for fear of causing injuries, but he has helped to occupy a pylon and has chained himself in front of the prefecture.

In a letter explaining his symbolic damage to a pylon, Kung called attention to the fact that the department as a whole was against the line. [France is divided into departments, loosely analogous to states in the US.] The workers who "in many respects have to undergo the hardships of an occupying army realize it. From one end of the department to the other, people let them know that they are not desired. They are refused passage across property that they do not have official permission to use, nuts and bolts come loose at night, parts disappear, machines are covered with hostile writing and must be guarded nightly." For expressing publicly what others were thinking and doing secretly, Kung was tried in court in late 1987. He was ordered to pay damages, which the electricity authority is trying to set at

114,500 francs, about \$20,000.

Community-wide hostility to the nuclear industry has led to public mass action at least twice in the past two years. On August 27, 1986, at Beaufort, 300 people systematically destroyed equipment for uranium research that had been taken to the commune that morning by the government-owned firm, Cogema. The site was in a wine-growing area, and growers feared damage to their wine and its reputation. Union leaders and mayors helped to set fire to a truck, destroy a car, and overturn a cabin and sampling equipment. Cogema has not returned to the site. (Editor's note: Cogema wholly owns Pathfinders, which is one of the primary uranium exploration and development companies active around the Grand Canyon in Arizona.)

In the summer of 1987 in the department of Deux-Sevres at a site selected for a high-level nuclear waste laboratory, 700 people removed all documents from the offices of the waste disposal authority. They then dumped 50 tons of granite on the tractors and excavating equipment. Granite was appropriate, because it is the burial medium for which this site was selected. A spokesperson for the group leading the opposition, itself called "Granite," noted that participation by people of all political parties kept the government from retaliating.

Communities have, in the past, occupied sites as well as destroyed equipment. The site of the Flamanville nuclear reactor was occupied in 1977 without success; but at Plogoff a reactor was canceled after intense, often violent, local resistance that included the setting up of a sheep farm on the threatened land.

A non-violent action in the Alps went counter to the will of the community of Villard-de-Lans, but was nonetheless successful because of the determination of the saboteurs. 10 January 1987, 150 people united to stop an all-terrain vehicle race in the natural regional park of Vercors. They distributed 1500 tracts to users of the nearby national road, and, more importantly, with shovels, raised walls of snow across the path of the vehicles. The racers did not succeed in breaking through the barrier, and in negotiations that began that afternoon the organizer of the race agreed not to set up any more such competitions in the park.

In another recent action by French environmentalists, a plane was temporarily prevented from releasing its cargo of poisons on the countryside late last year. The following is a paraphrased translation of an account of that action.

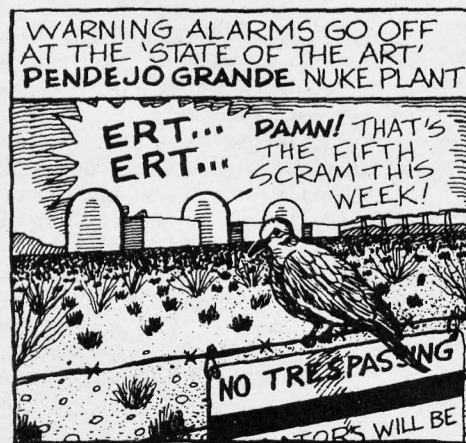
To get rid of birds that were laying waste to fields of corn at Saint-Maudan, a plane was chartered by the Service for Protection of Plants to spread poison. The slaughter was denounced by environmental activists. A commando group of environmental activists sabotaged the system of electric lights marking the woods. This prevented the plane from taking off, but it was able to fly a day late.

After nightfall, the plane spread a cargo of "parachlorotoluidine (starlicide)" three times. Between 30,000 and 40,000 Starlings were killed in their "dormitory."

Nature protection associations and ornithologists denounce this type of operation, suggesting that it constitutes a political gesture, intended to reassure

continued on page 27

Beyond the Slab



PENTKOWSKI ©

Waiting for Extinction in West Virginia

by Jasper Carlton

The warm April rain was a welcome relief from the cold winds of winter on the Appalachian Plateau of northwest West Virginia. I was surrounded by massive sandstone rocks and conglomerates, formed during the Paleozoic era. Below me lay the Cheat River Gorge, carved through millions of years of stream erosion. The waters of the Cheat River were emerald green — a function of mine acid drainage and algae growth. Early spring foliage color was provided by the budding Red Maples, while the lush green foliage of rhododendrons prospered among the sandstone boulders.

I stood beside a crack in a lichen-covered boulder, anticipating the appearance of a rare life form — a species that exists nowhere else on Earth beyond a few locations within a mile of where I was standing. I awaited an event that had eluded many a malacologist in recent years. A spot within the dark decomposing leaf litter in the rock crack began to move; two dark tentacles appeared.

From deep within that room-sized boulder, slowly crawled a small bluish-gray bodied snail trailing a flattened reddish-brown shell. The rare and elusive Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail (*Triodopsis platysayoides*) had made its appearance.

The life and times of this unassuming creature have major implications for both its native ecosystem and for threatened species throughout the country.

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY: Biologists know very little about the Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail (hence, the frequent use of qualifiers, such as 'probably', in this article). The snail derives its "flat-spired" name from its relatively thin shell sculpture — an evolutionary adaptation that allows it to escape extreme periods of heat and cold by crawling into the crevices of sandstone rocks. The lip teeth are absent in this species, but the lip swelling is somewhat thicker where the lip teeth would occur in other members of the genus. A thick short, white conical tooth is present on the parietal wall (the broader, upper portion of the inner lip). The snail's middle name, however, is from the name of its genus, *Triodopsis*, which means three-toothed.

The rugged and varied habitat of *Triodopsis platysayoides* is a deep canyon of the Cheat River, between 1000 and 1300 feet elevation, in mixed mesophytic forest in Monongalia County, West Virginia. It was discovered by science in 1933 and, by virtue of its extremely limited distribution, ranks as one of the rarest mollusks in North America, probably numbering fewer than 600 individuals.

The snail feeds on decomposing leaf litter and terrestrial lichens on sandstone rock surfaces and is usually found in deep, undisturbed leaf litter and sheltered retreats among sandstone boulders and outcroppings along the top of the Cheat River Gorge. It prefers cool, damp weather and is probably most active at night or during spring rains. During the cold winter and hot summer dry season, the snails retreat into the cool and protected environment of crevices in sandstone boulders and among the boulders and talus just below the rock outcroppings. It is believed that they breed in late April or early May.

Predators of the snail probably include shrews, Carabid Beetles, and Lamprid Beetles. It is believed that they prefer low population densities, with no more than three or four individuals per square foot. In more crowded conditions, cannibalism tends to occur.

Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snails are a part of the decomposer food web, an intricate system comprised of dead plants and animals as well as the insects and fungi that consume dead things. The decomposers help recycle nutrients and minerals that trees and other plants require to support forest life.

The Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail was listed as a Threatened species

under the Endangered Species Act in 1978; a National Recovery Plan was developed in 1983. However, five years after the completion of the Recovery Plan for the species, the degree of state and federal agency compliance with the plan can best be described as negligible. Few snail surveys have been conducted and none of the few known occupied snail sites are presently protected.

West Virginia's Department of Natural Resources is supposed to be the "lead agency" in the national Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail recovery effort. However, when the Earth First! Biodiversity Task Force initially contacted this agency in the fall of 1987, the response was, "at present, there is no recovery plan for the flat-spired three-toothed land snail." This response is incredible since this snail is the only Threatened or Endangered species endemic to West Virginia. The response foreshadows the increased difficulty of recovery efforts throughout the country that will result from a recent move by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to abolish the Service's Office of Endangered Species in Washington, DC, in favor of regional offices that will be more vulnerable to sentiment against Endangered species listings from local political and economic interests.

people who visit Coopers Rock State Forest do not realize that they are trampling occupied Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail habitat. There is no public education program at either the State Forest or the Recreational Area to foster awareness of the plight of this species.

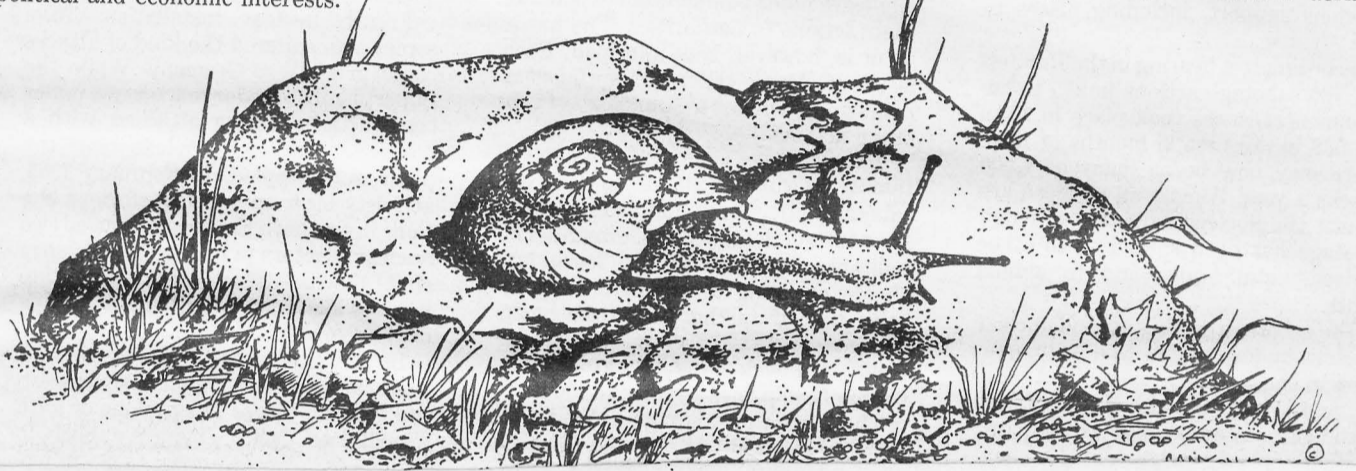
The species was listed as "threatened" rather than "endangered" in 1978 under the ESA since it was assumed (incorrectly) that the major known occupied sites under West Virginia state ownership would be protected from fire, timber cutting, and recreational impacts. Clearly, the species should be reclassified as Endangered.

Known snail sites on private lands across the gorge from Coopers Rock State Forest are even more threatened. The Boy Scouts of America owned much of the private land in the early 1980s. The West Virginia Nature Conservancy tried to purchase about 50 acres from the Boy Scouts in 1982 to provide protection for two snail sites. Unfortunately, the Boy Scouts insisted on marketing their entire 2465-acre tract — a purchase that would have been too expensive for the Conservancy's West Virginia chapter. In 1986, the property was

Trampling by heavy cleated logging boots would crush snails and compact leaf litter. Perhaps the biggest threat of logging at the Cheat River Gorge, however, is the soil and rock instability that results from the removal of large trees that have held the boulders in place. Logging at the lip of the gorge could eventually cause rocks containing snail colonies to crash down into the gorge below.

There are other threats to snail habitat too. A short way down the Cheat River Gorge toward Cheat Lake, coal is being strip-mined. Going up the gorge, and in view of Coopers Rock Recreation Area, a powerline corridor cuts through and over the gorge, close to another suspected snail site. Defoliant sprays, applied in utility corridors, may have adverse effects on snails. Acid rain and other forms of air pollution to which lichens are particularly sensitive may also reduce this snail's food supply. (Indeed, pondering the thousands of invertebrate and plant species being adversely affected by air pollution, Mike Roselle and Greenpeace hung a banner on Mt. Rushmore last year saying, "WE THE PEOPLE SAY NO TO ACID RAIN.")

One last menace looms on the horizon — the possibility of massive aerial



THE FLAT-SPIRED THREE-TOOTHED LAND SNAIL

The US Fish and Wildlife Service claims that a few additional snail sites have been discovered in the same area since the species was listed, so there are "probably" more snails at the Cheat River Gorge than had originally been believed. However, they are unable to provide any field data to indicate that any of these sites contain viable snail colonies. The EF! Biodiversity Task Force identified this species last year when it began systematically comparing private, federal, and state computer data bases on all species recognized as sensitive, Threatened, or Endangered on public lands in the United States.

THREATS TO THE SPECIES AND ITS HABITAT: Due to its extremely restricted range, human-caused mortality, and destruction of its habitat, the Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail could become extinct. The known occupied snail sites are on both private and state lands. A few exist in Coopers Rock State Forest and Coopers Rock Recreation Area, which are managed by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce respectively. Over 400,000 people a year visit this commercially managed State Forest.

The trampling of snail-used plant litter by hikers, picnickers and rock climbers continues to reduce the available food-space for this mollusk and there are no human use restrictions to protect snail sites in the State Forest or Recreation Area (with the exception of a ban on rock climbing in one small area, which is not well enforced).

Biologists have pointed out that people smoking on the high rocky overlooks in the Coopers Rock Recreational Area and throwing away unextinguished cigarette butts pose a threat to the snail. These might ignite in the highly combustible leaf litter beside the rocks. Fire could destroy the leaf litter and lichens upon which the snails depend for food, as well as directly killing the snails.

Amazing though it may seem, the

sold to a lumber company. The company has built roads and intensively harvested timber above and below known snail sites — even on steep unstable slopes within the gorge.

The Nature Conservancy again attempted to save the snail sites by entering into a transaction with the lumber company that would have involved taking title to the snail sites, the state of West Virginia obtaining title to the balance of the property, and the logging company retaining timbering rights on the tract. However, by the time Nature Conservancy was able to obtain the necessary commitments from state agencies (early 1987), a new and even uglier threat appeared from out of the state capitol in Charleston: The West Virginia Department of Commerce proposed to build a huge modern tramway at Coopers Rock State Recreation Area — the major land station of which would be constructed on a snail colony! This new threat has delayed indefinitely the Conservancy's protection strategy, and the logging across the gorge continues. The state of West Virginia has not reached a final decision regarding the tram proposal. Opposition to the project in neighboring Morgantown is growing.

In a land where life is little valued, hiking boots crush the shells of the flat spired three toothed land snail, endangered, the only place in the world, here-

where later a tramway will be built — "we don't want to have to walk to see the view"

Ride the rails like water through sandstone, flowing, wandering through rock for thousands of years, drinking dew from leaf mulch, traveling at a snail's pace.

—Gary Lawless

Continued logging would have many deleterious effects on the snail. The removal of large trees adjacent to any colony would increase summer ground temperatures and dry out the site.

spraying in response to the gypsy moth epidemic in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and New England. The US Forest Service has already begun its environmental impact statement planning process for this project. At least one of the chemicals being proposed for use against the gypsy moth has proven highly toxic to invertebrates.

This article describes the plight of only one invertebrate. Mollusks are not well-known, yet 39 snails and clams are already on the US List of Endangered and Threatened Species. Hundreds more are possible candidates for federal listings — listings that Secretary of Interior Don Hodel and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Director Frank Dunkle have improperly delayed. Many more may go extinct while awaiting federal protection under the ESA. Many listed species, like the Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail, are not being effectively protected as mandated by the Act. The present US List of Endangered and Threatened Species does not begin to reflect the true biological status of imperiled species; and although the Endangered Species Act requires the FWS to conduct a review of all listed species at least once every five years, FWS has failed to collect or seriously consider information that documents the need to better protect the habitat and change the classification of many species under the Act.

LESSONS NOT LEARNED: If we allow the Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail to disappear into extinction, many more species in the food web may also die. Already gone from the Appalachians are such mammals as the Gray Wolf, Eastern Bison, and Eastern Elk. The National Recovery Plan for the Eastern Cougar collects dust on the shelves of delinquent bureaucrats as the species barely survives in Florida.

In the Eastern United States today, not a single large ecosystem remains biologically intact. None contain viable populations of all native wildlife species. The same biological fate will befall West-

The Snail Darter Was Only The Beginning DARTER DIVERSITY IN PERIL

by Roland Knapp

The morning sun streamed across the flower-filled pastures. A male Red-winged Blackbird broke the silence with his gurgling song from a stream-side sycamore. Springtime, I thought, as I donned neoprene dry suit, mask and snorkel. Stepping into the creek and immersing my mask, I was immediately transported into a different world. Strands of green algae wavered hypnotically in the current and a crayfish scuttled from one rock to another, its pincers raised menacingly toward me. A minnow flashed by, but the creature for which I searched was nowhere to be seen.

For my graduate studies in evolutionary ecology and animal behavior I was immersing myself in the life of a small fish named the Fantail Darter (*Etheostoma flabellare*). I had chosen to study this species because of its intriguing mating system, in which males attract females to nests hollowed out beneath a flat rock and care for the acquired eggs for nearly a month until they hatch. I hoped to answer several key questions about this darter: On what basis do females choose their mates? Do females receive a benefit, such as higher offspring survival, by being "choosy"? Do certain "attractive" males sire more offspring than less "attractive" males?

Absorbed by such questions, I hardly noticed the rock beneath my hand. The rock moved under my weight and instantly a black head and fins appeared. A male Fantail! A yellow eye stared straight at me before disappearing beneath the rock in a cloud of silt. I nudged the rock again and the male shot out of the nest entrance and displayed himself a foot from my eyes. Every fin was erect and his bright yellow body was arched in a threatening posture. The striped tail for which this beast is named twitched in the slow current. Normally, male Fantail Darters are mottled green and brown, but during breeding season these subdued colors are replaced by the black and yellow hues I was witnessing. Females remain subdued in color year-around and may be less than half the size of mature males. I turned the nest rock on its side and confirmed my suspicion — nearly 200 eggs adhered in a single layer to the bottom surface (the roof of the nest). No wonder this character is being so aggressive, I thought, and returned his nest rock to its original position. The male disappeared beneath it.

NATURAL HISTORY

There are 140 species of darters known to science, all in the family Percidae. Nearly all of these 140 (perhaps dozens remain unnamed) are characterized by their diminutive stature, their habit of hopping (darting) along the bottom instead of swimming up in the water column (they have secondarily lost the swim bladders which other fishes use for buoyancy), and their frequent habitation of fast-flowing riffles of streams and rivers.

Darters are found only in North America and range from central Canada to northern Mexico. Some species are found over a large portion of this range while others are found in only a few locales. Excepting those introduced by humans and a single species in Mexico, darters are found only east of the Continental Divide and are thought to have their evolutionary origins in the Mississippi River basin. The Mississippi River provided a refuge for many aquatic organisms during the repeated glacial advances and retreats of the past several

million years, and remains today the center of darter species abundance. The repeated isolation of darter populations by glaciers followed by mixing after glacial retreat may have allowed rapid speciation and may explain the tremendous diversity we see today. This isolation and resulting speciation has entailed extremely limited ranges for many darter species, leaving such species vulnerable to human disturbance.

Darters have invaded nearly every conceivable habitat available to them over their enormous range. Characteristic darter species can be found in the meandering streams of Kentucky's Bluegrass province, in the rushing mountain streams of western North Carolina, in springs along the Pecos River in Texas, in the swamps of eastern Georgia, and in one case, restricted to the waters of Lake Waccamaw in the coastal plain of North Carolina.

The wide range of habitats in which darters are found is largely responsible for their mind-boggling array of species-specific adaptations. They range from 2.5 centimeters to nearly 17 cm in size; from drab browns and greens to brilliant oranges, blues, and reds; from egg-buriers to egg-clusterers (as in the Fantail Darter), from close care for eggs to no care at all; from a high degree of sexual dimorphism to nearly indistinguishable sexes. Some high diversity stream habitats are home to five or more coexisting darter species, all having evolved different feeding and mating strategies.

THREATS TO DIVERSITY

Unfortunately, all is not well in the realm of the darter. Many darter species live in streams running through private property and are at the mercy of unknowing or uncaring landowners. This problem was illustrated to me as I searched for darters this spring. I was on the bank of a small limestone stream in southern Kentucky when a truck drove up the streambed! Apparently this clown was the landowner and he used the stream as a driveway during winter (Stream spikes? Hmmm.)

Darters throughout their range, including in the eastern National Forests, are commonly subjected to pesticide residues, intense livestock grazing, urbanization, impoundment, and siltation. Of these threats, impoundment and siltation are perhaps the most widespread and pernicious. The impoundment of hundreds of miles of rivers by the Tennessee Valley Authority has extirpated hundreds of darter populations and isolated hundreds of formerly interbreeding populations. At least one species, the famous Snail Darter, was nearly made extinct.

Siltation is similarly ubiquitous. The roading and clearcutting of watersheds, livestock grazing, and poor farming practices all introduce thousands of tons of sediment into darter streams every year. Many darter species require a sand substrate of a particular coarseness in which to deposit eggs. An influx of silt can smother eggs already laid and restrict the future deposition of eggs. Silt can also impair adults' feeding.

