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EARTH FIRST!

LUGHNASADH EDITION

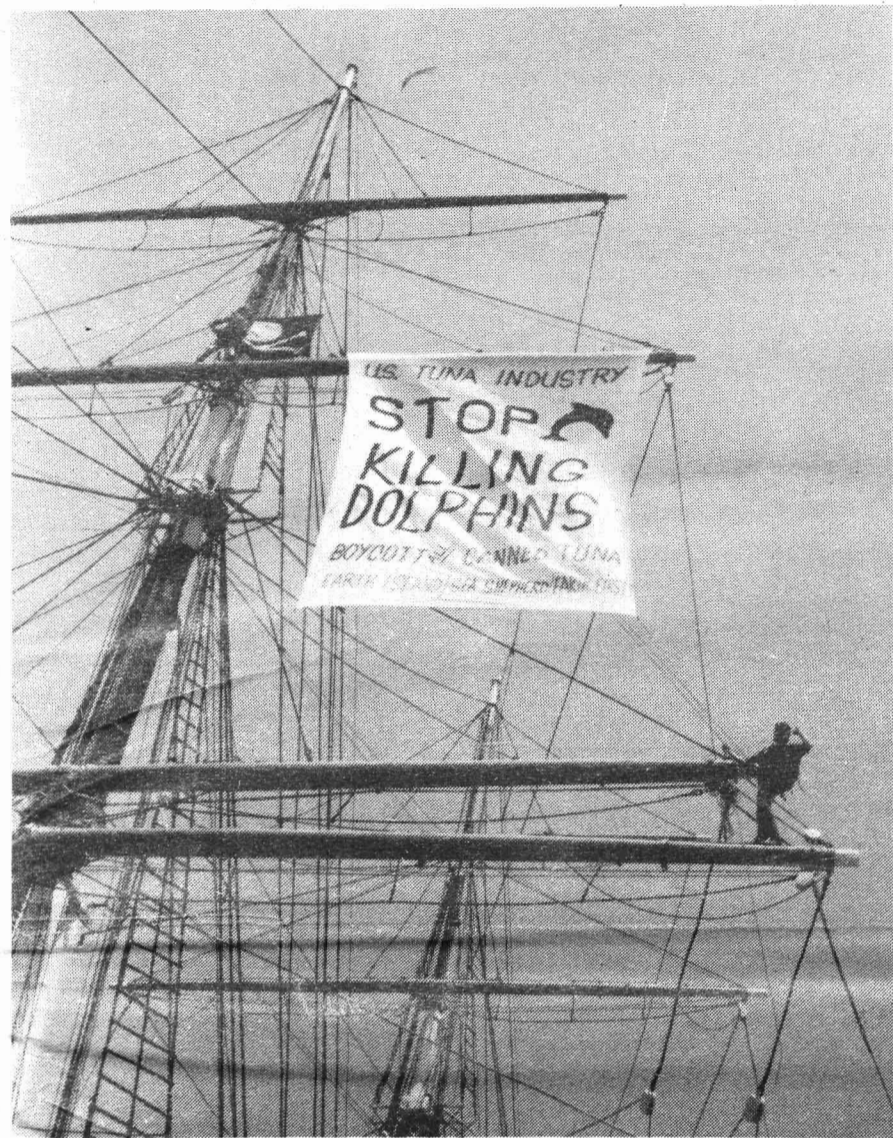
August 1, 1989

Vol. IX, No. VII

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

THREE DOLLARS

ACTIVISTS ASSAULT DOLPHIN-KILLING CAPITAL BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR



San Diego activists take the Star of India in a dolphin-saving demonstration.

photo by Carrie Stewart

Mammal-huggers have the American Tunaboat Association and its killer captains irate and nervous after the successful June 13 demonstration in front of ATA offices on San Diego's G Street Pier. The Earth First! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force joined other environmental and animal rights groups, including Earth Island Institute, Sea Shepherd Society, San Diego Animal Advocates, and Friends of Animals, in the largest protest on behalf of dolphins yet.

The choice of location for the 1989 meetings of the International Whaling Commission was fortuitous for dolphin activists, San Diego being homeport to the 28-vessel US tuna fleet. It was an ideal chance to focus world attention on the dolphin slaughter. International media would be in town to cover the IWC.

The International Whaling Commission was formed in 1947 as an old boys club of whaling nations, meeting annually to set whale killing quotas for its members. With the advent of marine mammal conservation awareness in the 70s and 80s, the IWC has been forced to accept membership from about a dozen non-whaling nations, increasing IWC membership to 35. As activists world-wide work to end all whaling, be it commercial or "scientific" (as still practiced by Iceland, Norway and Japan), the voting power of anti-whaling representatives is crucial to negotiating an end to whale quotas. Topics discussed at IWC meetings now include establishment of an Indian Ocean marine sanctuary, and development of more "humane" whale killing methods. The IWC has come under criticism recently for only dealing with the larger whales, such as the Blue and Minke, and ignoring concerns about smaller cetaceans like dolphins. After all, biologically speaking, an Orca is a large dolphin, and a porpoise a small whale. Considering that last year Japanese fleets took 39,000 Dall's Porpoise for human consumption, citing a decrease in whale meat supplies as an excuse for the upsurge in dolphin-eating, the need for more far-reaching agreements becomes clear.