No known darter species extinctions have yet occurred. Local extirpations are common, however, and if not confronted, may imperil many species in years to come. The Snail Darter was only the beginning.

The urgency of our task is well illustrated by the Maryland Darter, which exists in only one riffle in Deer Creek, Maryland (Harford County). Unless the urban sprawl into the Deer Creek watershed is stopped, the future of this species is precarious at best. While the Maryland and Snail Darters are perhaps the most threatened, dozens of other species are at great risk.

The following list was taken from the Department of the Interior Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants listing and the Federal Register (part 3) Review of Vertebrate Wildlife. If any of these species occur in your bioregion, confront local authorities with your concerns. Insist that private landowners and National Forest bureaucrats conform to Endangered Species Act regulations. If a species recovery program is in place, make sure it is

being followed; if none exists, demand that one be developed. Push authorities to list category 1 and 2 species immediately, and counter any threats to their existence! For more information, contact the Earth First! Biodiversity Task Force (address in Directory).

... when the last individual of a race of living things breathes no more another Heaven and another Earth must pass again before such a one can be again.

—William Beebe

DARTER SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Name	Category	Location
Amber Darter	E	Conasauga & Etowah Rivers (TN, GA)
Bayou Darter	T	Bayou Pierre & tributaries (MS)
Fountain Darter	E	spring at head of San Marcos R (TX)
Leopard Darter	T	headwaters of Little R basin (AR, TX)
Maryland Darter	T	Deer Creek (MD)
Niangua Darter	T	southern tributaries of Osage R (MO)
Okaloosa Darter	E	Turkey & Rocky Cr in Okaloosa and Walton Counties (FL)
Slackwater Darter	T	middle portion of Tennessee R basin, head of Buffalo R (AL, TN)
Snail Darter	T**	Chickamauga Cr, Sequatchie & Sewee R (TN); transplanted to Hiwassee R (TN)
Watercress Darter	E	Glenn Springs in Bessemer (AL), Roebuck Springs near Bessemer
Eastern Sand Darter	2*	Ohio & St Lawrence R basins (IL, IN, KY, MI, NY, OH, PA, VT, WV)
Sharphead Darter	2**	Holston R (VA), tributary of Nolichucky R (NC), also in TN
Coppercheek Darter	2*	Duck & Buffalo R (TN)
Coldwater Darter	2*	few springs above Fall Line in Coosa Basin (AL, GA, TN)
Rio Grande Darter	2	Lower Pecos R, part of Rio Grande, lower Devils R, San Felipe Cr, Dolan Cr, Howard Springs (TX); also in Mexico
Greenthroat Darter	3C	Pecos R (NM), streams on Edwards Plateau (TX)
Pinewoods Darter	2	Little Pee Dee R system (NC, SC)
Yellowcheek Darter	3C*	Upstream tributaries of Little Red R (AR)
Cumberland Johnny Darter	2	Upper Cumberland R basin (KY)
Finescale Saddled Darter	2*	New R (WV, VA)
Paleback Darter	3C*	Upper Caddo R basin, Ouachita R (AR)
Waccamaw Darter	3C*	Lake Waccamaw (NC)
Trispot Darter	2*	Upper Coosa R basin (TN, GA, AL)
Tuscumbia Darter	2*	few limestone springs along great southern bend of Tennessee R (AL)
Jewel Darter	2	TN
Elk River Darter	2	AL, TN
Yazoo Darter	2*	Yazoo R basin (MS)
Goldline Darter	1*	Coosawattee R (GA), Cahaba R (AL)
Bluestripe Darter	2*	Osage, Gasconade R systems (MO)
Freckled Darter	2*	Etoway & Cahaba R (GA, AL), Pasca-goula & Pearl R drainages (MS, LA)
Longhead Darter	2*	Tributaries of Ohio R (KY, NC, NY, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV)
Longnose Darter	2	Ozark-Ouachita uplands (MO, AR, OK)
Roanoke Logperch	1*	montane and piedmont portions of Roanoke R system (VA)
Stargazing Darter	2	upland streams of Ouachita R (AR, LA) eastern White R, St Francis R (AR, MO)

E = Endangered; T = Threatened; 1 = substantial information supporting the listing of species as E or T; 2 = information indicates that listing as E or T is possibly appropriate, but data on biological vulnerability is not yet available; 3C = considered to be more abundant and/or substantially less vulnerable than previously thought, not currently being considered for listing as E or T; * = listed by Deacon (1979) as T; ** = listed by Deacon as rare & E.

Suggested Readings

Kuehne, RA and Barbour, RW, 1983, *The American Darters*, University Press of KY, 177pp.
Deacon, JE et al, 1979, *Fishes of North America Endangered, Threatened, or of Special Concern*, 1979.

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, 1986, Interior Dept, US Fish & Wildlife Service.

Roland Knapp is an ecologist specializing in mating behavior (of fish). He returned to his native California this spring to commence a study of the White Mountains.

ern ecosystems by the year 2000 if present trends are not reversed.

We must develop and implement comprehensive conservation plans for entire ecosystems, as well as a National Wildlands Biodiversity Protection policy to save all remaining native species. We must fight for both large and small legislatively mandated preserves to protect biotic diversity. State parks, National Parks, National Forests, and even designated Wilderness Areas are not accomplishing this objective.

Will this delicate snail go the way of the Wyoming Toad; the Santa Barbara Song Sparrow and the Tecopa Pupfish from California; the Blue Pike and Long-jawed Cisco from the Great Lakes; Sampson's Pearly Mussel from the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois; and the Dusky Seaside Sparrow from Florida — all of which have apparently gone extinct in the US within the past 15 years?

ACTIONS TAKEN: The EF! Biodiversity Task Force has filed a complaint with Interior Secretary Don Hodel and with Fish and Wildlife Service Director Frank Dunkle regarding the failure of their departments to properly implement the National Recovery Plan for the Flat-spined Three-toothed Land Snail, pursuant to the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. The Task Force has notified the governor of West Virginia that the state must drop its plans to build a tramway that would adversely affect the Threatened snail. The Task Force will take whatever legal actions are necessary against the state of West Virginia if this request is not granted.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write: Secretary of Interior, Donald Hodel, Interior Dept, C St between 18th and 19th, NW, Washington, DC 20240; and Frank Dunkle, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, DC 20240. Request that they expeditiously review and require compliance with the 1983 Recovery Plan for the Flat-spined Three-toothed Land Snail, and that the species be reclassified as Endangered. Letters to your Congresspersons will also help (senators, Senate, DC 20510; representatives, House of Representatives, West Virginia, Arch Moore, State Capitol, Charleston, WV 25301. Request that he direct the state's Department of Natural Resources and Department of Commerce to immediately drop plans for the proposed tramway in the Cheat River Gorge, and to more effectively protect the Threatened snail and its habitat. Perhaps most important, every state contains multiple sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Species. Pick one of these species and become its defender. Lastly, help Earth First! CRAM THE TRAM!

Jasper Carlton, coordinator the EF! Biodiversity Task Force, is one of the few active defenders of the minuscule flora and fauna of this continent.

Additional note: Some among the EF! tribe have begun clamoring for formal designation of the FSTTLSE — Flat-spined Three-toothed Land Snail Ecosystem — and its subsequent mandated protection. The Ecosystem would encompass Coopers Rock State Forest, Coopers Rock Recreation Area and surrounding lands. One idea suggested to instill in the minds of Americans an appreciation for this enigmatic micro-faunal species is a new logo for the state wherein it lives, to grace license plates in that state: WEST VIRGINIA: HOME OF THE FLAT-SPIRED THREE-TOOTHED LAND SNAIL.



photo by Joe Gemma

River Of No Return For Salmon?

by Charles Mabbott

In central Idaho, spectacular wild rivers carve canyons through a large complex of Wilderness Areas. The Salmon River leaps into the imagination like the formerly-multitudinous brilliant flashes of salmon leaping over waterfalls on their upstream journey to spawn. Now, a spawning salmon is a rare sight in Idaho, and the river is more accurately called by its pseudonym, The River of No Return.

Anadromous fish are those which swim back from the ocean to the streams of their origin to spawn. After spawning, the salmon die and their rotting corpses return to the food chain of the forest streams. Steelhead, the ocean-going Rainbow Trout, often live in the river several years after returning from the ocean. Chinook Salmon reach weights of 100 pounds, and Steelhead up to 40.

After spending one year in the small streams where they emerged from the gravel, the young salmonids start downriver as water levels rise in the spring. The run-off of the mountain snow causes a flush of water to rush down the rivers. With it travel the ocean-bound fish.

When they reach the Snake-Columbia River they are in the main fork of the river system that once contained more Chinook Salmon than any other in the world. It is now one of the most developed river systems in the world. Between the juvenile anadromous fish and the Pacific Ocean stand eight major dams and 310 miles of reservoir.

Large hydroelectric power plants are a new obstacle in the migration of anadromous fish. Drifting tail first downriver, when the young fish reach the still water backed up behind the dams, they become confused. Uncertain of which direction to proceed, many become food for resident predator fish.

As they journey to the ocean the young Chinook Salmon and Steelhead undergo a biological transformation. Called smolting, it is the process of adapting

to salt water. The migrating juvenile fish are commonly referred to as smolts. The process of smolting takes about 30 days, yet it takes the fish up to 60 days to get through the reservoirs to the ocean. Thus they become vulnerable to disease and predation while still in the "river."

By far the single greatest mortality factor is the dams. During low water years, almost all the smolts go through the turbines. Almost all of them die. In 1985, 22 days were below sufficient volume during spring migration. Power generation is considered a higher priority than is the safe passage of migrating fish. Water is held back for power generation later in the summer. Lower flows through the dams mean higher fish mortalities. The Bonneville Power Administration is planning more powerlines to southern California. This will increase the incentive to generate electricity without consideration of flow levels required to flush the smolts down to the ocean.

The Bonneville Power Administration spends 25 to 35 million dollars a year on bypass facilities at the dams. At the first two dams, the downstream migrating fish are collected and transported in trucks. This is much more successful with hatchery Steelhead than with wild run Chinook Salmon.

Other dams are equipped with large movable screens to deflect the smolts away from the turbines and into bypass channels and spillways. Despite spending 23 million dollars on bypass facilities at Bonneville dam's powerhouse number two, in its first year of operation only 14-35% of the smolts were diverted from the turbines.

During a high water year, the fish move faster through the reservoirs. More of the smolts are diverted away from the turbines. Still, up to half die at the dams. Below the spillways a lack of nitrogen in the water results in a severe embolism called gas bubble disease. Gulls and predator fish feast on the stunned and weakened smolts.

An estimated 5-11 million anadromous

fish are lost each year (1) because of dams that produce 12-20 million kilowatts.(2) Each kilowatt costs between .25 and .91 anadromous fish. That's the other side of the cheap hydroelectric coin. Hydro-power projects supply up to 80% of the electricity in the Columbia Basin.(3) An average residence in that area takes advantage of the cheap rates to use 1000 kilowatts a month.(4) That means at least 250 anadromous fish per month per household are killed.

This modern sacrifice of smolts for volts contrasts sharply with the more direct yet more ecologically sound use of salmon for power by the Indians along the Columbia River. Indians used salmon as a staple food and for salmon oil, especially from the Chum Salmon. This was burned as fuel to produce heat and light.

Hydropower projects of the Columbia River system have reduced the habitat available to anadromous fish by more than half. Much of what remains is seriously degraded. Sediment from logging operations smother spawning gravels. On the South Fork of the Salmon River, a 100 million dollar fishery was lost for 14 million dollars of timber, in the landslides of 1964-5. Mining destroys habitat, both from siltation of streams and toxic accidents. Monumental Creek, inside the River of No Return Wilderness, was chemically killed. Agriculture dewater the rivers. The Little Salmon River recently received a truck-load of fungicide. Idaho business interests plan greater threats to free-flowing rivers and streams. In its 50-year plan, the Nez Perce National Forest is proposing a reduction in salmonid habitat of 35%, and logging and roading 13 of 15 Roadless Areas, at a cost to taxpayers of 185 million dollars.

The number of anadromous fish returning to the sea on some wild upriver runs is down close to one returning adult for each parent spawner. A rate of less than one to one can lead to extinction.(5)

Hatchery fish will continue to supplement some runs. As long as user groups,

like the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, get their annual catch and salmon can be bought from the stupor market, people will be pleased.

Relying on hatcheries will direct energy away from habitat protection. Hatchery-raised Steelhead will never be native Chinook Salmon. Restoring Columbia River system anadromous fish runs by burying eggs in gravel is simply addressing the wrong end of the situation. The hatchery fish, scientific study, and management programs will not remove the dams from the Snake and Columbia Rivers or the sediment from the spawning streams.

The way to the recovery of populations of native anadromous fish in the Columbia River system is to tear down the dams, stop all logging and mining and agriculture and public land grazing, and reclaim the roads in any watersheds historically accessible to spawning salmonids. We should reclaim the entire Columbia River watershed from the mouth of the Columbia River at the Pacific Ocean to the Continental Divide. A Salmon River Wilderness. A River of No Return, no more.

1. Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission News, Vol.9 No.3 spring 1987.
2. Northwest Power Planning Council - NW Energy News, Aug-Sep 86.
3. High Country News, vol.13 no.19, 10-13-86
4. Ravall County Electric Co-op, 1-88.
5. North & East Boise Journal; and Idaho Citizen, vol.1 #1, 12-86.

BIODIVERSITY UPDATES

COURT RULES AGAINST FOREST SERVICE IN NW MONTANA

A three judge panel of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals recently ruled that the Kootenai National Forest broke the law in developing and implementing its road and logging plans in the Yaak Ranger District without adequately considering the Yaak Ranger District is located along the Canada/United States border in the northwest corner of Montana. The area contains occupied critical Grizzly Bear habitat, Bald Eagles, and a Woodland Caribou was confirmed in the area within the past year. As part of the Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystem, it also serves as an essential international wildlife movement corridor.

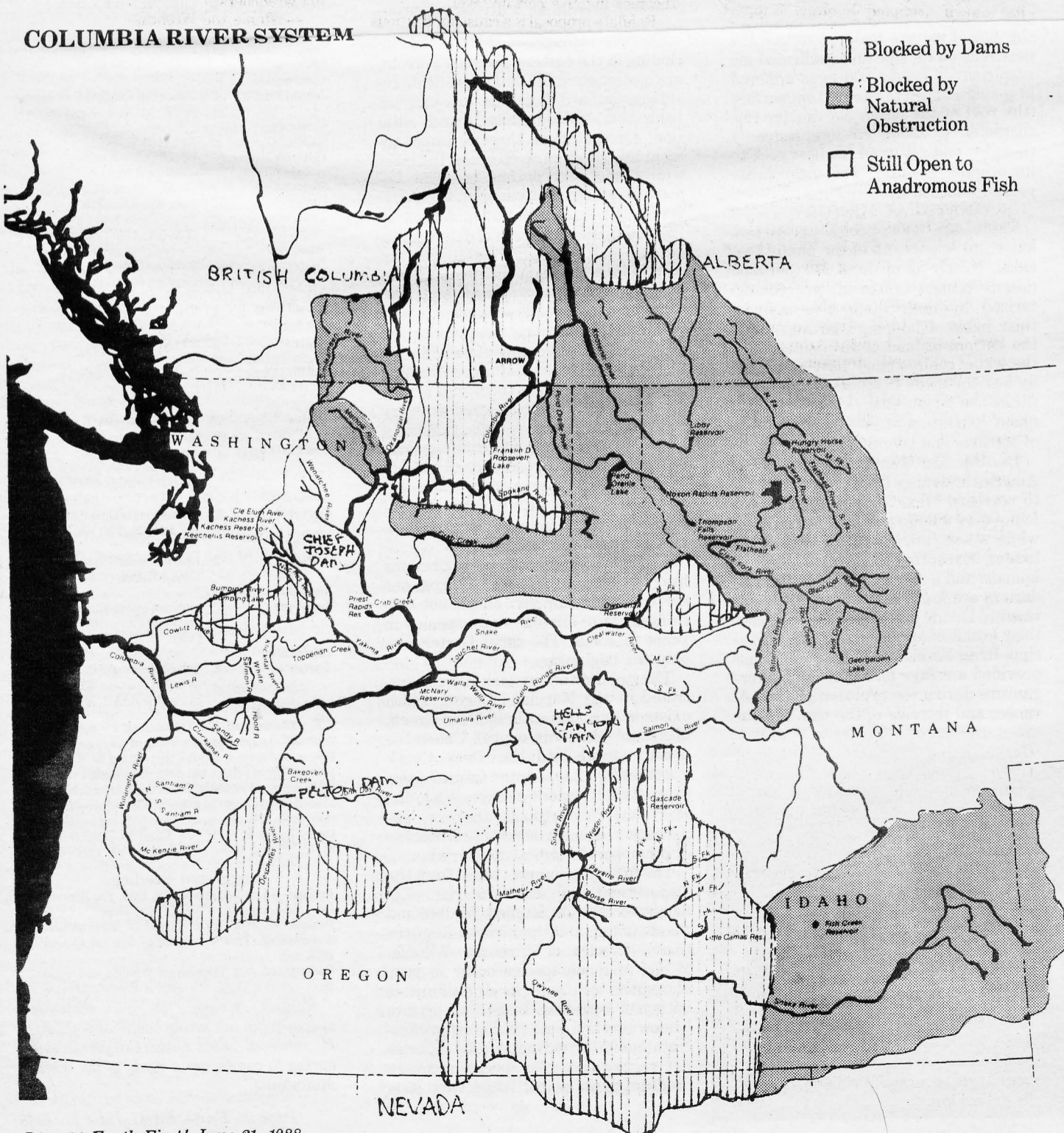
The court ruled that the Forest Service failed to comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in planning its rebuilding of the Yaak road and associated timber sales. "The Environmental Assessment (EA) was clearly deficient," said the court, and "... the Forest Service was required to consider connected and cumulative actions [impact of all future timber sales and recreational activities associated with the road], but failed to do so."

Jasper Carlton, who helped initiate the successful litigation and testified as an endangered species expert, warned that "this case shows the lack of respect that the Forest Service demonstrates for the administrative appeals process. It is a posture that makes increasing litigation in the Northern Rockies inevitable. Region I is particularly famous for rejecting appeals of conservationists, even if the legal pleadings are well substantiated."

The upper Yaak road was to provide access to about 57 million board feet of timber sales already under contract. Most of this timber is being given to logging companies, especially Louisiana Pacific, at below market value since much of it is reputedly infested by the Mountain Pine Beetle. Under its present Forest plan, the Kootenai NF intends to harvest about 175 million board feet on the Yaak District - this, in a biologically sensitive district, already severely overcut, and crucial to the recovery of the Grizzly and other rare species.

Logging interests have dominated the management of the Kootenai, Idaho Panhandle, Colville, and Flathead National Forests along the Canada/US border for decades and the management of these Forests has received little scrutiny by environmentalists and their

COLUMBIA RIVER SYSTEM



attorneys. That is now changing, as evidenced by this litigation. There is increasing national awareness that this border ecosystem is one of the most biologically important areas in the lower US for large mammals such as the Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf, Woodland Caribou, and Mountain Lion, as well as many lesser known species that are rapidly disappearing from the biota of this country.

Commercial logging interests in northwest Montana have reacted vigorously to the court decision, which follows the closing of a lumber mill in Darby, Montana. In protest, loggers organized a 250 truck convoy last month that traveled 240 miles from Eureka to Darby, Montana. Rallies have also been held in other northwest Montana towns.

However, the anger of local loggers in western Montana toward environmentalists may be misdirected. The increasing number of appeals and court cases being filed against the Kootenai and Flathead National Forests result from Forest Service violations of conservation laws and regulations. The FS knows it broke the law in the Yaak case, but it has blamed a few diligent citizens who work on behalf of the public interest and the ecological integrity of our National Forests.

The Earth First! Biodiversity Task Force has called for a complete moratorium on road-building and cutting of old growth timber in the habitat of all Sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered species in Montana's Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystem. The survival of the Grizzly and old growth dependent species in the Cabinet/Yaak is at stake. Already, almost all old growth stands in the Yaak Ranger District have been decimated.

The proposed new Asarco and US Borax silver mines adjacent to the Cabinet Wilderness Area probably cannot be legally developed at this time if all environmental laws and regulations are followed.

Meanwhile, in response to pressure from the local timber industry and in defiance of that court order, the Kootenai NF is proceeding with some planned timber sales in the upper Yaak Ranger District. Also, in apparent union with the Federal Highway Administration, the FS has continued some work on the upper Yaak road. A spokesman for the Save the Yaak Committee said that his group is going back to court to seek contempt of court charges.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write to Kootenai NF Supervisor, James Rathbun, Hwy 2, Libby, MT 59923; Dale Robertson, Chief, US Forest Service, Box 2417, Washington, DC 20013; and to members of your state's Congressional delegation (representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515; senators, Senate, DC 20510). Demand that the Kootenai National Forest conform to the recent court ruling, obey the mandate of existing conservation law, and begin protecting habitat for multiple Sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered species on the Forest.

—EF! Biodiversity Task Force

GOOD NEWS AND BAD NEWS FOR NORTHERN BOG LEMMING

THE GOOD NEWS: The diminutive Northern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys borealis*) has been rediscovered in Maine by mammalogists Dr Garret

Clough and John Albright.

The elusive Northern Bog Lemming (see "Realm of the Bog Lemming," Eos-tar 88) is considered to be a very rare species in the contiguous United States, where it is known to exist in less than 20 locations, most of which are in the state of Washington. The most recent confirmed sighting from the East before the Mt Katahdin report was a 1958 record from New Hampshire. The species was last reported in Maine back in 1902.

Earth First! applauds the cooperative effort of Dr Clough, John Albright, the Heritage Program and the staff of Baxter State Park in their search for the species and the steps they are taking to insure that the bog lemming is always a part of our American Fauna. The state of Maine has appropriately listed the Northern Bog Lemming on its Threatened Species List.

THE BAD NEWS: While land managers in Maine now realize that the state is home to a special little critter, the US Forest Service and the state of Washington continue to view the species with disdain.

The Colville National Forest in extreme northeast Washington refused to restrict snowmobiles and off-road vehicles from the best known occupied Northern Bog Lemming habitat in the Northwest. The FS considers the Northern Bog Lemming as an indicator species in its Colville National Forest plan, but has resisted managing the species as either Sensitive or Threatened, which would require habitat protection.

The state of Washington also remains inert on the need to protect the species' habitat and to provide the species with a protective state wildlife classification. While the species should be classified as either Threatened or Endangered, it is not even listed as Sensitive in Washington!

The Earth First! Biodiversity Task Force has focused on the Northern Bog Lemming, and the many unique species that accompany it in its high altitude bog and wet meadow habitat, as one of its major campaigns. The Task Force is challenging and appealing the failure of the Forest Service and the state of Washington to protect the lemming and its known occupied habitat. Support from all you bog lemming buddies is needed now.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write: Ed Shultz, Forest Supervisor, Colville NF, 695 S Main St, Colville, WA 99114, demanding that the Northern Bog Lemming and its habitat be protected from snowmobiles and off-road vehicles and that the species be immediately classified and managed as a Sensitive species. Write: Tom Juelson, Washington Dept of Wildlife, 600 N Capitol Way, Olympia, WA 98501, urging the state of Washington to classify the Northern Bog Lemming as Threatened in the state and to take steps to protect known occupied habitat from grazing and recreational impacts. Write: Donald Hodel, Secretary of Interior, C St between 18th & 19th St, NW, Washington, DC 20240, requesting that the US Fish and Wildlife Service list the Northern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys borealis*) as a Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

—Jasper Carlton, Biodiversity Task Force coordinator

has its place in nature; it is the number that causes a problem."

Though at first glance, the environmentalists' action may appear to have been an animal rights action, in actuality, the animal rights movement is weak in France — much weaker than in other Western European nations such as West Germany and England — and this action was based largely on ecological concerns. The environmentalists' action has brought attention to this disruption of nature.

The prize for effectiveness plus originality must go, however, to activists in French-governed Martinique. 8 December 1987 when the right-wing extremist Le Pen flew to Martinique to make an election speech, 800 people lay down on the airport runway to prevent the plane from landing. It was forced to proceed to Guadaloupe where another reception committee tried the same tactic. Police at Guadaloupe allowed the plane to land, but Le Pen cautiously returned to Paris without disembarking.

Letters...

Continued from page 17

Dear SFB:

I know many EF!ers will have problems with Randal O'Toole's market-oriented proposal for the National Forests. However, I hope we don't reject his suggestions solely on the grounds of their humanist orientation. The National Forest situation is so desperate that it may be time for us to do something practical. Pragmatically, Randal's position is solid, with some constraints:

1) Randal describes foresters as budget maximizers, rejecting the view that the timber beasts and the Freddies have united to form a religious cult (sort of anti-Druids) which worships the harvest of timber. I think Randal is being fair to the Forest Service: most of them are not fanatics. But the belief that timber is no more than an *output* has been central to forestry for a long time. Many people still believe that to let a Douglas Fir grow old, die and decay is a waste of good wood. A market approach to the Forests will not change these people's minds.

2) Wilderness, old growth, biological diversity, etc.: these items have inherent value regardless of human demand for them. Pricing all Forest outputs may make people ignore crucial non-market values. Spotted owls are projected to disappear within 100-150 years under the present management plan (see Dan Simberloff's article in *Ecology*, August '87). Do these beings have *any* chance under a system where their habitat (old growth) is one of the only areas on the Forests where loggers will outbid recreational users?

3) A fee for recreational use of the Forests will tend to be regressive — i.e., poor people will have to forgo outdoor experiences while the rich won't be affected at all. In fact, wilderness may have negative price elasticity among the Range Rover set — the more it costs, the more they'll want it! We'll need to address the criticism that wilderness is elitist through some kind of subsidy. The state of California has a renter's credit of \$60 for any renter in the state regardless of whether she or he pays income tax. We could provide a similar rebate for Forest users with incomes under a certain level.

Randal's proposal is a cause for cautious optimism.

—Eric Edlund

Fellow Earth First!ers,

I write, as an enthusiastic new subscriber, in reference to Linda Sartor's urge to "Adopt an Activist" in the September issue of last year. I, too, would like to take an active stand. My family situation prevents my taking a radically active part, but the idea of helping to support one who is free to do this is appealing. I would like to know if others share Ms. Sartor's and my interest in this project, and if so, whether specific plans are being made to implement it. I'm ready to help.

—Mary Ann Kulp, 13724 Ridge Rd, Waynesboro, PA 17268

Misfits:

In an effort to save what's left of our dwindling rainforests, the Earth First! contact here in Japan has been cooperating with the Rainforest Information Centre in Lismore, and JATAN (Japan Tropical Forest Action Network) in Tokyo. While this is a problem of vital concern, it has come to my attention that tremendous amounts of wood from North

America are shipped to Japan and used for everything from houses and paper diapers to *waribashi* (disposable chopsticks) and milk cartons (which, after disposal, will be burned with fuel ripped off from the Middle East).

This is the information age, and in order to combat the problem we need concrete information on who's doing what. I need information from you to help us make a bad name for the tree murderers here in Japan.

Please note that I said *concrete* information. "We're sure the trees cut here went to Japan" is not enough. I want names, dates and amounts. If I get them, the news will go out to the conservation network here in Japan. Then we can tell you where to send your protest letters.

Japanese earth-rapers operate under strict secrecy, making information hard to get. But when unsavory facts come to light, their whining is music to our ears. Please do what you can to make them whine.

—Rick Davis, Japan Contact, Chikyu Yusen/Earth First!, 400 Yamanashi-ken, Kofu-shi, Saiwai-cho 18-11, Kofu, Japan.

Dear Editor,

I was happy to see the ticked-off STUMPS SUCK! broadside in your last issue. It comes not a moment too soon.

For the last couple years, I too have noticed the moderating tendency amongst the tribe. Moderation? Hell, too mild a word. More than once I've wondered if some Earth First! groups were running interference for the timber beasts, staking out threatened areas, and putting the word out that no wrenching could take place in the whole National Forest around it, or their "credibility" (arrgh!) would be questioned by Freds, press and public.

So no wrenching, while affinity groups blockade, tree-sit or otherwise make their "statements." After the statement-makers get busted or leave, congratulating themselves on a "great action" — why, in come the saws and dozers. Great going, boys and girls, enjoy your press clippings. They're probably made from old growth. Why don't you hold your nonviolent "actions" at the rangers', loggers' and roaders' offices, and leave the wilderness to us wrenchers?

—Winnie the Wrencher

Dear Earth First!ers,

The story in the Mabon edition recounting the exploits of Jane Cope and Greg King and others, and the one on the North Cascades, filled me with admiration for the EF! people who risked jail and worse in defense of Mother Earth. If, in some future time, someone looks back at this period in American history where we all seem to be looking out for number 1, they will find genuine heroes among us. These heroines and heroes are particularly brave in the face of bad press supplied by the bought-&-paid-for journalists. I have two children who believe in the work of EF! and it is my wish that they will continue that work as they grow older.

—James Hatch

Dear Friends:

The warmest, driest February in a century is past — the end of a winter that never came. Those fine days were a real boon for us gardeners who hadn't kept up with our chores in the fall, but now, when we see the slow-running streams we start to get anxious about the long,

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Sabotage...

Continued from page 23

farmers. Environmentalists objected that the poison is not selective. It would spread into soil and water. Starlings are still being found, 50 kilometers around. There is a risk that those birds will poison other animals.

Trucks later hauled away 12-15 tons of dead birds. The bill for this killing could amount to 500,000 francs (almost \$100,000), coming in part from subsidies of the ministry of agriculture and of the general counselors of Cotes-du-Nord, Finistere, and Morbihan (departments in Brittany). A farmer from Saint-Maudan noted that before the cultivation of corn became common, the problem did not exist. Starlings are attracted by corn. "Offering an open table to the starlings interferes with the natural winter death rate," noted the mayor of Saint-Maudan. "The 'sansonnet' [common name for the Starling]

Conclusion

In every nation there are many citizens who characterize ecoteurs as terrorists. Yet support for sabotage as a tool appears to be more widespread in Europe than it is in the United States. Certainly community-wide actions, the type of action most likely to be immediately successful, are more common in Europe than here. One reason for acceptance of sabotage across the Atlantic is that property is not as universally regarded as sacred in the Old World as in the New. Another is that Europe still has rural communities that have been inhabited by the same families for generations. These people have a deeper attachment to the land where they live than do most US citizens. A further cause may be the fact that, strange though it may seem to Earth First!ers, in some European countries there are fewer legal avenues for influencing policy than there are in the States.

Whatever the reason behind the differing attitudes, the issues most likely to raise the hackles of a community are

much the same in Europe as here. Today in Europe radioactive waste disposal appears most likely to precipitate illegal counter action. Other potent stimuli are uranium mining and reactor siting. The predominance of the nuclear question is not surprising since nuclear issues more clearly than any other pit the central state against local communities and against individual citizens. Spanish ecologist and scholar Jose Allende predicts that sabotage will increase in Europe and even in the United States as long as governments deny people their civil liberties. Add "rights of the Earth" to "civil liberties" for people, and there's the situation in a nutshell.

Mary Davis is an environmental writer and researcher who has recently completed a book on the French nuclear establishment and an ecologist's guidebook to France (soon to be published by R.E. Miles). Research for this article was partly funded by the Research Fund project of the Earth First! Foundation.

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More on Reforming the Forest Service

*Editor's note: In the Brigid 88 edition of Earth First!, Forest economist Randal O'Toole offered an economics approach to reforming the Forest Service. A more detailed exposition of his proposals appears in his book, **Reforming the Forest Service** (available from EF! Books in Tucson for \$18.50 postpaid), which is one of the most important books about the National Forests ever written.*

Like any forceful, radical (in the true sense of the word) proposal, O'Toole's

has been widely criticized from all points of view. As part of a continuing discussion of "reform" of the US Forest Service, we here present critiques of O'Toole's proposal from long-term and knowledgeable Forest Service critics, Howie Wolke and "Skoal Vengeance." Further thoughtful, well-presented essays on this issue (that break new ground and don't simply reiterate previous points) are welcome.

Burn Down the Facade!

Skoal Vengeance

I commend Randal O'Toole ("ROT" as many of us affectionately call him) for instigating educated discussion on the subject of reforming the US Forest Service (Brigid issue). His outline for reform of the agency is well thought out. But I have reservations based on two points: 1) His concept is valid within the doctrine by which the agency now operates, but it is the doctrine which needs to be reformed, not its internal concepts. 2) We cannot continue to view the National Forests as simply a collection of commodities to be financially exploited.

Many of us have fond recollections of the Forest Service (FS) as a rustic, honorable stewardship council, far different from its present-day function: a brothel of land bondage and prostitution. It used to be that the concepts of Forest Service wilderness and public lands in general were beacons of hope that some things existed whose sole purpose was not for merchandising. This is no longer the case. The FS has become nothing more than a land development and contracting agency. These destructive latter-day changes in the agency call for a legislative disassembly and reorganization of the agency.

WEAKNESSES OF THE ROT PROPOSAL: O'Toole is merely advocating internal reform. He wants us to accept the prospect of recreation use fees. To some extent (for developed recreation), this is legitimate. However, I would prefer the slow torture of sitting with agency and industry bureaucrats in a "consensus and trust building" meeting to having to pay a fee for wandering through wilderness. My objection is not based on personal financial considerations. Reducing such excursions — reunions, really — to paid visits obliterates the sanctity of the reunion. That one must pay to experience wilderness implies that it is owned.

Wilderness is not owned. It is not a product. Wilderness is the antithesis of economics. Forcing wilderness to "earn its keep" moves the foundation of ecological solidity into the arena of capitalist wagering. Our only true sense of freedom is the very knowledge that places and experiences exist outside the system of checks and balances, and the inherent corruption of the industrial world. This is not a rejection of capitalism *per se*, but only a recognition of the polarity between western economics and the natural world.

The present-day doctrines of the Forest Service and the mission of its employees are so misshapen that the original context within which the agency was created to operate has been obliterated. Creating "alternative incentives" for them would be counterproductive, for such incentives would merely perpetuate the status quo. Instead, I recommend the following program for radically improving management of our National Forests:

AN ECOLOGICAL ALTERNATIVE: The criteria for serving as a public land manager (I would prefer to call them "conservation interns") should first include a love for the outdoors, and should not include a lust for advancement in a bureaucracy. The existing system of posh urban offices harboring legions of overpaid lieutenants and "straw dog" biologists should be dismantled.

The bureaucracy should be replaced with local conservation offices, one for each major watershed. Their primary purpose would be to manage recreation and rehabilitate devastated land. I know hundreds of people (myself in-

cluded) who would gladly serve the land for four bucks an hour and a cabin in the woods.

I can see ROT throwing up his hands: "Who will pay for this?" Part of the answer is that the taxpayer already subsidizes the FS. By eliminating present timber sale, road-building and grazing programs, the subsidy could be drastically reduced. User fees could in fact be implemented, but only for developments such as modern campgrounds and exclusive uses such as motorized recreation and some outfitting.

Furthermore, a special tax should be levied against the profits of companies utilizing the public domain. This would apply to the use of water, wood, and minerals. Revenues from this Public Resource Consumption Tax should fund a Forest Rehabilitation Program. A Stewardship Interest Program should be enacted, whereby companies, organizations, and interests benefiting from the restoration of forest resource quality (i.e., fisheries, game wildlife, and scenic and recreational qualities) would help finance rehabilitation of forest and range land in exchange for contract rights or special use permits in the future. Contract projects would consist mostly of replanting, soil stabilization and riparian rehab, some trail and campground construction, and obliteration of roads, bridges, and fences.

Timber sales would be small-scale, say a maximum of one million board feet, and conducted only in predetermined areas outside of *de facto* wilderness, old growth groves, and designated wilderness rehab areas. The programmed harvests and regulated cuts would be eliminated. Forest practices would be fashioned primarily to mitigate past damages such as those inflicted from fire suppression. Chainsaws would be outlawed, and any logging would be performed by manual crosscut saw and horse skidding.

All roadless lands would be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, as would some presently developed areas, primarily those not in need of intensive rehabilitation. Emphasis would be placed on joining bisected roadless areas to form "big wilderness"; 60-70% of the National Forest System would be designated Wilderness.

Streamcourse diversions and impoundments would be banned on National Forests, as would mineral leasing and new mining claims. Removal of impoundments and diversions would receive high priority. Livestock would be banned.

The Youth Conservation Corps and the Works Projects Administration could be reinstated to provide a viable work force for many forest restoration programs. A volunteer program could also be mustered, mirroring the one the Forest Service uses today.

The Works Projects force would consist of those collecting unemployment and welfare benefits. Internships through colleges, and juvenile delinquent rehab programs would provide "work with honor" and foster appreciation for the natural environment.

All this may sound utopian, but it would actually be a workable system, and could be promoted as "a return to normalcy." Of course, such an option is not attractive to those who don't want blade set to any vegetation whatsoever, or those who oppose authoritative management of any kind. Some simply dismiss National Forest management problems by advocating Wilderness designation for all National Forest land. But that seems to me to be more of a politically generic position than a solution

to the problem. ROT's forum is one of realism, not simplistic vision.

REFORM VS SUBVERSION: The ROT plan seems to be limited to recreation, but its precedent could cause expansion of market-based management to other National Forest "outputs." For example, one could plot a program for water use fees (superceding existing water "rights") whereby consumers of water are charged for this use on a sliding scale which decreases as water quality declines. The agency thus would have incentive to provide cleaner water to receive higher user revenues. The same type of program could be applied to fisheries. But again, such programs contradict the basic premises that no inherent forest or range attribute should be diminished regardless of effects on federal coffers; and that the foundation of the natural environment in the United States is the public lands, and the bounty therein should be treated as a legacy to be respected, not a product to be marketed.

Deciding whether the successful defense of ecological integrity depends more on altering agency management programs, or on determined resistance to, and subversion of, policies of desec-

ration is a matter of personal opinion. Perhaps both are necessary. But in analysis of the former, it bears remembering that industrial foresters and engineers will be loath to abide the alteration of a system on which they have grown fat.

Moreover, we should not assume that because other sources of income exist for the agency, it will reverse its course and forego the revenues available from liquidating old growth forests and harnessing all forests under the dominion of silvicultural management. The agency has always maintained that logging and recreation are fully compatible.

The Forest Service's public relations myths and the mask of Smokey the Bear have begun to crack, thanks mostly to Earth First!. But the facade must be broken and burned. The question remains as to whether ROT's brand of "reformation" will accomplish that end. Perhaps figurative annihilation would be a more viable course to pursue, whereupon we might raise a framework of dignity from the ashes.

Skoal Vengeance, one of the earliest EF!ers, has focused his efforts on protection of National Forests in the Northwest.

Don't "Marketize" the Priceless!

by Howie Wolke

Before I rake parts of his proposal over the coals, let me say that Randal O'Toole has made an important contribution to efforts to protect the National Forests from their alleged custodial agency, the US Forest Service. The following criticisms are not meant to denigrate the importance of O'Toole's work. To the contrary, although his proposal to reform the Forest Service (FS) has serious flaws, O'Toole is a brilliant forest economist who has correctly pointed out some major economic defects in the way the FS conducts the dastardly business of forest habitat destruction. Overall, I applaud his efforts.

Furthermore, I'm convinced that O'Toole genuinely cares about the current sorry state of forest management in the US, and not simply about economic considerations of that management. I agree with him that, if his proposal to "marketize" all National Forest uses were to be adopted in its entirety, National Forest management would improve; that is, rampant habitat destruction, particularly in the Rockies, would be slowed — but not entirely abated. O'Toole and I agree that almost *any* change in National Forest management would be for the better.

I emphatically agree with O'Toole's proposal to repeal the Knutson-Vandenberg Act and the Brush Disposal Act, two laws which allow the Forest Service to retain a portion of timber sale receipts for various management activities, including reforestation and bureaucratic overhead. These laws, as O'Toole has rightly pointed out, are an incentive for bureaucrats to build their own budgets by promoting logging, and thus to increase their prestige and the likelihood of career advancement within the agency. (These laws allow bureaucrats to increase their budgets even when the timber sale is "below-cost," that is, even when it's an overall money loser.) I also agree with him that the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) should be repealed.

O'Toole's plan to "marketize" the National Forests is the cornerstone of his proposal. It's a worthy idea, too, *but only as it pertains to easily marketable goods and services, and only where management costs justify charging user fees.* Specifically, activities such as timber management, oil leasing (if it is to be allowed in National Forests, which it should not be), and developed recreation should pay their own way. Marketizing these programs would mean that they would be funded solely out of the receipts that these activities provide. O'Toole's proposal would thus eliminate *all* Congressional funding for roads and timber sales. I support that!

To illustrate his assertion that marketizing will result in better forest man-

agement, O'Toole points out that in all regions of the country except the deep South and the Pacific Northwest, dollar recreational values exceed dollar timber values; thus the natural bureaucratic tendency to build budgets will mean that except in those two regions, recreation will finally be emphasized as much as or more than timber.