Media work for the demo began weeks ahead of time. In order that no San Diegans live to June 13 uninformed of the carnage perpetrated by their own neighbors, EFlers

and other supporters papered the city in earnest. The city began to bloom with spray paint and stop signs altered with large stickers to say STOP KILLING DOLPHINS, BOYCOTT CANNED TUNA. Creative pranksters altered billboards bearing pictures of Sea World's Orca baby, Shamu, to carry more compassionate messages. An anonymous dolphin benefactor put out posters offering a \$10,000 reward for the decommissioning of a tuna seiner. At press time no one had stepped forward to claim this prize.

Action started with humans hanging banners off overpasses in time for rush-hour traffic. When footsoldiers reached the site of the protest, they met a line of cops, who told them that the permit for the legal demonstration had been revoked. Cops told local EFl activist Claude Mathis that they feared sabotage due to the presence of Earth First! and Sea Shepherd "types." Undaunted, the crowd, now swelling into the hundreds, rallied along Harbor Drive at the entrance to the ATA pier, edifying people with banners and street theater.

Soon several large, burly tuna fishermen confronted the crowd, arguing that the protest and boycott would destroy their livelihood and that they had "the right to catch tuna any way we want." After some heated finger wagging (later to appear on TV), protesters separated the men with chants of "Dolphin savers over here, dolphin killers over there!" The frustrated tuna men thereafter kept to the edge of the demo, yelling "Eat more tuna!" They sure looked funny from aboard the banner-draped *Dolphin*, which cruised in only to have harbor cop boats refuse to let her dock at G Street Pier. She pulled up instead alongside the demonstrators and led them in chanting via her PA system, as protesters on board scrambled off to and join the fun on land.

Meanwhile, a quarter mile down the waterfront, a crowd assembled as three Dolphin Task Force climbers began to climb the enormous square-rigger and pride of San Diego, the *Star of India*. Hundreds of protesters then marched jubilantly toward the ship. By the time they reached the *Star of India*, Lee Dessaux, Todd Schulke and Mark Heitchue had scaled the riggings and begun

continued on page 5

Arizona Arrestees Released From Jail!

After two months in prison without bail, Marc Baker, Mark Davis, and Peg Millett were finally released in the first week of August. Bail was set at \$75,000 for Baker and Davis, and \$50,000 for Millett.

At their rehearing on July 24, the federal prosecutor argued vigorously for keeping them locked up indefinitely. With the help of two officials from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, he worked to convince the judge that disruption of power lines leading from the Palo Verde Nuclear Plant could cause major problems and a substantial risk of released radiation. It put the NRC in an odd position, arguing that a plant they've certified for operation is actually unsafe and highly vulnerable to external disruption.

The ongoing legal proceedings and discussion with friends around the country have brought further details about the FBI's campaign against Earth First! Defense attorneys have been shown an entire room full of "evidence" gathered during the last two years. That includes some 500 hours of tape recordings, including phone taps, household bugs, and "body wire" recordings.

Some of that includes material provided by at least two informants within Arizona EFl circles. One of those informants, Ron Frazier, has admitted his activity to several people. Frazier used to live in Prescott, AZ, and introduced FBI undercover agent Mike Tait to Millett and others. Frazier is known in national EFl circles for having done a workshop on diesel mechanics at the Okanogan Rendezvous. He was evidently motivated by two events: an argument with Dave Foreman over how to handle garbage after the Grand Canyon Rendezvous, and an argument with Mark Davis about a woman in Prescott.

We believe we know the identity of the other informant, though it has not been positively confirmed. It appears to be Kathleen "Kat" Clark, a woman peripheral to Tucson EFl circles. For many months, she

See related photo and article, page 5

had been trying (unsuccessfully, it seems) to discuss monkeywrenching events with Tucson activists. She repeatedly pushed several people for an invitation to monkeywrenching outings (perhaps she didn't know that all Tucson EFlers are wimps who would never even consider doing anything illegal or rude).

The FBI continues to investigate, question, and harass people, visiting activists and friends of activists. So far as we've heard, they've been knocking on doors in Tucson, Flagstaff, and Silver City, NM. We've also learned of two more grand jury subpoenas, one served to a Flagstaff activist and the other to a friend of Mark Davis in California.

Two FBI agents walked in the front door of the EFl Journal office without knocking, looking for John Davis. He was not here at the time, but it took much effort to convince them to leave.

They have not done any more overt activity in Montana, perhaps because nothing was found in their earlier flurry of investigation.

The FBI has apparently continued their program of covert action. Neighbors observed three men breaking into the home of Nancy Zierenberg and Rod Mondt, and leaving shortly afterwards. Nothing was apparently stolen from the house, leading to the conclusion that the men removed recording and/or transmitting devices.

Documents released to defense attorneys show that government involvement in the investigation stretches clear up to the US Attorney General's office, and may have started with Ed Meese.

Trial dates were originally set for August 1, 1989, but have been postponed to September 14 and may not actually come until much later. Fundraising for legal costs continues (see related article on the Legal Defense Fund).

- Dale Turner

POST RENDEZVOUS ACTION SHUTS DOWN TIMBER SALE

by Ben Dover and Dick Guzinya

On Monday, June 26, after the Round River Rendezvous, approximately 100 Earth First!ers gathered to shut down the Barley Canyon timber sale on the Santa Fe National Forest in the Jemez Mountains. The Barley Canyon sale is the first "skyline yarding" (cable logging) sale in the Santa Fe. Two previously scheduled cable logging sales (Mesa del Medio and Bonito Canyon) were successfully appealed earlier this year.

The cable logging technique allows the harvesting of slopes greater than 40% grade, resulting in severe erosion and siltation of waterways. In New Mexico, most of the remaining old growth forest exists on steep slopes. Old growth-dependent species are particularly affected by this type of logging. Barley Canyon is inhabited by the Jemez Mountain Salamander, a threatened species.

In anticipation of the action, the Fredies obtained a federal closure of Barley Canyon and the nearby Copar Pumice Mine.

At 1 AM, six protesters (Tim "Laughing Dog" Jones, Luna Weedrock, Brad Lagorio, Bill Haskins, Tim Jackson, and Katherine Bueler) locked themselves, using chains and Kryptonite® bike locks, to the cattle guard and gate leading to the access road for the Barley Canyon timber sale. At 3:30 AM, Coyotes started howling in the surrounding forest, and the protesters thought the support group was en route. However, not until 4:30 did the remainder of the group arrive, followed closely by freddie cops, state police, the county sheriff, and other assorted yahoos. Pre-dawn festivities commenced,

with spontaneous songwriting to fit the occasion. At about 6, a logging truck rolled up. To the driver's great dismay, he was turned away.

The previous evening, a communication center had been set up in Santa Fe to deal with the media, and at 6:30 AM a contingent arrived from Santa Fe with the Mobile Communications Unit (a.k.a. Gary's car phone). While the attention of the law enforcement officials was focused on the locked-up protesters, small groups headed toward the canyon and blockaded a half mile of road using downed trees left by loggers.

At mid-morning, a group left the main protest area and went to the secondary ac-

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A VIEW OF THE VORTEX

Some radical environmentalists can't howl. No matter how hard they try to imitate howling Gray Wolves, their vocal chords allow nothing more convincing than the sound of whimpering Coyotes. Analogously, some radicals prefer sitting in a quiet circle discussing wildlife sightings to chanting "DRUNK AND IGNORANT" around a campfire. Does this disqualify them as Earth Firsters? Of course not. Unfortunately, however, some Eastern EFlers and would-be EFlers have shied away from active involvement because they feel uncomfortable with EFl's traditional rambunctious, rowdy, Rocky Mountain image.

Many are the ways to put Earth first, and one need not feel less than an Earth Firster if one prefers to work not with a chain or a banner but with a pen or a garbage bag. Eastern EFlers should not feel compelled to imitate their Western brethren. Public clean-up and restoration efforts, for example, could be as effective as civil disobedience actions. In many parts of the East, environmentalists tend to be more reserved than their Western counterparts, and it is fitting that their strategies reflect these differences.

Now that Kris and Les and I have relocated to Upstate New York, we are hoping to help strengthen the alliances between EFlers from the East, Midwest, and West. A major effort toward this end will be the upcoming Northeast Rendezvous (Sep 29-Oct 1), at which EFl leaders with Western backgrounds will share ideas with Eastern EFl leaders. Incidentally, the EFl editorial and business office is now 20 miles west of the Adirondacks, instead of 20 miles west of the Rincons, so send your articles and orders to POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. Dale and Z will maintain our Rincon branch, and the Journal will continue to be sent from there, but mail should be sent here. (Decentralization confuses the federal goons.)

As Michele Miller reports in this issue, the Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition succeeded in making old growth more of a national issue. This and other road shows — such as tours by Roger Featherstone and Dakota Sid, and by Dana Lyons (see Bulletins) — are furthering the cooperation between environmentalists in different regions. Along with the growing connections between environmentalists in the East and West of North America, connections are rising between activists in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. EFlers Susan Meeker-Lowery of CATALYST and Mike Roselle of Rainforest Action Network are leading efforts — one of the fruits of which is this issue's rainforest supplement — to make Americans recognize that destruction

of old growth in North America is akin to rainforest destruction in South America. Both are decimating global biodiversity.

Howie Wolke makes this key point in his column in this issue. Howie also makes a cursory proposal for the National Forests that may make some EFlers worry that we are tending toward moderation. He suggests protecting 75% of the National Forests as Wilderness.

However, much of the US public assumes that those big green areas on the atlas (National Forests) are natural forests. They would support — albeit only in a characteristically insouciant fashion — legislation to end commercial timber harvests on National Forests. (Concurrently, it will be necessary to add much of the forest in the East, particularly in northern New England, to the National Forests, or pass other types of protective legislation, lest the Eastern woods — now mostly privately owned — be substituted for the Western National Forests.)

The situation on BLM lands is analogous, as George Wuerthner explains in his grazing article. The public would support — albeit again in only a tepid fashion — removal of livestock from public lands. Eliminating public lands commercial timber harvesting and livestock grazing are achievable goals. The public would not recognize the potentially radical nature of such proposals. The US public doesn't know enough to oppose these simple goals.