Obviously, however, this bodes ill for those two parts of the country. Although O'Toole would attempt to rectify this problem simply by protecting all remaining old growth, biologists in the Pacific Northwest know that in order to protect complete wilderness ecosystems, much more than the remaining scattered islands of old growth must be protected. Remaining roadless lands, old growth or not, and some roaded logged-over areas that can be restored to a wild or semi-wild condition must be protected, too, in all regions. But in the Northwest, this would be impossible under the market approach, since timber dollar values generally exceed all other dollar values.

Moreover, even if the market approach could be utilized to protect roadless areas and other important habitats in *all* regions of the country, there is no guarantee that such would remain the case in the future. Economies change. Nobody can accurately predict future timber price trends. Perhaps another oil embargo will drive gasoline prices up and correspondingly reduce recreation use levels, thus reducing the dollar values of recreation relative to timber. And perhaps an increase in oil prices would make oil exploration the most profitable use of some forests. This



What happens when you let the U.S. Forest Service loose in a pristine wilderness?

could spell disaster for some of our most important unprotected wildlands in places such as Montana's Rocky Mountain Front and Wyoming's Bridger-Teton National Forest. There are, of course, many other possible scenarios which might — in unforeseen ways — change the relative economic values of timber (and other commodity uses) and recreation. Total marketization means that the market will rule, and in a world of complex and erratic economies, today's healthy habitat might be tomorrow's clearcut.

Marketization, then, can be an important part of an overall program to overhaul the National Forest System, but only if utilized with restraint, and only in combination with protective measures.

Unfortunately, O'Toole, the economist, seems to think that you can put a dollar value on everything. His proposal to charge money for non-consumptive uses requiring little management, such as wilderness hiking or cross country skiing, will meet resistance from those who think that the high impact, not the low impact users should pay for their experience. After all, logging and motorized recreation cost large sums of money to manage. In personal communication, O'Toole has countered this criticism by explaining that wildland users would pay for the *experience*, not for the management. But if we must pay \$3 per day to experience wilderness, how much is birdwatching worth? Or clean water? Should we ultimately expect to pay for the right to breathe unpolluted air, too? The problem here, of course, is that the market can never successfully address the intrinsic rights and values of the most basic necessities. The value of wilderness and healthy habitat go far beyond what the average recreationist might be willing to pay for his or her experience.

Furthermore, while user fees for all recreation users might incline the Forest Service to more equitably consider various forest uses (instead of placing overwhelming emphasis on timber, as it does today), this "solution" will also further propagate two dangerous agency tendencies. First, since a large percentage of National Forest wilderness users are primarily interested in "spectacular" alpine and subalpine terrain, marketization will provide little new incentive to protect densely forested canyons, semi-arid woodlands, gently rolling timbered country, low elevation big game winter ranges, and other habitats that aren't "scenic" in the classic sense. Yet these are precisely the kinds of habitats that we need to protect, far more than the popular alpine areas. Second, O'Toole's proposal will encourage both the Forest Service and the public to continue to view designated and *de facto* wilderness solely in terms of recreation, not as refuges for ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity, and certainly not as places where evolution can continue relatively unimpeded by humankind's actions. Until we can educate Americans, including bureaucrats, to accept a more enlightened biocentric approach, the most

we can hope for is a few relatively minor on-the-ground reforms. That's better than nothing, yes; but many roadless lands — including the most biologically diverse — will continue to be trashed, and a long-term program for wilderness and wilderness restoration (and other kinds of habitat restoration, too) will continue to be a pipedream.

O'Toole's proposal for "wilderness trusts" runs a poor second to outright preservation of all *de facto* wilderness. Expecting designated Wilderness users to buy the development rights (through user fees) to *de facto* wilderness, will result — one way or another — in a bidding war with various kinds of developers. That's a war which, for obvious reasons, I prefer to avoid.

Nonetheless, O'Toole's analysis of the Forest Service problem is solid, as far as it goes. If we eliminate bad incentives and marketize high impact programs such as logging and developed recreation, then the Forest Service desire to sell timber (often in the form of below-cost sales) to the constant detriment of other forest "resources" will diminish. But the Freddie problem, unfortunately, goes far beyond bad incentives.

O'Toole seems to think that Forest Service decision-makers are fine people who are responding to bad incentives as anyone would. He states that we should "... try to imagine Forest Service officials not as 'freddies' who just want to kill trees, but as ordinary people like you and me." Later, he adds, "Forest Service people are simply ordinary people responding to incentives built into the system." But elsewhere in his writings and in his talks, O'Toole essentially admits the contrary. He refers to a process of "natural selection" within the agency. That process is one in which those bureaucrats most successful at building budgets and meeting quotas (for timber, road miles, AUMs, etc.), and who most successfully demonstrate an overall dedication to the agency's sick version of multiple use, are promoted. On the other hand, those who aren't good "team players" (an agency term), remain at the low levels in lower paid, non-decision-making positions. I've referred to the same process as a "filtration system" which prevents those agency employees with an overriding land ethic from advancing. In other words, in the bureaucratic sewage lagoon, shit floats, right to the top.

I am reminded of the Forest Service District Ranger in Nevada who, in order to diffuse sentiment for a Great Basin National Park, ordered a seasonal employee to chainsaw down a Bristlecone Pine then thought to be the oldest living organism on Earth. I'm reminded of countless instances in which individual forest rangers and supervisors have attempted to elude public scrutiny, lied to wildland advocates, and have gone far beyond the call of duty to promote logging, new resorts, dirtbike races, oil exploration, and other land abuses. Certainly, there are "ordinary," even exceptional people within the Forest Service, especially at lower levels. But due to the sewage lagoon effect, most decision-makers are genuinely evil insofar as their *actions* are concerned. Moreover, it is my experience that many of these yahoos *believe* in development — in taming the wilderness, in particular — with almost a religious fervor. I've even heard some "true-believer types" select portions of the Bible or the Book of Mormon in a misguided effort to justify their actions.

As an alternative approach, I agree that we must repeal the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, the Brush Disposal Act, the National Forest Management Act, and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. We must strengthen the Endangered Species Act. Protect all remaining old growth timber stands. Marketize timbering and developed recreation, and eliminate all Congressional funding for these activities.

But here I depart from O'Toole: We must place *severe constraints* on National Forest logging. Instead of marketizing the wilderness experience and creating "Trusts" which *might* succeed in protecting *de facto* wilderness, let's simply ban clearcutting and new road-building. Reduce by law the annual al-

lowable "harvest" on each Forest by 90%, and immediately fire all FS employees from the district level on up. To insure against any future administrators finding ways to elude the 90% law, we could institute a system of "good forestry credits." Each credit would equal a unit of land (as a percentage of each Forest's commercial timber base) that was actually covered with mature trees. Administration budgets would be proportional to good forestry credits. Therefore, rangers could build their budgets, increase their prestige within the agency, and better their careers by exercising restraint and by practicing good forestry. Over-cutting — in particular, clearcutting — would be contrary to the interests of individual Fred-dies.

Even with this incentive, though, we still need a law that simply prohibits all further encroachment into remaining roadless areas. Beyond that, a truly visionary program would incorporate a goal of restoring at least 40 million acres of roaded and developed National Forest lands to a Wilderness condition. That would ultimately result in a National Forest System of two-thirds Wilderness, and one-third non-Wilderness. Contrary to the O'Toole approach, then, Wilderness, Wilderness restoration, Wilderness management, and strengthened Endangered Species programs would be funded by Congress simply because such programs benefit

the planet. You cannot put a dollar value (and Randal O'Toole knows this) on the perpetuation of life and natural diversity on Earth.

In summary, the proposal I've outlined admittedly includes some lofty goals. Like the O'Toole proposal to marketize *all* forest uses, this proposal will require drastic legislative surgery. Indeed, no proposal to radically improve the Forest Service will be possible without an increased level of public revulsion and opposition (including civil disobedience and monkeywrenching) to institutionalized ecocide. Parts of the O'Toole proposal are both pragmatic and visionary. But let's not attempt to marketize the priceless; and any reform or overhaul proposal must minimally include provisions to protect *all* remaining roadless country (and then some). Finally, any long-range program to transform the Forest Service must somehow incorporate a deeper, more biocentric acceptance of natural systems; or improvements will be minor, short-lived, and subject to the fluctuations of a volatile and unpredictable economy.

Howie Wolke is an EF! founder and a long-time critic of the Forest Service, who is now nearing completion of a book, Wilderness on the Rocks, which will discuss at length the shortcomings of the Wilderness preservation movement in America.

O'Toole Responds

by Randal O'Toole

Howie Wolke and I agree on most of the changes that need to be made in the US Forest Service. Our disagreements are due to a fundamental difference in viewpoint. I am looking at the Forest Service as it is and asking, "How can it be fixed?" Like Robert Kennedy, Wolke is dreaming of an ideal Forest Service and asking, "Why isn't it that way?" Much as I admire his philosophy, I have to conclude that my view will protect more National Forest lands from destructive development.

Wolke makes a number of valid objections to the market solutions to National Forest problems. Contrary to his assertion that "O'Toole thinks that you can put a dollar value on everything," I agree that markets aren't perfect. What Wolke doesn't say is that the political system is even less perfect than the market. Politics, not the market, gave us below-cost timber sales in the Tongass, road construction in numerous Rocky Mountain roadless areas, and clearcutting in Grizzly Bear habitat — not to mention nuclear power, Tellico and Glen Canyon Dams, and the Central Utah and Central Arizona Projects.

Wolke criticizes my proposal, for example, because it "bodes ill" for National Forests in the deep South and Pacific Northwest, the only parts of the National Forest System where commodity values exceed recreation values. But the National Forest picture today in these two regions is not rosy. Only the Endangered Species Act prevents the Forest Service from liquidating Northwest old growth and thoroughly clearcutting Southern forests. In contrast to this present situation, my proposal would protect wildlands and wildlife in these two regions with four important safeguards, in addition to the Endangered Species Act.

First, every Northwest and Southern National Forest that I have examined sells at least 20% of its timber below-cost. My proposal would end these below-cost sales.

Second, my proposal would give Southern and Northwest wilderness trusts collective incomes of \$15 to \$20 million per year that they could use to buy development rights on critical habitat or important ecosystems. The wilderness trusts would be managed by boards of trustees who can choose the ecosystems that they think are most important for genetic diversity when purchasing development rights.

Third, Southern and Northwest National Forests could collectively have recreation incomes in excess of \$200 million per year. Under my proposal, the

Forests would get 40% of that as a part of their budgets, which is an average of about \$2 million per Forest — about double the current recreation budgets for most Forests. Forest supervisors will improve their management practices rather than lose a perpetual annual budget of \$2 million or more per year.

Fourth, [because timber sales in other regions are generally uneconomical and thus will be stopped] my proposal will resolve most of the environmental conflicts in the rest of the National Forests. This will allow environmentalists to concentrate their energies on protecting Northwest and Southern Forests, rather than the current situation where they often sacrifice these Forests to save wildlands in the Rockies and elsewhere.

I agree that Wolke's proposal to outlaw clearcutting and new road construction in the National Forests would, if it could be passed, save more roadless areas than my proposal. I could enthusiastically support this proposal if we had an unlimited amount of time to change people's consciousness. But roadless areas are going fast. These are not just roadless areas in the Northwest but areas in Alaska, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and other states where the Forest Service is losing millions of tax dollars to destroy wildlands — and doing it with the enthusiastic support of the politicians.

Wolke's legislative proposal, which would be opposed by nearly all National Forest interests, can't be passed in time to save the National Forests. My proposal could gain the support of counties, large landowning timber companies, fiscal conservatives in Congress, and many others who traditionally oppose environmental proposals. With strong support from environmental interests, a proposal like mine could be passed in the next five years.

Wolke worries that the economics which today would support wilderness over timber in most National Forests will change in the future. But if recreation ever becomes less valuable than timber on most National Forests — and all indications are that this will not happen in the foreseeable future — political support for wilderness will also evaporate. These are problems that future citizens must solve. The problem we face is how to protect those roadless areas that remain today. Unquestionably, the market will protect more than politics.

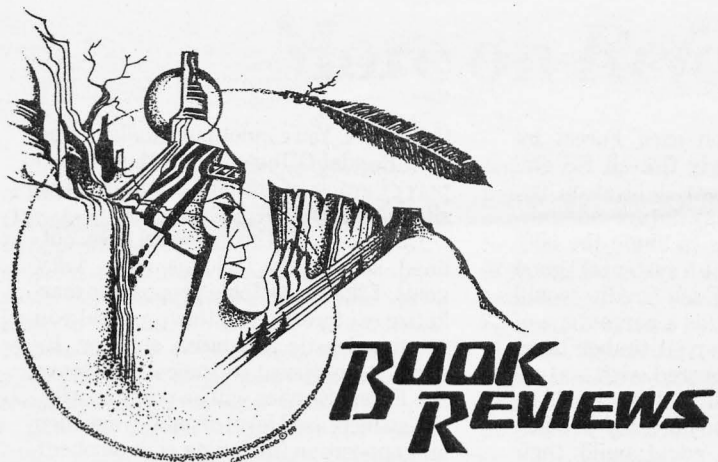
Finally, Wolke objects to charging user fees for "low impact" or "non-consumptive" uses. Again, Wolke is dreaming of an ideal world and I am looking

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CLEAR-CUT
response!



Carol
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1985



THE BEST OF BACK-PACKING BOOKS: PART I The Work of Jim Harrison

The question posed to me: would the books of Jim Harrison be appropriate for readers certain environmental journals? I am a consumer of all kinds of natural history writing including most of the authors whose books are sold by the EF! Bookstore. Among those writers I am particularly drawn to are Ed Abbey, Barry Lopez, Peter Matthiessen, and Farley Mowat — and others not listed — for a variety of reasons I've never quite analyzed. These are writers who roam the wide and real world with curiosity, who resist roosting in the literary canyons of New York or upon the islets of academia, and who, in the bulk of their writing, are trying to produce works which are durable and valuable.

Sometimes these thinkers and artists are called "nature" writers. In my opinion, Jim Harrison is among the deepest of "nature" writers, though of course he is not a "nature" writer at all. For those of you who have yet to sample his work, you have a treat waiting.

Lest this column appear less literary discussion than advice from a junkie about where to score some hot stuff, I'll mention that the books I carry on backpack trips are of a special sort. The type of book I have in mind here is one I would pack for 11 days on a solo walk from the mouth of the Gila River across the bajadas and sierras back to Organ Pipe during the desert winter. There are other categories of outdoor reading: outhouse journalism, leisurely reads on the fire lookout, Grizzly country where you don't have the luxury of reading at all. But on my solitary winter hikes I camp in a desert wash after a 20 mile day and read into the long night by the light of a tiny ironwood fire. Since you must lug the book 200 miles on my back, I select for specific density. On eight of these long hikes, I have carried only two hardbound books with me across the playas. One was a 19th century story about a whale; the other was a book by Harrison. I offer this by way of recommendation.

In 1978, Jim Harrison wrote a dense novella called "Legends of the Fall." In this epic portrait of the fate of one Montana family, Harrison began to chart the dark topography of the exploration, taming and closure of the American frontier. Harrison tends not to repeat himself. Nevertheless, in *Dalva*, his latest novel, Harrison returns to some of these themes — themes to which I am personally attracted and which I believe lie close to the heart of any raised fist against tyranny, in defense of Earth or anything else.

But Harrison is no more a polemicist than a nature writer and the rich textures of *Dalva* are brush strokes in a compelling and well-told story. The main voice in this story is that of Dalva, now a 45 year old woman living in Santa Monica, a voice so apparently effortless and feminine that reviewers find it surprising coming from a so-called macho writer. Others, having first read Harrison when he was a starving poet, noting the "The Theory and Practice of Rivers," don't share that surprise.

Haunting the Nebraska landscape and four generations of Dalva's family is the great-grandfather, John Wesley Northridge, whose story is told through his journals:

May 3, 1865

To see the countryside it is better to be on foot. Marching is good training for this, if for nothing else to a civilized man: in fact, absolutely nothing else. To march is to bear the Mark of the Beast. In Andersonville I did not march but starved, but then my time was mercifully short compared to others, and

so I spent, was ordered to spend, my time burying the less fortunate than I with camphor in my nose to temper the stench of the dead. The depth of their graves depended on my waning energies. I must add that I much preferred burying the dead to writing letters for the dying — so arduous to make the final genuflection to the beloved for someone else. "My dearest Martha, My sight grows dim now and my hands that once held you strongly to my breast cannot bear the weight of a pen. . . ."

A man who writes a hundred or so such letters finds himself well shut of Heaven and Hell. This horror has returned me close to the Earth and I would not trade a fragrant thistle along this road to the North for a warehouse of Bibles. Before I made my trade with the Devil which I cannot admit yet to paper I was bound for the Plains as a Missionary and Botanist to help the native population, the Indians, to make the inevitable transition from warriors to tillers of the soil, an occupation toward which I am advised they have no predisposition. I shall hide the preacher and show them how to feed themselves without buffalo. I was a captive of war and they are captive of the Void that befalls a conquered people, their conqueror having emerged from Bedlam to slay millions in this Civil War. And so released by Victory I chose to avoid the stink of trains, the freight of living and dead, and walk north into summer, to give what knowledge I may to these Sioux Indians. (p.114-115)

Through Dalva's life and family history, diverse voices chronicle over a century of dramatic and often violent change in the Heartland. Northridge walks north out of the Civil War into Lakota country. Like other Harrison characters, violence or war may have coarsened or sensitized him but he is nonetheless changed forever and is left strangely open. Having seen the worst and much of the best of the white world, he turns elsewhere. Northridge tries to aid the Sioux in the shadow of Crazy Horse, Custer and the Ghost Dance. There is a literary link up with "Legends of the Fall." This latest diaristic novel works so well for me; I await the next installment with anticipation.

Finally, I return to the relevance of Jim Harrison as a "nature" writer. It beats me. These are big books and I read them less than I let them sweep me away. I never quite know where I'll end up though I have never been disappointed. That anthropomorphic yet sometimes tangible quality we call soul enters here. At the last annual meeting of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee, I closed the evening at a bar with the only non-Anglo member of that committee. We were talking of saving the bear and changing the world. A number of drinks were involved. We decided perhaps we only leave our "art" behind. That quality and generosity of spirit is why I recommend carrying the books of Jim Harrison on long backpack trips.

—Doug Peacock, Cortaro, AZ;
Polebridge, MT.

PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL NEWSLETTER; 1301 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, DC 20004.

The Public Lands Council (PLC) newsletter, which represents welfare ranchers in the 13 Western states, illustrates why wresting power from ranchers is so hard: These guys are organized! They put lots of time and money into making public agencies feel the heat whenever they propose something ranchers don't like.

In the February issue, the PLC gloats over some major battles they won in 1987: *Grazing fee increases were defeated in Congress.

*The grazing fee lawsuit brought by mainline environmentalists was defeated in court.

*The EPA's attempt to limit use of dangerous pesticides, like 2,4-D (coming soon to a watershed near you), was stalled.

*The US Fish and Wildlife Service shelved their Gray Wolf recovery program.

PLC's agenda for the coming year includes blocking Wilderness and Wilderness water rights. They even intend to oppose funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. (The LWCF pays for new or expanded federal, state and county parks.) The PLC is a group to watch.

Reviewed by *Bison bison*.

METHODS FOR EVALUATING RIPARIAN HABITATS WITH APPLICATIONS TO MANAGEMENT; 1987; US Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, 324 25th St, Ogden, UT 84401.

Restoring riparian habitats is more complicated than restoring uplands. This is due to erosion, deposition, and periodic flooding, and because woody and aquatic species adapted to riparian sites are not commercially available.

Although the section on riparian restoration is relatively short, this report is packed with useful information. The Forest Service recommends restoration by natural recovery, unless no native plant communities remain. If you do introduce new species to the site, use only species native to the area. To select plants for revegetation, use the tables listing the rooting characteristics, salinity tolerance, growth rates, and flooding tolerance, to determine which native riparian plants are best suited to your micro-site conditions.

Topsailing and willow transplants are two effective methods of treating riparian sites, according to the authors. Topsailing means spreading a thin layer of topsoil over the site and then planting it. Detailed instructions on growing willows for transplant stock are given, since willows can be used in many riparian habitats to stabilize streambeds and banks.

Reviewed by *Julia Fonseca*.

INCIDENT AT HAWK'S HILL; Allan Eckert; 173pp; 1971; Little Brown and Co, Boston and Toronto, and in paperback by Bantam, New York; 1987.

Parents and teachers who read aloud to their children, and wish to initiate and develop Earth-centered thinking, are hard pressed to locate youth novels which aren't hopelessly anthropocentric.

Incident at Hawk's Hill is a rare find. With impressive insight, author Allan Eckert presents life and losses from a Badger's viewpoint, gets inside the mind of a 6-year-old who relates well to all living things save humans, and loads his work with character tensions that enthrall the child listener: badger/trapper, father/son, predator/prey.

The setting is the wild prairie north of Winnipeg on a homestead known as Hawk's Hill in 1870. The story, fictionalized from a true account, oversimplified, is this: Ben is a slight lad who observes with understanding the habits of the creatures of his area, but is withdrawn around two-leggeds. He doesn't utter his first words until a quarter of the book has passed, but has trained himself to mimic animal sounds so well, and is so gentle and patient, that creatures allow his company. He wanders off and weathers a storm in the hole of a Badger who has lost a litter and has barely survived multiple encounters with a scum-bag trapper whom Ben also knows and loathes. Since things were unsteady at home with dad, Ben and Badger adopt each other and spend most of the summer below ground, wary of searchers who occasionally come close. With astute detail, the author describes the boy sharing Badger meals and acquiring Badger mannerisms in a believable way that allows the reader to understand Ben's comfort in Badger company while still being torn and sometimes weeping for home and family.

This novel is tightly written, and branches of the plot move unerringly toward the fitting, non-happy ending. This is no Disney-fied tale with animals possessing human characteristics and values (although Disney trashed the novel in this way for an after-school movie, "The Boy Who Loved Badgers"). Independent reading for the 12 and up group but comprehensible for the 8- to

12-year old listener, the book has been re-released in paperback.

In living language this book reveals real world events: The irresistible urge of a baited steel-jaw trap and the pain and terror that follows, predatory actions on the prairie, and the unlikely but believable interdependent struggle for survival by Badger and boy.

Reviewed by *John Patterson*.

A WILDERNESS ORIGINAL: The Life of Bob Marshall; James Glover; 1986; The Mountaineers, Seattle; 275 pp; \$19.50 from EF! Books.

Given the subject of his book, author James Glover could scarcely have failed to write a book well worth reading; for he has written the first complete account of the life of one of the most important leaders in the history of the US conservation movement, Bob Marshall. Glover's biography of Marshall, like most biographies, includes superfluous details; but remains a fascinating story of one the two finest prominent foresters ever to work for the Forest Service (the other being Aldo Leopold).

Glover describes the many attributes and accomplishments of Marshall which set him apart from the seething multitudes. Marshall was a legendary hiker. He and his brother and their guide were the first persons to climb all of the Adirondacks' 40 plus peaks exceeding 4000 feet in elevation. Marshall frequently hiked 30-40 miles a day when granted leave from work. Despite being raised in a wealthy family, Marshall became a principled socialist, who donated 50% of the proceeds from sales of his classic *Arctic Village* to the residents of that village. He wrote some of the most important essays on behalf of wilderness preservation ever published. With a surprising degree of success, he promoted the concept of Wilderness in the Forest Service. He co-founded The Wilderness Society. He was a legendary cook, about whose specialty it was once said: "The eggs were like golf balls. When I tried to cut one it bounced off into the brush." (p.55)

Ironically, though Marshall well deserves his reputation as one of the heroes of environmentalism, his approach to wilderness preservation efforts was moderate in comparison to efforts of present-day radical environmentalists. Not only did Marshall generally employ anthropocentric arguments in his pleas for preservation — often citing the spiritual and recreational values of wilderness — he also touted the greatness of Gifford Pinchot, John Muir's arch rival of decades past. One of the choice quotes among the many fine ones that Glover chose from Marshall's writings hints at both his respect for Pinchot and his weakness for women fair to look upon: "I am all for Pinchot now, and shall certainly support him on the basis of his forestry and his niece." (p.141)

In describing Marshall's role as a self-professed liberal, humanitarian, and socialist and his support for Pinchot and mainstream conservation efforts, Glover's book may have a lesson for eco-radicals. That lesson might be that we ought to think carefully before denouncing so-called humanitarians and moderates. One might reasonably fear that if Marshall were alive today, some radicals would lump him with the anthropocentrists and summarily consign him to the dung heap. Even as Michael Cohen's biography of John Muir, *The Pathless Way*, reveals the extent to which radicals err when they compromise (Muir's few big mistakes were his compromises), Glover's biography of Marshall reveals the extent to which radicals err if they reject unthinkingly all efforts of moderates. From reading these two fine biographies, we who call ourselves radical environmentalists could reasonably conclude that we ought not compromise, but neither should we put ourselves at enmity with those who share our basic aims yet who do compromise.

Here are a few examples of where we might apply such lessons: We should not chastise Howie Wolke for only advocating a 90% reduction in timber cutting on the National Forests — as opposed to a more ecologically sound and simple 100% elimination of commercial timber harvesting on National Forests. We should not scorn Leon Czolgosz for daring to suggest to EF!ers that they merely ask for a 500,000-acre Great Basin National Park. We should not deride Dave Foreman for endorsing an Arizona Wilderness proposal

encompassing a mere 19 million acres — in a state that boasts over 75 million acres of lands sparsely peopled. We should not lambast Randall Restless for focusing attention on shutting down Fishing Bridge and Grant Village developments in Yellowstone National Park — rather than focusing on the need for closure of all developments within the Park. Likewise, moderate though he now seems, we should not doubt the historical greatness of Robert Marshall for merely advocating protection of a portion of remaining roadless areas in the US — instead of fighting for protection of all roadless areas and restoration of most roaded areas. Let us embrace the efforts of these environmental leaders, yet take stronger positions ourselves. As is evident from Glover's worthy biography, Bob Marshall was a radical in his day who can still inspire us to do just that — to push the conservation cause in directions deeper and more radical.

Reviewed by Bushjuan.

MINDING THE EARTH: Thinly Disguised Essays on Human Ecology; Joseph Meeker; 1988; 110pp; \$8.95; Latham Foundation, Clement & Schiller Sts, Alameda, CA 94501

Joseph Meeker's *Minding the Earth* is one of the finer collections of ecologically-oriented essays to appear in recent years. Meeker is a human ecologist and wildlife ecologist who is also the author of other highly regarded books, including *The Comedy of Survival*. As a human ecologist, Meeker explores the place of human beings in nature. His insightful writings — which in different ways will remind some readers of the writings of Aldo Leopold, Lewis Thomas, or Wendell Berry — offer many subtle hints for persons trying to become more mindful of nature.

One such hint concerns our morning readings. Meeker says that all people conduct some sort of reading each morning. Hunter-gatherers read cloud patterns, wind direction, barometric pressure, and availability of food. Wall Street brokers, in contrast, read the Dow Jones Industrial Average, gold prices, prime lending rates and other such statistical constructs. Meeker brings home a seemingly obvious but seldom remembered point:

...A morning that begins with numbers, words, or machines is likely to run into a day filled with the same things. When a scanning of sky, trees, and birds begins the day, it could still turn out to be dominated by words and machines, but at least there would be a natural perspective to provide the larger context. . . . It is worthwhile to pause for a moment and to reflect upon the character of the Morning Reading pursued by each of us. If a typical morning includes nothing but human acts and artifacts, then most of the Earth is being left out. Not everyone has the luxury of the hunter's wilderness landscape to ponder, but birds on a phone pole can also provide meaningful morning messages. . . . A good day in the life of a living system begins with recognition and affirmation of life. (p.3)

Meeker takes a different slant from most deep ecologists in his brief but telling critique of humanism. Referring to Pico's classic *Oration on the Dignity of Man* (1486) — one of the documents which most inspired the Renaissance and modern humanism — Meeker suggests that we consider the experiment with humanism a success. Pico's pleas for the recognition of the dignity and inherent liberty of humans are sound ideas. However, they tell only a small part of the story. Yes, humans are unique, but no more so than Earth's 10-50 million other species:

Pico's vision of human dignity has been fulfilled by generations of self-absorbed people like Pico, but only at

the cost of lost dignity and freedom for powerless people and for the other creatures and processes of the Earth. Those are the wrong prices to pay. Let us declare the 500 year experiment with modern humanism a success, but let us also declare it ended. The next step can be an affirmation that every form of life is endowed with freedom and dignity, and that the highest power rests in those who fulfill themselves without denying fulfillment to others, human or otherwise. (p.38)

There is much more in this book worthy of retelling — in particular his discussion of purging from our speech life-diminishing words (such as 'resource' in its modern, corrupted usage), of the dangers of digital watches, of the need for a renewal of the tradition of days of rogation (during which we would embrace a temporary "suspension of normalcy," and cultivate an appreciation of the *rogue* in all of us), and of the utility of uselessness (from a human perspective) such as exhibited by the lovely but non-transplantable trillium flowers. However, it is better that readers read his own telling. It is also better to finish this review with Meeker's own words. In discussing four aspects of "minding the Earth" — thinking, remembering, caring, and obeying — Meeker says of the second: "Remembering probes the past in search of guidance from ancient stories, evolutionary history, and the many natural and cultural genealogies that make time meaningful, and manners mindful." Likewise, probing Meeker's essays will make the reader's manners more mindful.

Reviewed by Australopithecus.

O'Toole...

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at how the Forest Service actually works. F'S managers respond to budgetary incentives. Current incentives reward managers for selling timber below cost, so lots of timber is sold below cost. Only if we reward managers for wildlife habitat, wilderness experiences, clean water, and scenic beauty, as recreation fees would do, will the F'S willingly provide these things.

The carrot works better than the stick. You can insist that wilderness be free and then try to politically bludgeon the FS into protecting wilderness, but experience shows that this doesn't work well. Or, you can be willing to pay for wilderness and other forest recreation — and readers of *Earth First!* are obviously willing to pay or they wouldn't spend their time and energy trying to protect wilderness — and know that the fees you pay will give Forest managers an incentive to protect more wildlands.

Like Wolke, I dream of a world where a deeper, more biocentric acceptance of natural systems plays an important role in everyone's lives. But until we create such a world, we must accept that dollars play the dominant role for today's forest managers and politicians who make decisions about the National Forests. *Reforming the Forest Service* shows we can win the dollar game on most National Forests. Shouldn't we try?

Randal O'Toole is a forest economist with the Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants.

HOWIE WOLKE REPLIES:

As I've already stated, I have no problem with parts of the O'Toole plan as an interim way to improve National Forest management. Rather than engaging in further debate with O'Toole, I'll simply let the reader ponder our contrasting proposals. I do, however, wish to clarify one point. O'Toole says that my "idealistic" proposal is unrealistic for the immediate future, and would do little to halt imminent destructive acts in the National Forests. That is precisely why I advocate civil disobedience, monkeywrenching, and various other tactics — legal and not — to subvert the annual multi-million acre juggernaut of Forest Service-sponsored wilderness destruction.

Letters . . .

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hot summer to come.

If you're attentive to the natural world, the shortage of moisture must concern you. Perhaps you've had concerns too about the Siskiyou Regional Education Project, wondering how we would resolve our financial crisis. We reached the bottom of our well with *Journal 32*.

Without funding we cannot continue to publish *Siskiyou Journal*, or produce the Bioregional Report, or sponsor the bioregional conference. The board of directors has reluctantly decided to suspend activities until new resources are found.

This is not an appeal for money. But whatever future the Siskiyou Project will have depends on your response to this letter. If you have time, energy or ideas that could continue any of our activities, please call Pedro Tama (503) 592-3693, or write us at PO Box 741, Ashland, OR 97520.

—Serena St. Clair, Pedro Tama, Susan Brock, Howard LaMere, Bill Kettler

Dear Friends,

Recently, the Sahabat Alam (Friends of the Earth) Malaysia newspaper has been facing severe financial problems due to the shortage of paid subscribers. We therefore may have no choice but to stop publishing.

We are writing to you to ask if you can help save SUARA SAM by taking a subscription. The rate is US \$30 airmail and US \$25 seairmail per annum. Due to the expensive bank commission levy on overseas cheques, please send all payment by cash and register it.

If fellow environmental groups, especially those between the 1st and 3rd worlds, do not help each other, who will? Your international support is important since environmental awareness and support in Malaysia within the general public is at an embryonic stage.

—David Heah, Sahabat Alam Malaysia, 43, Salween Road, 10050 Penang, MALAYSIA

Friends,

We live on a 100 acre farm as caretakers. The farm belonged to naturalist writers Henry Beston and Elizabeth Coatsworth. Family members who inherited it want to protect the house and land. I keep thinking of an Earth First! sanctuary system. Audubon has them; why not us? Earth First!ers living on private land could create a system of EF! sanctuaries. I'm trying to gather ideas for such a system. Mine include:

- 1) Protection of existing plants and animals, soil and water.
- 2) Welcoming "problem" animals from relocation programs; creating a "safe house" for animals liberated from laboratories, zoos, or unhealthy private situations; rehabilitation of injured animals.
- 3) If proper habitat, replenishing rare and endangered plants; reintroducing natives; growing heirloom and antique species (from Seed Savers Exchange or similar programs).
- 4) Active planting to enhance habitat for birds, small animals, etc.

We could tie into many groups with this, but should we pursue it as an Earth First! activity? Parts of it seem right for EF! (and for strengthening ties with Animal Liberationists; are there plant liberation groups?). Let's all declare our home grounds to be EF! sanctuaries! Tell me what you think.

—Gary Lawless, Chimney Farm, RR1 Box 228, Nobleboro, ME 04555

Dear Earth First!

Enclosed find a check for \$10 from a grateful subscriber. In a time of unemployment, you gave me a subscription for the paltry sum of \$5. In the 3 months during which I was "desperately seeking employment," this action was the only indication I had from any organization or individual that being moneyless was not a crime. I sadly watched my Greenpeace membership expire, and was unable to prevent it. During freezing evenings, however, I was able to peruse my *Earth First! Journal* while huddling beneath two sleeping bags.

I discovered in those 3 months that if one does not have slips of green paper with presidents' faces on them, one does not rate heat, food, or civility. At least I rated an *Earth First!* subscription.

Alas! My newly-found job is but temporary, so (after purchasing the trinkets and snake oil I've long been coveting), I enclose only the balance of my subscription price, and am hoarding the rest of my earnings to see me through the next period of desperation. If, however, I ever see a steady influx of dead presidents' faces, you will be one of the first to share in my good fortune.

—Joanne Cockerill

Ned Ludd...

Continued from page 34

book **ECODEFENSE**. All ecodefenders should read it carefully. This strategy of monkeywrenching will be further elaborated by Dave Foreman in an upcoming essay.

Monkeywrenching is strategic in that it is a further refinement of guerrilla or irregular warfare. It does not seek to reform the system (the system is not reformable) or to confront it directly (the system is too powerful to confront directly), but rather to trip it, thwart it, slow it, obstruct it, make it fall on its face. The strategy of monkeywrenching is like the approach of judo or other eastern martial arts — to use the superior power of the opponent against himself.

An example of this would be numerous, decentralized, uncoordinated, continuing, tactical monkeywrenching operations against heavy equipment used in logging operations on the National Forests. Millions of dollars worth of damage from Florida to Alaska would be done. Insurance companies would pay off the losses to the companies owning the equipment. But then the insurance companies would either raise their rates or refuse to insure equipment being used in controversial logging operations. This would make it uneconomic for such companies to work on such projects.

Similarly, if ecodefenders from Maine to California began to systematically destroy new roads entering Forest Service roadless areas — again, on an entirely decentralized, tactical basis — the Forest Service road budget would climb to the point where they could not both build new roads in roadless country and maintain their existing infrastructure of Forest roads.

Other approaches along these lines could be used against welfare ranching on the public lands, construction of new powerlines, ORV events, etc. A key element in all of this is that such tactical actions be decentralized, widespread, individual — so that such a network cannot be infiltrated by cops, informers, or agents provocateurs. In total, they become strategic and their effectiveness is much greater than their combined individual effectiveness.

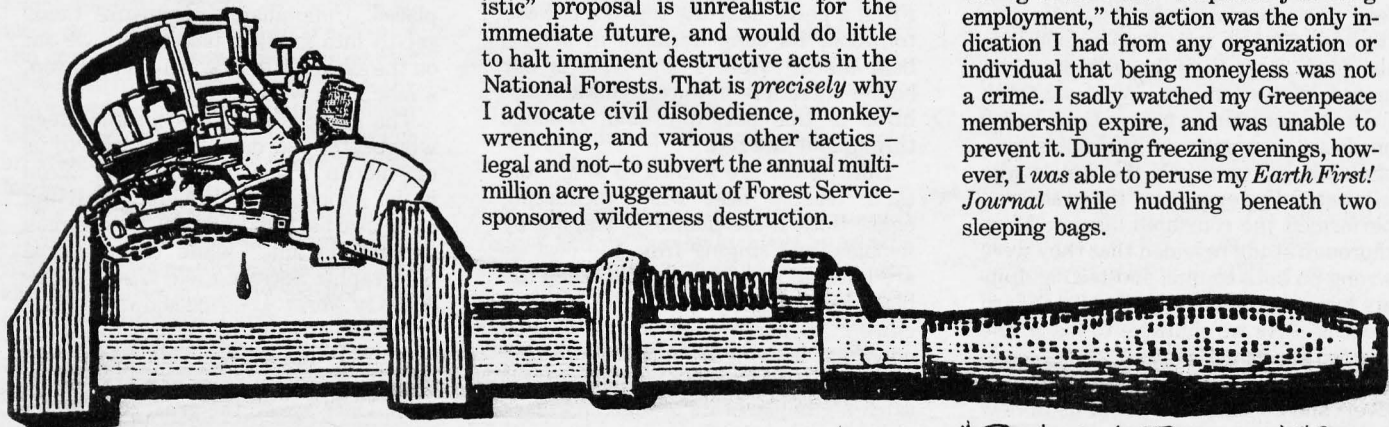
—Ned Ludd

Dear Ned Ludd,

A few thoughts on Public Lands grazing strategy. Every BLM grazing district has several large ranches on the edge of bankruptcy, despite recent high beef prices. These ranches can be determined by speaking discretely with the BLM, real estate agencies, or by examining county tax delinquency records. These ranches almost certainly are destroying riparian areas, wildlife winter range, and/or recreational resources. The public should be made aware of the destruction and the ranch should be mentioned by name and linked with the deteriorated condition. Try letters to the editor, TV reports, or tours for newspaper reporters.

The object is to make potential buyers aware of the actual value of the ranch. This will have the effect of lowering the value of the ranch to reflect its real worth and should reduce inflated bank borrowing power. A few large ranches revalued to actual worth will have a chilling effect on the local market. Enough local market exposures will have an effect throughout the West.

Happy legal monkeywrenching.
—Rimrock



"Spike" de Treez '88

Around the Campfire

The Question of Growth in Earth First!

Fund raising. Fair disbursement of money raised. Disputes in St. Louis and the Kalmiopsis over who is the "real" Earth First! group. Centralized planning for major campaigns vs. free-lance, seat-of-the-pants action. Media-appointed "spokespersons" for EF!. The impact of 500 people at an EF! Round River Rendezvous and how to deal with that impact (\$1500 for porta-potties!). Provocative articles in the *Earth First! Journal* causing "credibility" problems for local Earth First! groups. Non-EF!ers appearing at the Rendezvous and deliberately disrupting the event.

All of these are symptoms of growth in the Earth First! movement. There are others and there will certainly be additional, even more fractious, ones in the coming year(s). At the beginning of Earth First!, we decided that there was no reason to excessively anticipate growth problems or prepare for them. "Let's minimize organization and deal with issues of coordination, etc. after they become problems," was our attitude. Unfortunately it may be time to cross some of those bridges. In this spirit, *The Earth First! Journal* is calling for thoughtful, constructive essays on the question of growth and its problems in our tribe. They will be published together over two issues of this newspaper. This column serves to begin that discussion.

The growth of the Earth First! movement brings with it not only the symptomatic "growing pains" above, but also fundamental questions of style, relationships, and what our role in the broader environmental movement and society as a whole should be.

Essentially, the question of growth in the Earth First! movement deals with

whether EF! should remain a small, relatively close-knit avant garde or try to expand into a "mass movement." I think even the most reclusive and misanthropic Earth First!er would welcome a mass movement of people sharing the basic EF! worldview and belief in action. Clearly, if there is going to be a change for the better, such a mass movement is needed. This is not the specific question of growth EF! is facing. That question is whether our Earth First! tribe should be that particular mass movement if it is possible for us to be.

When we receive pleas from concerned supporters that we soften parts of our "image" (e.g., reject tree spiking, not print articles in *EF!* such as Miss Ann Thropy's on AIDS, find a non-scatological name for the *EF!* letters column, halt "excessive" drinking at Rendezvous, present a more-humanistic face, etc.), the impetus is a well-meaning desire for EF! to attract more people and evolve into the necessary mass movement.