As has been said in countless publications lately, the publics (to use Howie's favorite Forest Service obfuscatory term) in the US and Europe are awakening to the plight of our planet. They are beginning to see (and feel, since the four hottest years on record have been during the 1980s) that life is in danger ... and they are doing nothing about it. Tom Butler, Vermont scholar, carpenter, and Bodhisatva (as evidenced by his devout observance of the Harmonic Convergence last year, when he "went down to Beaudry's Market and converged with some orange juice and doughnuts"), recently asked me if I am cheered by the growing media attention given to ecological crises. I allowed that I am not. The quantity of newspaper devoted to covering the Exxon oil spill this spring probably amounted to thousands of acres of forest; Americans were appalled by the tragedy ... yet almost none of us reduced our petroleum consumption one iota in response to the disaster. Clearly, as Michael Soule argued in these pages several issues ago, knowledge of problems is not enough.

Moreover, the media is (justly) sensationalizing several crises while almost ignoring other equally severe problems. Ozone

destruction and the greenhouse effect are indeed monumental problems, but what about habitat destruction and the outhouse effect? Habitat destruction is the single greatest problem on the planet today, yet 'habitat destruction' is not even a household term; and the outhouse effect is not even a publicly recognized problem. For want of a better term, 'outhouse effect' refers to the problem of livestock waste — solid, liquid, and gas — which is turning our planet into a veritable privy! As John Robbins explains in the latest issue of *The Animals' Voice* (POB 1649, Martinez, CA 94553), humans in the US produce 12,000 pounds of excrement per second (in toto, not per capita); livestock produce 250,000 pounds per second! (Jung would have such nightmares were he still alive!)

All this is not to suggest that the situation is hopeless. Small groups of activists are becoming increasingly bold in their actions, and should the crises become immediate enough, the masses likely will begin to act. Furthermore, the news of late has not all been bad. Indeed, NASA is regularly bungling military space flights, the Air Force is showing a growing inclination to build jets that don't fly, Reagan has been unhorsed, and even now Japan's political system is in shambles...

—John Davis



**MOVING?
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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 (send to "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. Please include explicit permission to reprint slides. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

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For subscriptions, merchandise orders, donations, inquiries, general correspondence, Letters to the Editor, articles, photos, etc., send to: Earth First!, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. Phone: (315) 379-9940.

All poetry should go to: Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435. Please include SASE with submissions.

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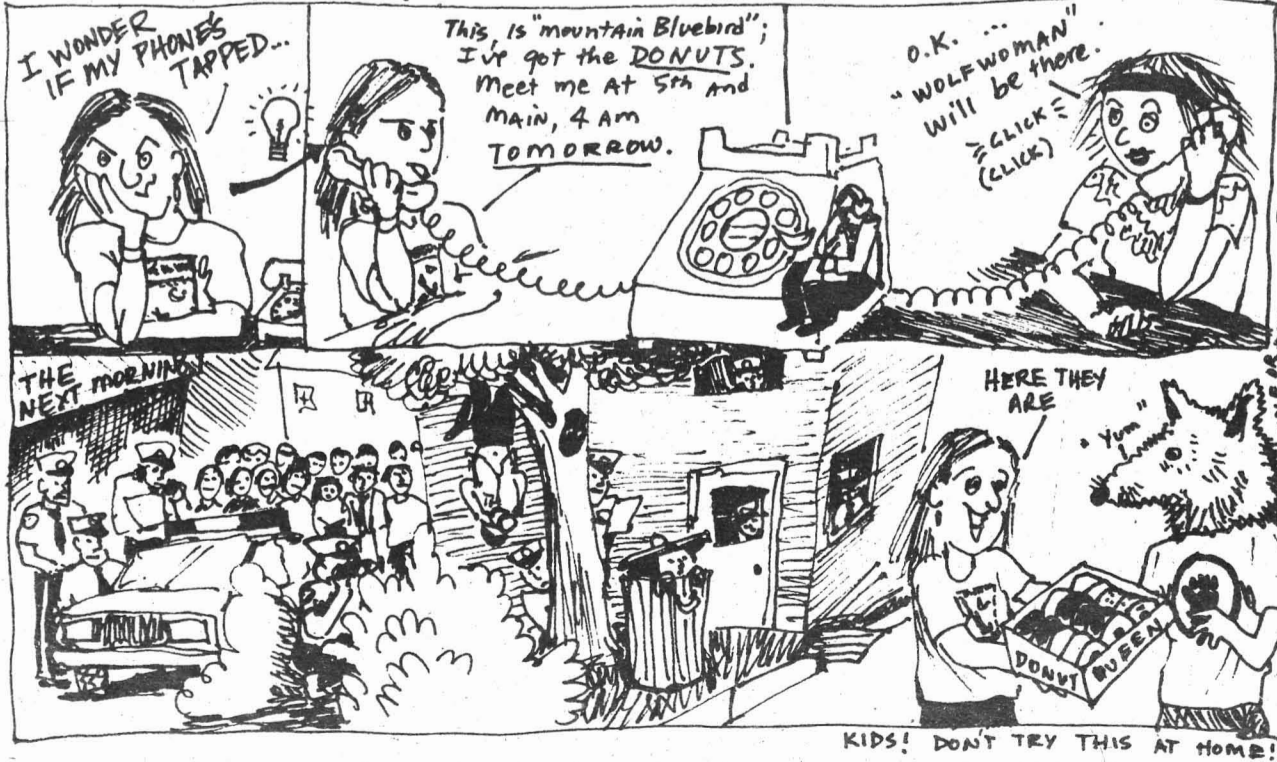
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Contributing Photographers: Joe Cempa, David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Orin Langelle, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuerthner.
Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

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. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. Subscriptions cost \$20 a year. First Class delivery is available for \$15 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$30; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$45 a year.

Subscriptions or questions should be sent to: Earth First!, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617.

GAMES PEOPLE PLAY



Dear SFB,

I just wanted to share a few thoughts from our rendezvous in New Mexico.

We are part of a world pushed to the edge of diffusion, fragmented so far from our common center we can no longer comprehend co-existence. Still, from around the country hippy-ists and red-neck-ists and anarch-ists and spiritual-ists (woo-woo-ists) and natural-ists gathered for a common desire: Wilderness. Much of our time, however, was spent in heated debate about each other.

There were voices calling for a split, a 'no-fault divorce'. Earth First! is about protecting wilderness, period, they said, we don't have time for the social issues of anarchists or the rituals of woo-woo-ists. If that's true I suggest a name change, perhaps 'Remaining Wilderness First!'. The earth does include areas of devastation, cities and suburbs and industrial farms. And as Foreman said in his chilling speech Saturday night we and wilderness will continue to be abused and oppressed as long as "the State" maintains its power. Protecting wilderness means more than filing appeals and wrecking dozers. Protecting wilderness ultimately means revolution. And for that revolution to bring lasting change will require a movement encompassing the earth's diversity. We can still focus on wilderness without denying or ignoring related issues.

But we must have strategy, say those advocating the split; we must choose our words and monkeywrenching targets carefully. I agree. But if this means denying the truth, sacrificing principle for 'public support', then bye-bye. Are there any big yellow machines in our last old-growth forests inappropriate for monkeywrenching? What do we gain if the public supports a false image? If anyone believes the public is going to support 'strategic' monkeywrenching I suggest they canvass for Greenpeace a few days in the suburbs. the 'public' is fucking brain-dead. Flag-burning (which did occur at the rendezvous) may alienate these fools, but flag-waving (which also occurred) will destroy us. The red, white and blue represents bloody greed, the earth don't need it.

What difference does it make that our parents were given a future they could believe in and we weren't? What of our children learning ever younger the depravity of the 'American dream'? If we truly believe in the earth first we must find and accept our own place within the earth. We are without role-models cautiously playing with possibilities. 'Fuck the Human Race', a common chant at the gathering, is humorous but too easily used as a way of denying our own need to rediscover harmonious living; ultimately it is violently fascist.

On the solstice the drums pounded rhythm for a tribal dance of re-creation. There was an amazing power connecting everyone dancing furiously into the shortest night of the earth's annual rotation. Those who were upset with the drums not allowing them to passively listen to the same men-with-guitars sing around a campfire should buy their tapes.

During two days of rally the same men-with-guitars were given the bulk of 'prime time', while the unknowns got five or ten minutes during the hot sun, when everyone was down at the river. To connect with earth, to protect the earth, we need ritual and we need creativity; we should encourage both. As we learn to share the focus we learn freedom. (Perhaps we don't need electronic entertainment.)

We are a tribe, a people who believe in wilderness. Newcomers at the RRR may have seen all the internal debate about dogs and belly-dancing and flag-burning and anarchists as signs we are falling apart, losing our focus. I don't think so. Instead I feel we are growing, accepting new ideas and new clans. The rendezvous seems a perfect time to express these differences, to encourage discussion and discover we stand on common ground. The stronger we are within, the more powerful will our actions be.

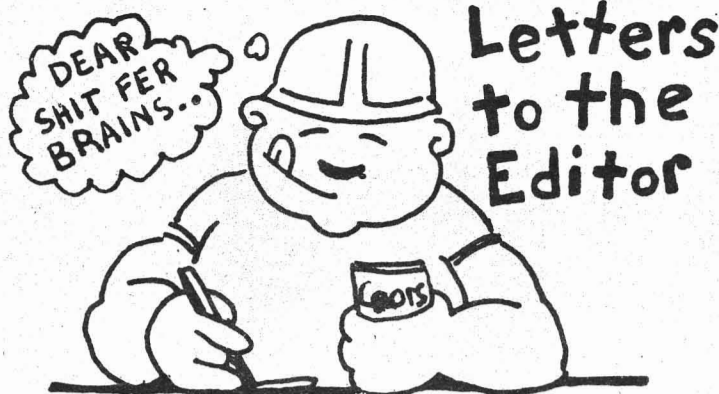
— Foolish Coyote

Dear SFB,

I was delighted by the clearcut mountain drawing accompanying my essay on an evolutionary ethic. I understand that space-time considerations caused the full references to be omitted. Anyone wishing the full citations can send me a SASE and I'll be glad to send them.

The evolutionary ethic essay originally was conceived as a complement to the essay on restoration in the preceding issue of the *Journal*. One book was unavailable to me when these essays were written this winter. Had it been, I'd have quoted it frequently because of the way it documents what I was meditating upon.

I refer, of course, to *The Big Outside* by Howie and Dave. No self-respecting environmentalist will be caught without a copy. This inventory of remaining "large" (50,000-100,000 acres is not "large" to a wolf



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.

pack or a griz) roadless areas in the lower 48 is a heartbreaker. Can there be that few areas of relatively undisturbed wilderness? Even the most compromised "conservationist" should feel ill when contemplating the "biotic debris" (Daniel Janzen's phrase) of four centuries of progress.