This advice is laudable but ignores some basic dynamics of how ideas are circulated in society.

Let's look at the role Earth First! has so far played. We are the avant garde of the "ecology" movement. We are pushing the edge. We are provocative. We are creative. We are "extremists." We are exploring new ideas and challenging old assumptions. We are experimenting with new "tools." We are catalysts. As such, I visualize us as being a circle surrounded by a series

of ever larger circles. EF! is not the entire Deep Ecology movement. The Deep Ecology movement is not the entire "radical" ecology movement, which is not the entire environmental movement, which is not the entire social change movement, which is not the entire society of humans. As the avant garde, Earth First! develops ideas and actions which then trickle out into these larger groupings of society. Even within EF! there is such an arrangement, with the avant garde role being performed variously by tree spikers, tree climbers, or Miss Ann Thropy (or *The Earth First! Journal*).

As our ideas and actions ripple out into a pool of more and more people, they are also diluted. And as more and more people are attracted to Earth First!, our basic social dynamics and relationships undergo a change of *kind* and not just of *degree*.

The Earth First! of today with approximately 12,000 adherents is different from the Earth First! of 1982 with a couple of thousand. An Earth First! with 25,000 or 200,000 supporters would be even more different — to the point of not being the same group. There is a cumulative effect from growth which requires more bureaucracy just to communicate, coordinate and "manage," and which thereby fundamentally alters the nature of the group.

If Earth First! could blossom into a

mass movement of 200,000 people — folks essentially agreeing with the ideas of biocentrism and the need for action — then EF! would no longer exist as we know it. It would be far less provocative, hardass, and decentralized. Make no mistake about it, it would also be more effective and have a massive and beneficial impact on the preservation of native diversity and on human society's relationship to the natural world. But it wouldn't be the avant garde EF! we know, and, furthermore, the mechanism would be set in place for greater dilution and co-option.

However, there would almost certainly be a new Earth First!-type of group filling that avant garde role, keeping alive the fire, the controversy, and the genesis of creativity.

I personally would like to see a mass movement with EF!-influenced ideas and actions, but I do not want to be part of that mass movement. I prefer the close-knit, controversial, uncompromising, happy little tribe that we have been and still are to a large extent. I don't want to make the necessary compromises and adjustments to be part of a larger group. Others in Earth First!, who are no less dedicated than I, may prefer the other option. There is no "right" or "wrong" on this question. It is a matter of individual preference and style. There is also probably no "either-or." Several possibilities between a tidy avant garde and a lumbering mass movement will no doubt present themselves to some of you, and speculation along those lines would be worthwhile.

It is your decision as EF!ers where we should go, how much we should grow as "Earth First!." Do we remain the avant garde, small and quick-footed, and allow our ideas and actions to move by osmosis into larger, more diffuse groups which can form the mass movement, or do we encourage EF! to grow into that mass movement and then create a new avant garde? That is the primary question regarding growth in Earth First!. Because of its importance, we should be open, deliberate, thoughtful, and tolerant in how we attempt to answer it.

—Dave Foreman



Canyon Wingbeats

Each spring birds of many colors come to the thin world of bright green which lines the red-rock canyon of the Escalante River, and each spring we follow. Hiking the Escalante, the river is our path. There are no official trails, no mileage signs. Map reading is mandatory. Birds, too, follow the river, and for similar reasons. Water is life to all desert dwellers.

Yet birds travel a different course. The Romans married two words 'a', without, and 'via', path, to make 'avia', bird. Today birds are placed in the Class Aves, those who wander without a way. Paths in the unmarked skies are limitless to creatures with wings.

Yet, such wandering is limited in the desert country of the Colorado Plateau. Fred Ryser, Jr., in his fine volume *Birds of the Great Basin*, describes desert watercourses as "moist interruptions," emerald bands set within a thorny crown of heat, rock, and sand. The cottonwood forests and dense riparian thickets of the Escalante offer to both birds and humans a river's solution to desert living.

During our first visit to the Escalante we were surprised to hear the familiar cry of the spotted sandpiper: "weep weep weep." Shorebirds in the desert?! Our first experience with these robin-sized birds was a decade ago, on a tiny, treeless island several miles off the coast of Maine. There, we eagerly followed the nesting progress of a pair of "spottys" which incubated their eggs in the seagrass just above the splash of

Atlantic waves. The climax of our vigil was witnessing the independent newborn sandpipers stride away from their eggshells minutes after their hatching. Within days they had vanished from our island, off over the immense sea.

Our next encounter with spottys took place a continent away — along the snowmelt streams which descend from the glaciers of the North Cascades. The sandpipers worked these alpine rivulets, fulfilling their vital needs amongst the sounds of a thousand waterfalls. And now here, among the sandbars and round pebbles of this desert river, we find them again, old friends making us feel at home.

In all these different habitats the quirky behavior of the spotted sandpiper is the same. Their flight pattern is unmistakable: wings never rising above the horizontal, causing a stuttered wingbeat motion; when walking, they constantly bob their tails up and down. No one knows what purpose this teetering serves, but careful observers have noticed a similar behavior in other birds — such as the dipper — which feed in streamside habitats. Biologists theorize that it may help camouflage the birds from their aquatic prey, yet no one knows for sure. What we think we know sometimes proves to be based on false assumptions. Biologists presumed it was primarily the female who incubated the eggs, and the male who performed the courtship display. More thorough study revealed that they were wrong on both counts: spotted sandpipers have reversed many of the standard sex roles. As we continue to learn, the spotted sandpiper continues to precede us along the sandbars of this desert river, and continues to greet us in new landscapes.

Searching for birds, we walk a high terrace hard against a canyon wall. Huge cottonwoods sprout among invading cheatgrass. A female western tanager sits surrounded by fluttering leaves. Tanagers are thick-billed tropical birds. As with most songbirds, they are sexually dimorphic. Males are gaudy, bright yellow, red, and black. Females are subtle yellow and pale green. Western tanagers breed along the river. They have a slow, deliberate temperament with little of the nervous energy of warblers and other birds.

Since it is well into the breeding season, we watch for our tanager's male consort. Instead, two male blue grosbeaks, their feathers shot through with the blues and blacks of a summer thunderstorm, chase each other into the cottonwood, startling the tanager into flight. As quickly as they arrive, the grosbeaks disappear, and we are left with brilliant colors tingling in our eyes.

Instantly, our heads are turned by the premier sound of these riparian thickets: the long, melodic song of the black-headed grosbeak. This boldly patterned black, orange, and white bird receives its ungainly name "grosbeak" due to its huge triangular bill, which is used to crack open seeds, as well as to glean insects which share its arboreal home. From a perch near the top of a tall cottonwood, its song declares in bright, bold tones: "Here I am! This is our home! Intruders beware!" Unlike most birds of this hot, dry land, it sings throughout the day.

Both sexes are known to sing from their treetop nest while incubating eggs. Both these habits — singing by females, and singing from the nest — are unusual among birds. But then the black-headed grosbeak is no common citizen. To understand this, one need only hear its song from the comforting shade of a riverside cottonwood, or catch a glimpse of its orange and black visage as it hurries forth on some urgent

avian mission.

How many of us have sought to know the secrets of the Flying People? Unlike other cultures (notably the Tang and Sun Chinese, the Japanese, and most primal peoples) we have not valued our bird kin with any degree of intimacy. There is a great difference between birders, those addicted to expanding lifelists of species seen, and birdwatchers, who seek the patterns that connect.

Each spring the tanagers, sandpipers, and grosbeaks return from the south to establish territories, mate, and raise young. These activities are their gift to us, fresh opportunities to become involved with the lives of others. If each of us spent a year migrating with a chosen bird, what could we learn about how our lives intertwine? One of the delights of birdwatching is that one never knows what will happen next. New discovery is the norm; active field observation is how we deepen our intimacy with the world. More than any other natural science, ornithology depends upon the contributions of amateurs. Professional scientists hold no dominion over our knowledge of birds; they merely tie together what many see and hear.

The gift of flight allows birds to traverse the airways of the world, and oftentimes they appear in unexpected places. Unfamiliar birds invoke themselves into familiar haunts. As we sat on the slickrock of a favorite sidecanyon, a new form whooshed past.

The sleek, streamlined profile, deep wingbeats, and dark color spoke to us of "merlin." This medium-sized falcon is not supposed to be here. The Utah state bird list tells us it is an "uncommon winter visitant," while the National Geographic Society *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* shows the merlin as absent from the state. But birds care little for books. This falcon was swooping past on more important business. Once again, the great mystery of life had asserted itself.

View from the Outhouse

The Ghost of Matthew Kidder

by Robert Streeter

It is nearing sunset on a winter day, and sunlight cuts through a frozen woodlot above the farm on Kidder Hill, Roxbury, New Hampshire. Shadows are dark blue and in a state of constant movement across the snow, heading for another night that melds all shadows into one. Matthew Kidder is there with the shadows, though he casts none of his own. He's been there for 200 years, ethereal as a dream, unable to leave the farm he labored so long to build.

He moves through the woodlot in fading light, touching the few mighty Sugar Maples he once tapped. Somewhere beneath the craggy bark is scar tissue from his 19th century sugaring, old holes now filled by the years. As he stands amidst the sugarbush now thriving with birch, he runs his fingers across the bark of a large maple and senses the powerful momentum of change he cannot control.

Acid rain is changing the forest's composition. Sugar Maple regeneration is stunted, Red Spruce is dying, rivers and lakes are forever altered by the invisible assault of sulfuric acid and its allies. PH is no longer sacred and sure. Matthew knows how sour New England's precipitation has become, often having a pH of 4.2, which rivals lemon juice. And he knows there are four nuclear power plants within 100 miles of Roxbury, releasing "safe" levels of radioactive steam and producing a wicked waste that will last as long as the stone walls on Kidder Hill.

Patten Corporation offers a more short term threat to Matthew's farm. They are New England's largest corporate land speculator, with land sales that have grown from \$4.4 million in 1982 to \$81.6 million in 1987. Their stock was the biggest gainer on the New York Stock Exchange in 1986. Patten has taken advantage of New England's yuppie-infested economy to subdivide large

Early morning in Harris, Washington: With five of our ecology students, we are hunting for the yellow-breasted chat, the largest wood warbler in the world. The yellow-breasted chat has a brilliant yellow breast and belly, olive-green back, white spectacles around black eyes, and a heavy, pointed bill for eating insects and fruit. But this bird is not often seen. It keeps to the densest deciduous canopies and thickest riparian brush. We seek the chat through its song. Taverner, quoted in Ryser, describes this most outrageous song: (the male) "laughs dryly, gurgles derisively, whistles triumphantly, chatters provokingly, and chuckles complacently, all in one breath."

At a shaded bend in the canyon we hear the trickster-like chat song. We stalk. Everyone wants to glimpse this beautiful canyon dweller who alternately laughs, scolds, and sings. This requires concentration and patience not unlike hunting a deer with a bow. We are armed with binoculars, and our six and a quarter inch quarry is 60 feet above us, concealed by green light and shadow. We motion with our hands, surround the cottonwood as the chat sings and moves, always out of sight. Is he aware of us? Several miracles are happening here. Five college students make no noise for 20 minutes. The bird remains hidden. Our concentration is almost meditative, steady as the drip of the spring seep that feeds maidenhair ferns nearby. Silence is more than the absence of sound. Everything is pulsing waterdrops, chat-songs. Then he is out on a bare limb. What we have tracked for long blooms into sight.

The chat disappears into the tapestry of canyon colors. We, too, move on. The red of sandstone and the blue of desert sky are forever stitched together with the thread of birds' flight.

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tracts of land in small towns with weak or non-existent regulations.

Matthew is certain he was an anomaly during his time. He was the only farmer for miles around that grieved for the wolves of Mt. Monadnock, and remembers watching the smoke as it billowed up the five-spurred mountain, off and on, from 1810 to 1820. The farmers of Jaffrey, Dublin and Marlborough threw fire at the mountain for a decade, wiping out wolves, as Leopold once did. If any of those Puritan minds ever learned, as Leopold eventually did, to think like a mountain, it happened too late.

The ghost of the old man shifts its thoughts from the sugarbush and gazes downhill toward the very soul of the farm: the house and barn. At this point in the farm's long history, it is occupied by a small family who earn their living from outside the farm. They support, in theory, the lifestyle once led by Matthew Kidder and all that it meant for a rich relationship between a family and their land; but in reality, they cannot resist the offerings of modern society. And these offerings are far too expensive for the income of a tiny New England farm, so they leave it each morning on schedule, about the time Matthew would have left the barn for breakfast.

The facade of the farm looks good. There is fresh white paint on the clapboard siding. The lawn around the house is embellished with a colorful variety of herbs and wildflowers each summer. It is the extinguished inner workings of the farm that trouble Matthew. The house and barn are no longer the heart of a 300-acre living organism, pulsating and cycling with the seasons, giving and taking within responsible limitations. As far back as Matthew can remember, everything that ever happened within that house or barn depended on the land surrounding them. The land was the blood that kept the house and barn beating. The quality of life was directly related to the quality of one's daily work. If you didn't cut wood, you went cold.

As decades have passed, Matthew has watched each of the farm's inhabitants relinquish more and more responsibility for their own destiny, taking in return what they assumed to be a higher standard of living. But he knows the terrible mistake symbolized by the rotting sawbuck and rusting saw just down the hill. Each delivery of fuel oil takes the farm one step further from being a thriving organism caring for itself.

Matthew watches the farm on evenings as an automobile makes its routine approach to the house in the last light of day. Groceries are carried from the car to the house, and the blue light of TV pierces a window. But tonight the house is empty, and Matthew enters the barn for a final time, climbing a ladder of chestnut he once built, to the dry and dusty loneliness of the loft. He is hesitant as the smell draws memories from across the years, and his tears now flow from the eyes of another time. He strikes a match, though his motion is lacking in resolution. His dream had died with his own death, and hardly a New Englander lives who desires to carry it on. He laments his impotence of 200 years, and tonight has decided to give his dream a decent burial; burial by the hand of the man who built it.

Matthew backs slowly from the barn, his face now warmed by the orange flames and moistened by his memories. Embers fall quickly from the lightning sky, to the roof of the old farmhouse. At the edge of the sugarbush, Matthew blends slowly with the grain of this oldest maple, where he waits for the wisdom of a frugal New England to return.

The Poetics of Deep Ecology, Part VII: Tribal Voice

(C) 1988 by Lone Wolf Circles

There have been many fruitless arguments lately as to the ecological awareness of historical American Indians. Primitive peoples are known to have driven hooved game off the cliffs in excess of their needs, but real waste as we know it came only after the advent of guns, horses, and a debased value system. Both native tribes and indigenous wildlife found themselves in dire competition with the industrialized intruders, well-tooled invaders who justified every act of destruction under the self-righteous philosophy of "dominion over creation." In fact, every race in its pre-technological past, by both necessity and design, embraced a sacred world-view that respects the forces of nature. The integrity of all life was revered; our humble, integral position in this biological warp and weft was honored in both ritual and lifestyle.

This global truism seemed childishly obvious to us back then: To damage any strand in this design weakens the entire fabric, and to decimate any member species of this family-community would likely result in our own destruction.

Primal people were the first Deep Ecologists, experiencing the rest of the world in a deeper, more sensitive immediacy than their successors would. Eyes taught to notice the tracks of game, the movements in the trees or signs of a threat — are eyes that drink in the nuances of colors announcing the seasons in their change. Ears constantly trained on the path ahead uncovered nature's symphonic display. Taste buds skilled at discerning edible plants from poisonous ones tasted the world better than the thick-skinned tongues of bored modern minds. Flared nostrils tuned into the musk of bear or the smoke of a stranger's camp feasted on an aromatic panorama. Unable to escape the busy commentary of their minds, the civilized humans that followed, whether white, black, red or yellow, have forgotten how to really sense. Protected by callouses from our unpleasant creations, we grow numb even to the fetid sights, sounds, tastes and smells of our self-imposed fate. Sealth, a Duwamish chief, wrote in 1865:

The air is precious to the red man. For all things share the same breath — the beasts, the trees, the man. The white man does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a man dying for many days, he is numb to the stench...

Surrounded by the caustic smells of the emergency ward, it's a wonder we need teachers to show us the wounds. With a world of beauty out there, just beyond our comfort and habit, how strange that we need adepts to help us see the flowers or hear the forests urgent cry for help. There is no longer any doubt: if we can't teach a new way, inspire a new sensitivity *as before* — we will perish as a species, taking many other lifeforms down with us as we go. No one but *us* can make the difference between an impeccable, short-lived Ghost Dance, and the choreography of a less populous, changed, resacramented humanity.

John Trudell is such a teacher, one of the most powerful of our time. His thunderous poetry was first released on the recording, "Tribal Voice," an uncompromising manifesto of wildness and spirit. Backed by traditional Indian song and the incessant beat of the tomtom, his voice transmits the tension of the drumhead, the exploited Earth, the vanquished plants and animals, like a knife through the air, to the pit of your very soul. It is poetry that calls us from beyond the limited context of time — as a plea, a demand, a howl that makes our blood boil, and old, bleached Caribou bones vibrate in the moonlight. "Struggling to learn, when all we have to do is remember."

I was listening to the voices of life chanting in unison:

Carry on the struggle. The generations surge together in resistance to meet the reality of power.

Mother Earth embraces her children in natural beauty,

to last beyond oppressor's brutality.

What we know about John is told like a myth over campfires and battle-plans. In the Trudell legend we hear him exp-

laining the 1969 take-over of Alcatraz Island to an incredulous media. It became an inspiration and model for actions that followed, leading up to the second battle of Wounded Knee in 1973. The poetics of action:

No time for temptation. Only time for doing.

Babylon in terror. World run-over by machines.

the economics of captured dreams.

The rich are the poorer, while the poor are waiting.

John has lived the meaning of Aldo Leopold's "alone in a world of wounds"; yet he knows it is "them" who are alone:

Alone with your machines, alone with your fear, alone with your oppressor,

alone with roles played, alone from the past, alone from the future,

stranded in the universe, separated from Earth-Sun-Moon-Sky

with only God to comfort you while he sanctions war and greed.

Messengers clubbing you with heavenly threats and promises, a basis for the exploitation of everything — even yourself.

Giving up together. Surrendering alone.

Daring to be real, daring to feel. Daring to fight back with power that is the Earth's own. No surrender:

Diablo Canyon. Today I challenged the nukes. The soldiers of the state placed me in captivity, or so they thought.

They bound my wrists in their plastic handcuffs, surrounding me

with their plastic minds and faces. They told me,

squat over there by the trash, and left a soldier to guard me.

I was the viet cong. I was Crazy Horse.

Little did they understand, squatting down in the earth

they had placed me with my power. I was their captor,

but my heart was racing through the generations, the memories of eternity.

I was beyond their reach. Thinking that I was

just another protester they were finished with,

never understanding, I am not finished with them.

For I am the resistance, and as always, I will return.

Part of the Trudell legend is told in whispers. In the Oregan they talked of his joining the "Longest Walk," a cross-country demonstration by the fledgling International Treaty Council. I'm told that as he burned a flag on TV (at the end of the march in Washington, DC), BIA "goons" burned down his reservation house, killing his entire family. But in the end, it is the "system" that loses, our species purged of its strongest members:

With warriors as targets, you create your own destruction.

This is how we bring you down. Target by target, you wound yourself.

Perhaps all we can hope for is to win a battle or two, win over a heart or two. The flight we take to the enemy, begins on the vermilion fields inside. We see many paths, but only one correct direction:

Honor life.

Without Earth, there is no heaven.

In the Trudell legend, we hear how a jaded Bob Dylan was blown away by John, reading one night with a new electrified band (featuring guitarist Jesse Ed Davis). Later, he would tell the pop-rag *Rolling Stone* that Trudell's second release, "Graffiti Man," was the best recording of the year:

The aware few of all races have a response-ability now. It is time to empower that magician within, to spread the light — and to set our wild potential, like a tooth-gnashing wolf, at the throats of the machine! Inspired by the poetics of our passion, the poetics of our shared fate. It was 123 years ago that the prophetic Chief Sealth wrote:

How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? One thing we know — this Earth is precious. Even the white man cannot be exempt from the common destiny.

DEAR NED LUDD

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

New Technique For Identification From Hair Samples

According to an article in a recent issue of *Nature*, scientists can now identify the genetic characteristics of a specific person by analyzing a single hair shed by that person. Such an identification can help show that a suspect was at a crime scene where a hair was found, according to the article's authors, Russell Higuchi, Henry Erlich, George Sensabaugh and Cecelia von Beroldingen, all of UC Berkeley.