The message of *The Big Outside* is the same one I tried to make in the above-mentioned essays: we've got to save every last shred of wildness — no exceptions, no delay. We've got to stop the assault on the health of the biosphere. And, we must view these scraps of wildness as the seeds of *Wilderness Recovery Reserves*. Preserve, Defend, and Restore.

The Big Outside, unfortunately, inventories just how desperate the crisis is. Even Casper Milktoast environmentalists will grab a monkeywrench (and *Ecodefense*) when the message of this important book hits home.

— Jamie Sayen, North Stratford, NH

Dear Shit Fer Brains,

Thanks to Tom Skeele for his well-researched Cumulative Impacts Analysis of the Coors Dynasty.

The attempt by Coors to improve its public image shows that the economic boycott is starting to work.

Coors even supported the 4th annual "World Wilderness Congress" held in Denver two years ago. The congress convened in September, 1987, for the first time in the U.S. of A., to focus attention on Third World environmental problems which, if left unchecked, would eventually lead to "social unrest and political chaos." Bad news for Corporate Imperialism.

The best reason, by far, to "avoid the Golden Swill" was given by Ed Abbey: "Coors is a sweet, green, provincial brew, mass-produced from reprocessed sewage water near Denver."

— Don Morris

Querido cerebros de caca,

Received your special edition on the "Dave Foreman Bust" and feel the need to make a few comments.

I realize these four persons were victims of our fascist state but I see too much of an emphasis on their predicament. While EF! organizes behind their rescue from the clutches of this country's corporate biased legal system the rape of this country/planet continues unabated. We have to continue our goals nationally/internationally to stop the onslaught against Ma Nature, not become "tunnel-visioned" and bogged down in a personality cult. Granted Dave Foreman has given us incredible motivation as a movement, yet he is only one of many of us. The four victims broke the laws that should be broken as we all must, but they got caught/set-up/trapped. Let us not forget what needs to be done elsewhere in the EF! priorities and not expend all our energy/money/efforts to save four bipeds when all the other four footed/winged/scaled/swimming/green/crawling/buzzing inhabitants of this blue orb continue to be victims of genocide.

Feel the fear but do it anyway.

— Eddy @ Eckley, Stehekin, WA

Dear Shit:

Did you really think that the juxtaposition of the passing of Ed Abbey and the FBI moving in on EF!/Dave Foreman was a coincidence? I feel sure that the ol' FB&I Boys have been messin' around in EF! for a while and that they were aware of what Mr. Abbey was to the movement and his ill health. They bided their time and got us when we were on our emotional knees. We can't let that work for them.

— The Spirit of Tippy

Dear Peg, Marc & Mark, & Dave,

I don't know what to say except thank you for your courage. Having spent the past 8 months in prison for my role in a cam-

paign of non-violent missile silo occupations called the Missouri Peace Planting, I well understand the pain & suffering of your present journey. I was lucky & only received a 1 year sentence (new law — no good time).

In the dark days which lie ahead, I will be walking with you. It is an immense tragedy that the peacemakers & defenders of the Earth continue to be sent to prison while the warmakers remain free & get rich. Today it seems our lives are no longer our own. We have sacrificed our individual freedom to the larger cause of justice and peace for all.

Given the hostility of the Federal Judiciary, an acquittal is probably too much to hope for. I pray that the judge will be lenient in his sentencing. Know that your witness challenges & inspires all of us who share the struggle!

As an old song says, "Listen, listen, listen to my heart's song, I will never forget you, I will never forsake you." Be strong my friends. You are not alone! God bless you all.

— Duane, Metropolitan Correctional Center, Chicago

Dear EF!ers,

We have joined the ranks of the Black Panthers, the Sanctuary Movement, AIM, CISPES and other activist groups too numerous to list, in becoming successful targets for FBI covert Actions. There is an important tool out there to help us deal with these creeps — a book by the activist lawyer (and all around good guy) Brian Glick called *WAR AT HOME* (1989, South End Press). This book outlines the history of FBI "counterintelligence endeavors" and provides critical practical advice on what to do about domestic covert actions such as infiltration and harassment. The best things about this book are that it is short, readable, cheap and full of useful field tested tips. Look for it at your local lefty book store or send \$5 (plus shipping) to South End Press, 116 Saint Botolph St., Boston, MA 02115.

— Thomas Paine, New York City

Ed. note: You can also get *War At Home* from the EF! Bookstore (us) for \$6 postpaid.

Dear Folks at EF! and the rest of the Tribe, To show symbolic support for whoever cut down all those power poles may I suggest tying ribbons around those poles still standing.

— Boatswain Sam

People:

The calendar on the wall says that the 1980s are almost over. So maybe it's time to say something about the 1990s.

First, we get April 22, 1990, and the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the very first Earth Day. Is this a day for celebration or a day for mourning?

Earth Day used to be kind of funky and fun. Lots of dancing and music, some clever demonstrations, and not too many boring speeches. After the technocrats started to take control of the mainstream environmental movement, things started to get dull and, in some parts of the nation, the Earth Day celebrations slowly died. For the big 20th reunion, expect to see the usual gang of button-down bureaucrats, corporate chiefs, and mass media hustlers up on the stage, screaming about their love of the land. ("Without the Environment, Pollution Would be Impossible.")