The technique focuses on the DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, the substance which forms chromosomes present in every cell of the body. Details of DNA sequences vary from person to person. The difference in each individual's DNA — so-called "DNA fingerprints" — has already been used to help convict crime suspects. However, in previous cases such identification has generally been made through samples of blood or semen. Hair that has been ripped from the body, as in a struggle, has also occasionally been used for positive DNA identification, but in the past this only worked in cases in which there was enough living tissue in the hair root to permit analysis. Hair that simply falls off someone at a crime scene contains far less DNA, making it harder to analyze.

Higuchi and his colleagues overcame that problem by using a laboratory technique which creates 100 billion copies of a particular portion of DNA. The new technique was hailed by law enforcement officials. "It's very exciting," said John Hicks, deputy assistant director of the FBI laboratory in Washington, DC. According to Hicks, the ability to analyze a single hair is important, because that is typically all that is available at crime scenes.

Monkeywrenchers should take note of this and be extra careful not to leave hairs at the scene of any of their activities. A possible way to confuse such evidence would be to raid the trash can of a barbershop or beauty parlor and scatter hairs from many individuals about where yours may have been deposited. Analyzing such an abundance of evidence and determining who the guilty party is, would be, of course, impossible for the guardians of public safety.

Maine Paper Mill Closes; Sabotage Suspected

In April, it was reported that the Georgia-Pacific Corporation had shut down its pulp and paper mill in Woodland, Maine, and temporarily laid off 400 workers. The mill was shut down after a worker found two pounds of sandblasting shot in the gear box and lubrication system of a paper pulp washer.

"The machine has just been destroyed," Company spokeswoman Beth Zoffmann was quoted as saying. "If we can't make bleached pulp, we can't make paper. And we can't make any bleached pulp."

Plant manager Jerry Robinson said the mill would remain closed until the washer was repaired and the company had a chance to investigate other parts of the mill. Company officials said the pulp washer was "apparently sabotaged." Maine State Police detectives were called in to investigate.

Zoffmann said she did not know who might have tampered with the equipment, and she also declined to say if the incident was related to stalled contract negotiations between Georgia-Pacific and the United Paperworkers International Union. Jimmy Dinardo, an official of the union, said he did not believe Union members were responsible. "The international does not condone anything like sabotage," he said.

Editor's note: While this incident apparently was not motivated by any environmental considerations, it is significant in that it illustrates the relative ease with which extensive damage can be done to components of the industrial system. The anonymous reader who sent us this item suggested that

sandblasting aggregates have definite potential for monkeywrenching. Suggested in particular was a product named "Black Beauty," which sells for about \$6 for a 100-lb. bag at industrial supply outlets. While not as hard as quartz, it should still be respectable in its ability to wear metal. It also flows easily, and may camouflage better in dirty oil because of its dark color.

Ecoteurs Strike in North Carolina

EPI — the "Eco-commando Press International" — recently sent out a press release describing two apparently unrelated acts of monkeywrenching in North Carolina.

In one incident, unknown parties, possibly celebrating John Muir's birthday on the night of April 21, visited the parking lot of the US Forest Service in Asheville. The next morning 7 vehicles were out of commission with severe engine trouble.

The other incident occurred in Winston-Salem, sometime during the night of May 7. Two large plate glass windows at Anastasia Furs, the city's largest fur retailer, were damaged by acid etching cream. So far, no one has claimed credit for the action, but one employee of the company said they thought it might have been the dreaded ALF.

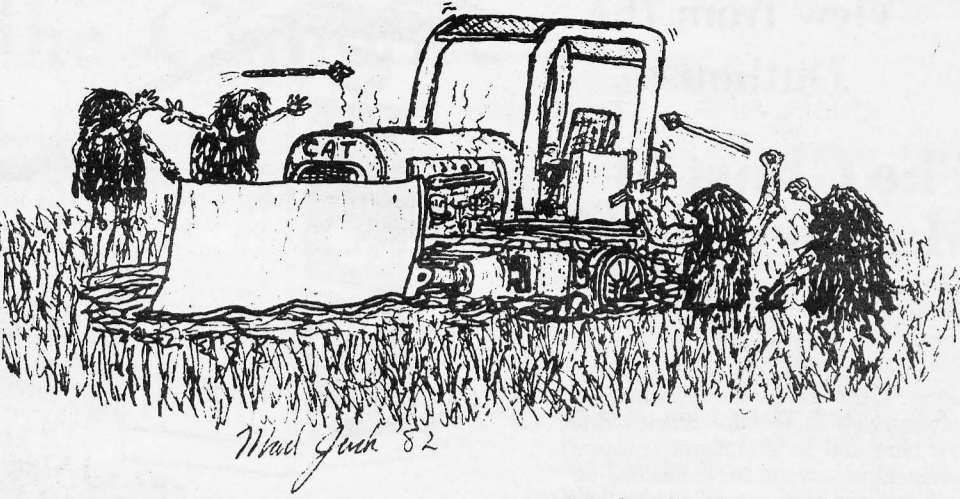
Dear Ned,

Here's an idea on radio communications that might interest ecodefenders. The discussion of the use of CB radio in the second edition of *ECODEFENSE* is quite accurate. They are cheap, attract little attention, easy to use, and dependable. The major drawback is that virtually everyone has one. During an action in the Kalmiopsis last summer, CBs gave us reliable communications in difficult terrain, but jamming by loggers was annoying, and local officials listened to everything we said. Here is a way to minimize these problems.

The Citizens Band occupies that part of the radio spectrum between 26.965 MHz (Channel 1) and 27.405 MHz (Channel 40). Most channels are 10 KHZ apart, but some (Channels 3 & 4, 7 & 8, 11 & 12, 15 & 16, 19 & 20) are 20 KHZ apart. So what's that got to do with anything, you ask? Well, those cheap 3 or 5-channel walkie-talkies that you see at Radio Shack or at discount stores are crystal controlled. You can order crystals for any frequency you wish, in or near the CB band. Just plug them in, and have some fun. By buying crystals for frequencies which are *not* designated as a CB channel, you reduce the chance of being overheard or jammed. Of course, you can never be absolutely sure that you have a frequency to yourself, since there are sets around that can operate on any frequency. But these are not common, especially in rural areas, and are rarely installed in vehicles.

What frequencies should you pick? You could go 5 KHZ above or below one of the designated CB channels. Say, 27.120 MHz (which would be 5 KHZ above Channel 13 — 27.115 — and 5 KHZ below Channel 14 — 27.125). But this small separation of 5 KHZ leaves the possibility of interference from nearby channels, and due to the lack of selectivity of many of the cheaper CBs, you might still be overheard, though probably not clearly. The better choice would be to pick a frequency between the channels with 20 KHZ separation. These frequencies would be 26.995 MHz (between channels 3 — 26.985 MHz — and 4 — 27.005 MHz), 27.045 MHz (between channels 7 and 8), 27.095 MHz (between channels 11 & 12), 27.145 MHz (between channels 15 & 16), and 27.195 MHz (between channels 19 & 20). These frequencies would give 10 KHZ separation which should protect against interference from adjacent channels unless they were located very close by.

When you install (or change) the crystals in your walkie-talkie, you might



want to retain one or two crystals for the official CB channels. This is so you still can communicate with someone using one of the newer CB sets which use a frequency synthesizer instead of crystals. These non-crystal sets can operate *only* on official channels. Until about 15 years ago, all CB sets were crystal-controlled. It still may be possible to find one of these old sets at flea markets or at CB repair shops at a cheap price. If you find one of these sets, install it in your vehicle and put in crystals matching the ones you have put in your walkie-talkies.

Custom crystals can be obtained through several sources. Ask at your local CB repair shop, or anywhere "good buddies" congregate. You can also write to Jan Crystals, 2341 Crystal Drive, PO Box 06017, Ft. Meyers, Florida 33906-6017. Ask for their catalog and price list.

WARNING: Transmitting on a non-FCC-designated frequency is illegal and would subject the guilty party to federal charges should they be caught. Luckily, the Feds have just about given up trying to police the CB. But using a radio in the commission of a crime, whether on authorized or unauthorized channels, would be more likely to get their attention. BE CAREFUL.

—EMF

Dear Ned Ludd,

In the February issue of *Earth First!* is an article entitled "Was Equipment on Burr Trail Sabotaged?". Following this article is comment by the editors of *EF!*. Point four of this commentary hits upon "strategic monkeywrenching."

With all due respect to your efforts and organization, I say no article or letter, or actions described, in *Earth First!* have anything to do with what "strategic action" really is. Every bit of ecodefense described in the journal is "tactical" in nature, not strategic. In other words, every action described is designed to halt a specific bit of environmental stupidity. Regardless of success or failure, the actions are a waste of manpower, courage and time, because *even if the actions are successful* the ability of the enemy (yes, that's the right word) to continue operations is not significantly affected.

As a case in point, refer to the article referred to earlier. Even if the saboteurs had succeeded in disabling all of the road-building equipment on the Burr Trail, it would have been relatively easy to repair or replace such equipment.

In other words, even a completely successful operation does not significantly impair the ability of the enemy to function.

Strategic actions, on the other hand, have as their goal the permanent (or at least long-term) destruction of the enemy's ability to continue functioning.

There are at least two types of ecodefense attacks that have strategic value. As with all types of strategic attack, the goal is to destroy the enemy's lifeblood.

The lifeblood of the modern industrial world is fuel and electricity. Both of these commodities are glaringly susceptible to attack. The production, transportation and distribution of these commodities are largely indefensible, and can be attacked successfully with easily available tools. If strategic attacks are successfully carried out on a large enough scale, the enemy dies.

From reading the journal and other sources, I believe there is sufficient manpower (a stupid word, but I know no other) to destroy the enemy. However, when effort is wasted on tactical

attack the effect is worse than useless. Tactical attack only warns the enemy and endangers the eco-soldiers for no good purpose. I believe that if roughly 50 attacks of a strategic nature are carried out yearly, the enemy will die, within the century.

Perhaps the journal can influence the few hundred active eco-soldiers to direct their actions away from tactical attack and toward strategic attack. I believe you have a moral obligation to dissuade people from endangering their lives and freedom with tactical actions.

—A West Pointer gone wrong

Dear West Pointer

As a Quanticoer gone wrong, I appreciate your point. Of course, individual monkeywrenching actions are tactical in nature. Nevertheless, I believe they are in a strategic context. That strategy is laid out in the essay, "Strategic Monkeywrenching," in the

continued on page 31

NED LUDD PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

As a service to charitable organizations, agencies, and corporations (and thus to the broader public!), Ned Ludd carefully chooses materials printed by select groups and occasionally reprints portions thereof in this Journal. We print the following as PSAs for Operation Respect New Mexico, and the US Forest Service.

OPERATION RESPECT is a cooperative program of the Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, New Mexico Department of Game & Fish, the New Mexico State Land Office, and the New Mexico CowBelles. [Remember, cows each have multiple stomachs and New Mexico has many thousands of cattle, so there is *aplethora* (shitload) of cowbelles in that state.] OPERATION RESPECT has among its goals preventing destruction of property and livestock on private ranches and on Federal and State-managed lands.

By respecting the rights of others and following some simple rules, visitors can preserve the natural resources of New Mexico. You should:

—leave gates and fences as you find them.

—if you are unsure about access check at the ranch house to obtain permission . . .

—not vandalize corrals, buildings, fences, water tanks, troughs, windmills and other improvements

—report anything out of the ordinary to the rancher, BLM, Forest Service, Game & Fish Dept, or State Land Office.

For additional information, contact: OPERATION RESPECT, POB 1449, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

Let us tell you about America's "Forever Forests."

They stretch all the way from Alaska's Chugach National Forest to Puerto Rico's Caribbean National Forest. They're one of our greatest treasures.

President Theodore Roosevelt established the US Forest Service back in 1905. The amazing thing is there are more forestlands today than there were when Roosevelt was President. Come see for yourself. There's a National Forest within a day's drive of most Americans. And get involved with the new "Forests For Us" program and tell people all about the Miracle of the Forest. . . .

Yes! I'd like to know more about America's National Forests, our Forever Forests.

Name _____
Address _____
Mail to: Forests For Us, POB 2000, Washington, DC 20013

ARMED WITH VISIONS

Poetry and artwork should be sent to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride CO 81435, although you should know that we are several years worth of visions in arrears and only the indispensably exquisite will jump ahead of the long line.

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CONTRA BOOKCHIN

ecofascism
echoes illogical
sticks & stones break bones
it's true
but a monkeywrench
just makes dents
the bundle doesn't get carried
by the mob pillaging
unless the tribe's alarmed
there are dog soldiers
& circles of sisters than can surround
trouble & smother it
with their bodies

like the Copper Women
of the Ish River region
who fucked the sentries
while the people burned
the invaders' village
(Spanish buccaneers
who drifted north)
in earth household cultures
it's the people themselves
who counsel to action
everyone a voice

the task for this culture
is to learn to respect life

¡Viva βίος!

to remake the sacred hoop
which the grandmothers weave into baskets
shaped like gourds
& the grandfathers tell into myth

if earthfirst!
calls for earth *über alles*
it's in reaction to earthfuck & earthfist
(read capitalists and commies)

& what the hell's the difference
between any ism anyway?

except maybe the chasm
between bound ions
& free radicals

you don't need to be a zennie
or a nuclear physicist
to appreciate that Bell's theorem
is the mystical koan of the Atomic Age

we are all
one body embraced

Art Goodtimes
Cloud Acre

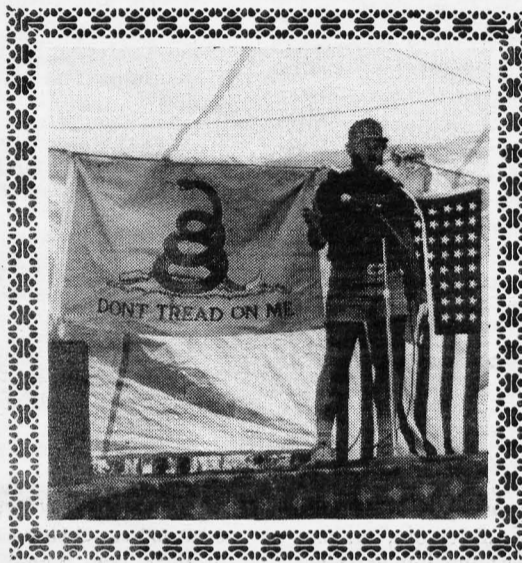


LOVING

-from *Drawknife* (1985)

Loving
in late summer
is like picking
wild green pears
from windy limbs
and ripening them
darkly and silently
to ovary yellow.

Doc Dachtler
Grass Valley



DIRTBAG RAGA

I smell of woodsmoke
and earth.
There's a scorchmark
where I stretched my sleeve
to pluck a pot
from the fire.

I run my hand down my thigh,
leaving more histories
of beans and rice,
quinoa three days ago.

My hair's going natty
where the River's fingers
pulled and twirled.

But at least I'm not clean,
not clean
like white-coated technicians,
with antiseptic hearts,
who make animals scream.

Not clean,
like dome-pated
entrepreneurs,
ties cutting off oxygen
to their brains.
Whose penises go limp
if there's no abysmal concrete
colossus
erected somewhere
on the breast of the Mother.

Not clean
like polyester men
who decide the fate of the Earth.

Men who have never
rolled
in her stinking, dirty
glories.

Resa Gordon
Parker

RENDEZVOUS

a door is open now
was closed before

a lot of fluff on that high rim
drifters
intellectual droners
braindead hippies
people looking for themselves
people looking for a cool rad T shirt

others too, though
I saw you there

saw you and recognized you
hard ones gentle, powerful
radiant with grace and pain
alive with Her fire

saw you there
your beautiful scarred eyes
shamans, poets, bards
wild free dancers
driven by vision too clear and
frightening to ignore

I saw you there
I bow to you, honorable ones
taken birth to battle the death machine

we serve the same One

She comes as a raptor
a redtail
drifting in silent perfection
over the clawed desert
clean rock mesas
pine mountains of my home

I have accepted the comfort of the
talons of the raptors
of the house of stone and light

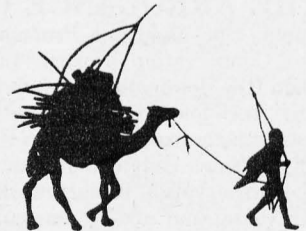
I have accepted the rules of engagement
for the battle which cannot be won but
must be fought

we have already lost
Her victory has never been in question
lonely work for a single pair of hands
slapping the metal tentacles
away from the sacred places

There is much to do
I am **not** alone
I am honored to have met you
add my sword to your armory

Earth First

IISAW
Prescott



A LOVER'S QUARREL

an excerpt

Like any nootka rose,
I know there are some
to whom a place is nothing. Like the wild rose,
like the tide and the day,
we come, go, or stay according to a whim.
It is enough, perhaps,
to say, We live here.
And let it go at that.

This wind lets go
of everything it touches.
I long to hold the wind.
I'd kiss a fish
and love a stone
and marry the winter's rain

if I could persuade this battered earth
to let me make it home.

Sam Hamill
Port Townsend



WILDERNESS?

Is that some kind of joke?
The last wilderness disappeared
with the last wild people!

Four generations
from a half-breed
the blood runs thin
but the hearts
are returning.

Turok
Missoula



Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

I've often argued that real understanding is out there — in the big outside, in the great loneliness; that wisdom is more likely encountered listening to goose music, a river's flow, or the wind in the trees, than in books or libraries. Nonetheless, there have been and are a number of insightful and sagacious individuals who have been able to interpret that wisdom from the wild, or who have been able to profoundly articulate lessons from human history which are in harmony with that wisdom. The books they have produced are a priceless resource for defenders of things natural. Because most of these writers and their books do not reach the general public or are not readily available, the Earth First! Bookstore tries to bring them to you. Although some of my favorites (like McNeill's "Plagues and Peoples" or Berman's "Reenchantment of the World") are out of print, the books from a deeply ecological perspective which I am able to locate are presented here for sale.

I personally endorse every book listed herein, and I think each of them should be read by all Earth First!ers. I will, however, continually highlight those I think are the most important and particularly recommend them to you. Please send me additional suggestions for books to be offered here, so I can regularly update the listing.

I will also offer a short commentary on books each issue, generally discussing the new offerings.

As an historian, I have been pleased to see the development of a new approach to interpreting the history of civilization — that of ecological history. No, this is not simply the history of the conservation movement, but rather a look at human history as it is impacted by the natural world and natural forces. This recent school of history has caused profound revisions in our view of the "rise" of Western Civilization and, indeed, of the development of civilization. This approach is long overdue. How peculiarly arrogant we are to have written our history and left out all of the non-human players, the land and all it means, except as a stage on which the drama of humankind occurs! Why do irrigation-based societies from the Mesopotamians to the Hohokam collapse? How were the brute Cortez and his small gang of thugs able to overthrow one of the most powerful empires on Earth in a few weeks? How have Europeans managed to dominate the world? What happened to the great "Mound Builder" civilizations of the eastern United States?

The past inability of history to adequately answer these questions is due to history not asking the right questions, to ignoring human ecology, to downplaying such simple actors as smallpox and salt.

While floating through the Green River Wilderness for 11 days recently, I had the opportunity to read three of the best and most important books of the genre. (I also spent a considerable amount of time listening to goose music, rapids and the wind in the willows.) I cannot tender any higher recommendation than for these three books. They ("Overshoot," "The Arrogance of Humanism," and "Ecological Imperialism") are among the most important books we have ever offered for sale. Described below, I commend them to your library.

The book listing will continue its past tripartite format: New Books, Ned Ludd Books, and repeat titles. Repeat titles are listed alphabetically by author except when a book is about an author who is otherwise listed (e.g., "A Companion to Sand County Almanac" is not listed alphabetically by its editor's name, Callicott, but by "Aldo Leopold," who it is about.) Once or twice a year, such as in this issue, we will describe all the books offered. Otherwise, most repeat books will be listed only by their title, author and price. Keep this issue's complete listing for future reference and ordering.

All prices are postpaid. Order directly from Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Good reading!

NEW BOOKS

OVERSHOOT

"The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change" by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at *Fifth Estate* brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics, and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac*, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus is wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback. \$12

THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM

By David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as "all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive." He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the Christians, Marxists and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth First!ers. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM

"The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900" by Alfred W. Crosby. Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly argues that it was not military or economic might (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, 368 pages. \$13

DESERT SOLITAIRE

By Edward Abbey. A superb 20th anniversary edition of Abbey's masterpiece with stunning illustrations from the University of Arizona Press. This fine hardcover edition is a collector's item and no fan of Abbey should be without one. Signed for Page 36 *Earth First!* June 21, 1988

Earth First! by Cactus Ed, himself. 255 pages, hardcover, \$28.