Would it be possible to get some life back into Earth Day for the 20th reunion? If it's not possible to work with the official organizers, maybe it's possible to offer some alternatives to the hundred dollar a plate dinners and the limousine safaris. Use your imagination.

1992? That's the 500th anniversary of Europe's first big attack on the American environment and on the native peoples of the Americas. An Italian sailor with Spanish money went looking for China, bumped into the Bahamas, and called the people Indians! (And you think that some of the Earth First! people are crazy?)

For 1992, expect a whole year full of slop as every ham and ham-kisser in the Western hemisphere crows about "five centuries of progress." Again, maybe it will be up to us — wheee! the people — to save the celebration from a bad crowd of celebrants. 1991 and 1992 could be good years for going on the road to talk about what has really happened to the Americas and their native peoples since the first Columbus Day happened in 1492.

I don't know what we'll do for 1993. Any suggestions?

Enjoy the holidays,

— Isabella of Castile

Dear EF!

The July '89 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* featured a 20 page article (and front cover) about the massive dolphin slaughtering by tuna fishermen! Hopefully the magazine will receive many letters of approval. Their address is: The Atlantic Monthly Co., 745 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116.

— EAR

Editor:

Michael Soule in his article "Mind in the Biosphere", *Eostar* edition, asks: How can we get others to get involved in conservation? He further says "... if our objective is to motivate people, the best way to do this is probably with pleasurable experiences and memories."

I suggest we "take a page" out of the animal rights "book" — and they haven't done it with "pleasurable experiences"! Specifically, I quote from *Friends of Animals'* publication *ActionLine*, June/Jul/Aug 1989, "This year, the difference is that the media is finally reporting that declining fur profits are a direct result of our campaigns to abolish the fur trade." Reports PETA, "In Western Europe, the fur industry is barely alive, thanks in large part to the group Lynx whose stunningly grotesque anti-fur ads depict fur wearers as vain scavengers of corpses. England's famous Debenhams fur depts. have closed..." in *PETA NEWS*, May/June 1989.

And how have they done it? Not with pleasurable ads, but with graphic, gruesome pictures of animals in traps and on fur farms: dead animals in traps; a trapped fox with stark terror in its face; bobcats with broken limbs, the bones protruding; an eagle flying with a cumbersome trap hanging from its foot; a picture of a slob trapper standing on a coyote's throat, crushing out its life; a fox having a crude, homemade electrocuting device stuck up its anus ("ranch" fur); pictures of pathetic pet cats and dogs with legs amputated due to traps. The famous Lynx ad referred to above shows a woman dragging a bloody fur coat and says "It takes up to 40 dumb animals to make a fur coat, but only one to wear it." Another ad shows a sniveling furrier holding up a coat, saying "How would you like your fur, madam? Gassed, strangled, trapped or electrocuted?"

Because of this hard-hitting anti-fur campaign, many celebrities have renounced fur. Bill Blass recently announced that he would cease his licensing arrangement with the Mohl Fur Company. And surprisingly, Zsa Zsa goes fur free! Lynx reports, "Reformed rogue Zsa Zsa Gabor has sold her large collection of fur coats because it has finally dawned on her that each one represents an inestimable amount of animal suffering. Ms. Gabor, who has always described herself as an animal lover, says 'You can have beautiful clothes without having to kill an animal.'"

— Elaine Woodruff, Kingman, AZ

Dear EF!ers —

A few words from Boston, Cradle of American syphilization.

I have been reading a lot in the *Journal* and in other places about different ways people are expressing their closeness with the Earth. People hug trees, howl, monkeywrench and practice neo-Pagan rites. How about being naked? In my opinion, there is no way to be closer to the Earth than to take off your clothes (hiking boots too!) and enjoy nature as you were born to enjoy it — sans everything. Whether I'm on the beach, in a forest, in the desert or anywhere, I feel happier and more real when I'm free of these expensive colored rags that society forces me to wear. But it's a real drag running into a ranger and being ordered to dress (and sometimes getting a ticket). I would like to force society to accept my point of view — at least in the national parks, national seashores and on public lands — but I don't know if there is enough popular support for it (most of my friends think it's a nutty idea). Are there any Earth Firsters out there who are willing to demonstrate for a more open park service policy on nudity? Write to me if you're interested.

And now it's time for New England News Briefs:

1) Patten Co. — the New Hampshire developer gobbling up forest lands all over

continued on page 4

Letters . . .

Patten

continued from page 3

the country and turning them into scenic summer retreats for rich urban environmentalists — has a toll-free number: 1-800-842-

LAND. Earth First!ers should take advantage of this opportunity and give Patten a call, especially during prime-time calling hours. Find out what Patten has to offer in your area, or just give them a piece of your mind. Talk as long as you like; call as often as you like. Remember, it's their nickel!

2) The Wilderness Society has recently issued a proposal for a Maine Woods Reserve in the forest of northern Maine. As usual, the WS has a good idea but they're asking for too little and going about it too slowly. Out of 10.5 million acres eligible for protection, they're identifying 2.7 million acres. While the timber companies rapidly sell off their lands to the ski and condo developers (especially Patten) the WS is planning on doing studies and holding hearings well into next year. Something has to be done now — before it's too late! The grass-roots level WS people are basically good guys and probably would be open to expressions of support and some constructive criticism (the WS executives are the usual bunch of pompous assholes — fuck 'em). Jim St. Pierre is running the operation in Augusta, ME. Give him a call and get involved; the number is (207) 626-5635. Since Earth First! is a movement and not a club, we can work within clubs like the WS and hopefully bring them around to our way of thinking.