THINKING LIKE A MOUNTAIN

"Towards a Council of All Beings" by John Seed, Joanna Macy, Pat Fleming and Arne Naess. Illustrated by Dailan Pugh. This book of readings, meditations, poems, rituals and workshop notes prepared on three continents helps us remember that environmental defense is nothing less than "Self" defense. Including magnificent illustrations of flora and fauna from the Tasmanian rainforest, this book provides a context for ritual identification with the natural environment and so invites us to begin a process of "community therapy" in defense of Earth. Facilitating a process for allowing us "to hear the sound of the earth crying" as our own cry, it is an important deep ecology educational tool for use in schools, community groups and elsewhere for personal reflection. 128 pages, references, paperback. \$9.50

FOREST RESOURCE CRISIS IN THE THIRD WORLD

From Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia). The proceedings from the Conference on Forest Resources Crisis in the Third World provide a comprehensive and powerful overview of tropical timber cutting. All Tropical Rainforest activists should get a copy of this report. Illustrated, 510 pages, paperback. Proceeds to SAM, the leading conservation group in the Third World. \$20.

NED LUDD BOOKS RELEASES

(Published by Ned Ludd Books and available from Earth First! at a 40% discount plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more.)

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EF!er to sing along with our minstrels or to play the songs yourself. Dealer inquiries welcome. \$6 postpaid, \$4 postpaid special to *Earth First!* subscribers only! (\$3 plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more).

ECODEFENSE

"A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching — 2nd Edition" edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood with a Forward! by Edward Abbey. Greatly expanded and revised to 308 pages of detailed, field-tested hints from experts on Tree-spiking, Stopping ORVs, Destroying Roads, Decommissioning Heavy Equipment, Pulling Survey Stakes, Stopping Trapping, Trashing Billboards, Hassling Overgrazers, Leaving No Evidence, Security . . . and much more. Heavily illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and cartoons. \$13.50 postpaid (\$7.20 plus shipping for wholesale orders of 5 or more).

FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS

"Edward Abbey Reads From His Work" 2 cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes) of Edward Abbey reading selections from his books. Includes *Come On In* (The Journey Home), *Fire Lookout* (Abbey's Road), *The Dead Man At Grandview Point* (Desert Solitaire), *Down There In The Rocks* (Abbey's Road), *Cowboys* (Desert Solitaire), *Watching The Birds: The Windhover* (Down The River), *In Defense Of The Redneck* (Abbey's Road), *Merry Christmas Pigs* (Abbey's Road), *Freedom And Wilderness*, *Wilderness And Freedom* (The Journey Home), *Planting A Tree* (Down The River). Hear it from Cactus Ed himself. \$18.50 postpaid first class.

BEYOND THE WALL "Essays From The Outside" by Edward Abbey. Vintage Abbey recounting trips into the wilderness of Arizona, Sonora, Utah, Texas, and Alaska. Paperback, 203 pages. \$9

DESERT SOLITAIRE By Edward Abbey. Abbey's fine collection of explorations in the Southwest. One of the great works of American nature writing. Paperback, \$4.50

THE JOURNEY HOME "Some Words in Defense of the American West" by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. \$10

SLICKROCK By Edward Abbey and Phillip Hyde. One of the great "coffee table" books of all time in a beautiful new edition from Peregrine Smith. Arresting color photographs of the Utah Canyon Country by Phillip Hyde (with his commentary) and some of Abbey's best prose in celebration of the wild. A collector's prize. Inexpensively priced in sturdy paperback. Oversized 1 1/2" x 10 1/2", 143 pages. \$27

ONE LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE By Edward Abbey. A new book of essays featuring Cactus Ed at his controversial best with topics including immigration, anarchy, ecodefense, sex, "sportsmen," cowboys, San Francisco and several "travel" pieces. In his "Preliminary Remarks" to this book, Abbey writes, "If there's anyone still present whom I've failed to insult, I apologize." Signed by the author. Paperback, 225 pages. \$9

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE "Some Notes on Edward Abbey" edited by James Hepworth and Gregory McNamee. Fifteen distinguished writers comment on Edward Abbey as a major American author. Contributors include Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, William Eastlake, and Barry Lopez. Also includes four interviews with Abbey. 127 pages, paperback. \$9

LAND OF LITTLE RAIN By Mary Austin with an introduction by Edward Abbey. This clear-eyed, lyrical tribute to the desert and foothill lands between Death Valley and the High Sierras was first published in 1903 and has since become an American nature classic. In the nature-writing world where men predominate (what else is new?) Mary Austin stands with Thoreau, Leopold, Lopez, Abbey, and . . . yes . . . Rachel Carson. A book all desert rats should read and savor. 107 pages. Paperback, \$8

BLUE DESERT By Charles Bowden. Published by the University of Arizona Press in 1986, this is an eloquent and penetrating study of the darker side of the Sunbelt. One chapter, entitled "Foreman," is about — guess who? Belongs on the shelf next to Abbey's "Desert Solitaire." Hardcover, 178 pages, \$19.50

FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES The latest from Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer Jack Dykinga. A stunning discussion in prose and photography of the Catalina Mountains outside of Tucson, and of the interaction between wilderness and the city. Although published by the University of Arizona Press, Bowden's proposals are as radical as Earth First! . . . a case history of how America destroys itself." — Gary Snyder. 16 full page color photos, many b&w. Hardcover, 165 pages. \$22.50

KILLING THE HIDDEN WATERS

"The Slow Destruction Of Water Resources In The American Southwest" by Charles Bowden. Ed Abbey calls Bowden the "best social critic and environmental journalist now working in the American southwest." This important study examines groundwater depletion in southern Arizona and the Oglala aquifer by European cultures and the earlier efforts by the Pima/Papago and Comanche to live in harmony with their dry lands. Reviewed in *Samhain 86 EF!*. Paperback, 206 pages, 36 photos, 6 maps, \$9

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST

"The Making of an Endangered Species" David E. Brown, editor. Defenders of Wildlife says, "This well-researched and readable book tells the story of the building of a federal bureaucracy devoted to the killing not only of wolves but also of mountain lions, bears and other predators . . . also valuable for its information on the life history of the wolf and for the colorful accounts of several famous wolves that long evaded traps and poisons." Crucial reading for those interested in returning the wolf to the Southwest. 195 pages with a bibliography and index, photos, maps, charts. University of Arizona Press. Paperback. \$11

THE PATHLESS WAY Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. \$14.50

DEEP ECOLOGY "Living As If Nature Mattered" by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$11.50

THE NATURAL ALIEN "Humankind and Environment" by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology, and has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." Reviewed in *Mabon 85* and *Eostar 88*. 160 pages, index, paperback, \$14

TROPICAL NATURE "Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America" by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. This is a modern classic of natural history which brings the incredible diversity and beauty of the tropical rainforest alive on every page. Although it is not directly about preservation of the rainforest, it provides some of the best ammunition for preservation simply in its descriptions — all from a deep ecological perspective. If you are fighting for the rainforest, read this book so you will better understand the wild diversity for which you do battle. If you plan to visit the rainforest, read this first. 248 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$9

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT "John Muir and His Legacy" by Stephen Fox. Both a history of the conservation movement and an insightful new biography of John Muir, this book is crucial to understanding the environmental movement. Fox's thesis is that the history of conservation can be told as the ongoing struggle between passionate amateurs (John Muir) and conservative resource professionals (Gifford Pinchot). Well-written, heavily footnoted, with photographs, paperback, 436 pages, \$16.50

STERILE FOREST "The Case Against Clearcutting" by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine

plantations. A key book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Reviewed in *Litha* 84. Paperback. 271 pages. B & w photos. Special discounted price of \$6.50

PROMISED LAND "Adventures and Encounters in Wild America" by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others, in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in *Litha* 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. \$12 as a special for EF'ers.

WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE "The Story of the National Forests" by Michael Frome. This history of the National Forests and a profile of representative Forests was originally published in 1962. This is a reprint by Westview Press and is signed for Earth First! by Frome. Includes a current preface. An important work for understanding the Forest Service of today by the leading conservation journalist of our time. Through a special arrangement with the author, we are able to offer this book for substantially less than the cover price. 360 pages, index, paperback, \$10

BATTLE FOR THE WILDERNESS By Michael Frome. This extremely important book by America's leading environmental journalist is quite simply the history of the political struggle to preserve the American Wilderness. We can learn much from the struggles of the past and apply such lessons to good advantage in our struggles today. Frome's book was originally written for The Wilderness Society in the mid-1970s. We are offering a reprint from Westview Press at a considerable discount from their regular price, thanks to Mike's generosity and our desire to get this into the hands of more EF'ers. A new preface updates it. Paperback, 240 pages, references, index. \$20

A WILDERNESS ORIGINAL "The Life of Bob Marshall" by James M. Glover. Bob Marshall is responsible for preserving more Wilderness than any other single person; his hikes of 50 or even 70 miles in a day are legend; he was perhaps the last great explorer of unknown Alaska; yet he remains the least known of the wilderness titans of American history and an enigma to those who know of him. This book, published by the Seattle Mountaineers, is the first biography of Bob and well worth reading to acquaint oneself with one of the greatest Americans of our century, who also happened to be one of the most charming and personable members of the New Deal. 323 pages, index, many b & w photos, hardback. \$20.50

CRY WOLF! By Robert Hunter and Paul Watson. A stirring report from two of the founders of Greenpeace about the courageous efforts of Project Wolf in British Columbia to stop the demented wolf extermination campaign of the BC government. Reviewed in *Samhain* 85 *Earth First!*. 130 pages, paperback. \$9

THE GIFTING BIRDS "Toward An Art Of Having Place And Being Animal" by Charles Jones. This excellent volume of essays from Dream Garden Press deals with that most important need of our modern world — a sense of place. Reviewed in *Eostar* 86 *Earth First!*. Hardcover, 158 pages, \$18.50

FEAR AT WORK "Job Blackmail, Labor and the Environment" by Richard Kazis and Richard L. Grossman. Are jobs and environmental protection incompatible? Blowing apart the economic myths that have put labor and environmentalists at odds with telling anecdotes, careful history and social analysis, the authors make a powerful argument for greater cooperation between the labor and environmental movements. Both authors were founders of Environmentalists for Full Employment. Grossman has also been Executive Director of Greenpeace and is a constant and constructive critic of cooption and compromise by the big national environmental organizations. See Edward Abbey's review in *Beltane* 88. Paperback, 306 pages, index. Special discounted price of \$9.50

EARTH FIRST "The Struggle to Save Australia's Rainforest" by Jeni Kendell and Eddie Suivids. Based on the fine television documentary of the same name by Jeni Kendell and John Seed, this beautiful book documents the campaign to preserve the rainforests of Australia through non-violent direct action — Terania Creek, the Nightcap, the Franklin River, Cape Tribulation and the Daintree. Many carefully-reproduced color photographs of rainforest as well as maps and photos of the actions. This book is a major historical document of the radical conservation movement, and a source of inspiration to tree-huggers everywhere. 167 pages, hardcover, \$25

EARTH WISDOM Dolores LaChapelle's provocative and inspiring masterpiece. We will free ourselves and the land by learning how nature intended us to live. This book provides both the necessary background and the practical steps to begin learning how to "reinhabit" your place on Earth. Fully illustrated. Large format paperback. Reviewed in *Samhain* 85. \$15.50

BEAR MAGIC A chapbook by the National Grizzly Growers featuring poems by Gary Lawless, Leslie Marmon Silko, James Koller, and Kate Barnes; art by Stephen Petroff; and interviews with Doug Peacock, Dave Foreman, and Lance Olsen. All proceeds to the Bear. \$3.50

ALWAYS COMING HOME By Ursula K. LeGuin. This is perhaps the finest ecotopian novel yet written. In it, LeGuin describes two cultures surviving in Northern California after a catastrophe has destroyed Western Civilization. In portraying one as a peaceful and technologically simple culture, and the other as a technologically-oriented and war-like society, Le Guin makes subtle yet profound statements about humanity and its relation with technology and with nature. Paperback, 562 pages, \$6

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC By Aldo Leopold. This environmental classic was selected by more reviewers in *Sierra* magazine's recent overview of significant environmental books than any other. In that article, I called it not only the most important conservation book ever written, but the most important book ever written. I stand by that today. Paperback, \$9.00

COMPANION TO A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC "Interpretive & Critical Essays" edited by J. Baird Callicott. Aldo Leopold perhaps thought harder than anyone else in 20th century America about wilderness and our relationship to it. His posthumously published book *A Sand County Almanac* ranks as the finest discussion of conservation ever written. In this collection of essays by leading historians and conservation thinkers, Professor Callicott has produced a sustained study of Leopold from perspectives of art, philosophy, history and social commentary. Although parts of the book are weak (the professional philosophers in it sorta wimp out) it is, nonetheless, an excellent book for better understanding Leopold. Paperback, 308 pages. \$14.50

ARCTIC DREAMS By Barry Lopez. Another masterpiece from the author of "Of Wolves and Men." America's finest naturalist explores the Arctic with a poet's sensitivity. Reviewed in *Samhain* 87. Paperback. \$6

OF WOLVES AND MEN By Barry Holstun Lopez. An unprecedented blending of natural and social history, Lopez explores the world of the wolf and where it touches the world of humans, with a poet's eloquence and understanding. One of the finest natural history books ever written. Reviewed in *Eostar* 88. Illustrated, 309 pages, paperback, \$16.50

THE SNOW LEOPARD Peter Matthiessen's extraordinary journal of his fall journey in the Himalayas with zoologist George Schaller in search of the elusive and endangered Snow Leopard, and in search of himself after the death of his wife from cancer. Paperback, \$5

NEVER CRY WOLF By Farley Mowat. One of the all-time nature and conservation classics. The adventures of a young Canadian biologist investigating Gray Wolves and Caribou in the Arctic. Adapted for the Disney movie a couple of years ago. Paperback, \$4.50

SEA OF SLAUGHTER By Farley Mowat. A landmark study of the historic and on-going destruction of wildlife (seabirds, other birds, bears, wolves, fish, whales, seals) along the northern Atlantic seaboard of North America. *USA Today* says that "Sea of Slaughter deserves to stand with Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* as an outstanding indictment of man's stupidity in alienating himself from nature." Paperback, 437 pages, \$11.50

A WHALE FOR THE KILLING By Farley Mowat. A real-life story about the struggle to save a Fin Whale trapped in a Newfoundland lagoon and tortured by local villagers for "recreation." Paperback, 213 pages, \$5.00

THE DESERT SMELLS LIKE RAIN "A Naturalist in Papago Indian Country" by Gary Paul Nabhan. Gary is one of the leading desert ethnobotanists in the world, as well as one of finest writers of natural history today. In this North Point Press reprint of his classic first book, Gary journeys with the Papago through the Sonoran Desert in Arizona and Mexico, exploring their close relationship with the land. Reviewed in *Samhain* 87. B & w photos, 148 pages, heavy duty paperback. \$10

GATHERING THE DESERT By Gary Paul Nabhan with illustrations by Paul Mirocha. If you love the Sonoran desert, you have to have this superbly written and illustrated book describing the natural history and human uses of the key plants of the Sonoran Desert. Destined to be an American nature classic. Nabhan is a careful observer of the desert, an exquisite writer with a fine sense of humor and place, a dedicated conservationist, and one of the world's leading ethnobotanists. Reviewed in *May* 1986 *Earth First!* 209 pages. Now in paperback. \$16.50

WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND Roderick Nash's peerless history of American attitudes toward the wilderness. Perhaps the most important book available for understanding the dynamic interplay between humans and nature in the New World. Now in an expanded, revised 3rd edition with greater emphasis on Deep Ecology. A must for every conservation bookshelf. Reviewed in *Eostar* 88. Paperback. \$13.50

REFORMING THE FOREST SERVICE By Randal O'Toole. As Director of CHEC (Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants), O'Toole has been a continual thorn in the side of the Forest Service. The reason is simple: he's smarter than they are and has relentlessly exposed and dissected inefficiency, incompetence, and stupidity in their planning and operating. In this ground-breaking book, he proposes sweeping reforms in the structure of the agency and new budgetary incentives as the best way to improve management. This book is a must for serious EF! National Forest activists, even though they may not agree with all of it. 250 pages, graphs, tables, notes. Paperback, \$18.50.

DOLPHIN LEAPING IN THE MILKY WAY By Jeff Poniewaz. There are many poets in the Earth First! tribe and Jeff Poniewaz is one of the best. This is a collection of Jeff's finest eco-poems. See the review of "Dolphin" by Lone Wolf Circles in *Mabon* 87. Paperback, 145 pages. \$8

JAGUAR "One Man's Struggle to Establish the World's First Jaguar Preserve" by Alan Rabinowitz. An outstanding book of conservation and adventure about the author's attempts to save the Jaguars in Central America's tiny country of Belize. 32 pages of color and b&w photographs. Hardcover, \$22.50

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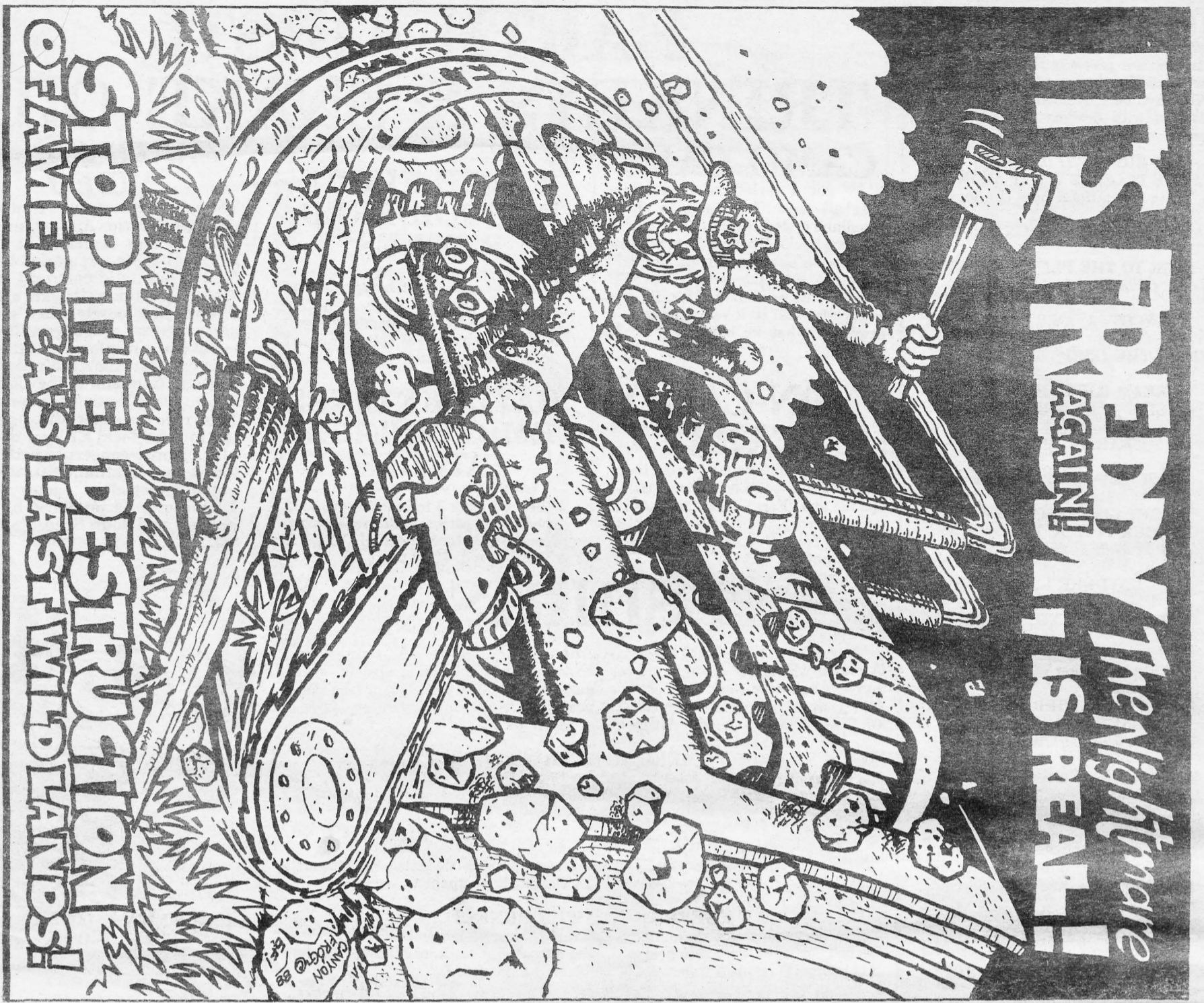
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