Good luck and, as Abbey said, MAN PULL DOWN THY VANITY. HARKEN TO THE VOICE FROM THE WHIRLWIND!

— Andy Power, Boston, MA

Dear Bull Shit fer Brains,

Because someone's gotta do it, I will assume my usual role as single issue zealot. Part of our esteemed publication once again exhibits a gross misrepresentation of reality with regard to public lands ranching. I refer to Dave Davenport's SFB letter in the Litha EF! Journal.

As you will recall, Dave, as part of a small New Mexico EF! group that crashed Allan "Holistic Resource Management" Savory's annual meeting, was greatly surprised to find the "diabolical" Savory not angry or embarrassed, but eager to share his HRM gospel with the "cow haters." As Savory's guest, Dave later attended HRM school and became an HRM advocate.

Well, what did you expect, Dave — a violent confrontation? That's not Savory's style. In 1986 I was also invited to attend a 2-day HRM seminar and a 5-day HRM workshop free as Savory's guest. This, not in spite of but because I'm a known stop-public-lands-ranching activist. During the workshop Allan treated me with greatest concern, like a visiting dignitary, even offering to let me live with him in his comfortable Albuquerque home for two weeks while attending the HRM Center free (\$2000 value). Due to limited time and interest, I declined his offer, but we continued corresponding via letters.

Well, the romance didn't last long. As soon as Savory realized I was not destined to be counted as one of his HRM flock, he ended communication. The last letter I received was from Jody Butterfield-Savory, his wife and editor of The Savory Letter, indicating Allan no longer wanted to "waste time" responding to my letters. . . "Please consider these matters closed. We expect no reply."

In other words, rather than diabolical, Allan Savory is simply a good strategist. He wastes no time with those who don't potentially further his cause.

When in 1980 Savory arrived in the West and set up his range consultant business, he was acutely aware that (1) public lands ranchers were desperate for a panacea like HRM, and (2) to gain the necessary widespread support, he would have to appeal to non-ranchers — especially agency range staff, university range professionals, conservationists, and environmentalists. In other words, he realized that his best chance to sell his brand of range management across the West was cooptation rather than confrontation.

So, he created Holistic Resource Management — a nebulous, malleable, thoroughly human-oriented theoretical concept designed to lure and seduce every Western special interest group. HRM is promoted as a progressive, scientific land management "approach," to be used by anyone to achieve nearly any land management goal (even, somehow, opposing goals simultaneously!). With it, ecological interrelationships are carefully analyzed and manipulated; the results are then monitored and remonitored, the management practices redefined and refined, until the desired effect is



achieved. Ecological processes are thus more effectively directed to produce the desired resources.

Of course, there is nothing new in all this. Nearly every "scientific discovery" claimed by Savory has been known elsewhere for years. And "progressive scientists" (as Savory calls himself) have for decades been compounding their ecological knowledge to achieve more effective environmental manipulation. The most brilliant scientists on Earth are doing this now for big land-raping corporations and the military.

Savory is a brilliant scientist. He's knowledgeable, (superficially) practical, intensely self-assured, a meticulous speaker, interesting, witty, charismatic, and even handsome (quite appealing to the ladies and cowgirls). Even I can't help but like him. Like most gurus, he's tremendously persuasive without overtly seeming to try to be, and like most gurus, he's most attractive to the naive, uninformed, and desperate. If he put his mind to it he could probably convince many people that up is down and left is right. Potentially, a most dangerous man.

But above all, Savory is a range consultant. In other words, he makes his living advising ranchers how to run more profitable businesses. Dave Davenport says that at the HRM school he met "people from all walks of life." Most of these people, like Dave, myself, many key government and university range pros, and most prominent

anti-grazing advocates I know, were invited to attend HRM school as Savory's guests. Cooptation — Conversion. Meanwhile, the paying attendees, more than 90% of his students, are nearly all ranchers (along with some state and federal agency range staff sent at taxpayer expense). They want to make more money (and power) ranching their 70% of the West.

Dave goes on, like so many newly-enlightened HRM followers, a hypnotized convert, mimicking Savory's words practically verbatim:

— "We examined the effects of removal of livestock . . . Over the greater part of America and the world . . . the result was only good for a few years. After that worse deterioration took place than had been the case with livestock on the land." Bull shit! Savory commonly recites his list of pet places where livestock have not grazed for years that supposedly proves his theory, including Chaco Canyon and Sevilleta Refuge in New Mexico, Natural Bridges and Canyonslands in Utah, and the Audubon "Ranch" in southern Arizona. Funny, the managers of most of these places don't agree. I've visited most of these places myself (plus probably a couple hundred others where ranching has been excluded for decades, in every Western state), and the non-ranching places almost invariably displayed greater numbers and more species of animals; larger, healthier, more closely-

spaced vegetation of more (especially native) species; moister, better-textured, more organically-enriched, less-eroded soil; cleaner, more abundant water; more useful habitat; and superior condition of almost all environmental components. The degree of recovery was generally proportional to how long ranching had been excluded.

— "[HRM uses] all knowledge available to mankind [sic], without prejudice . . ." Maximum bull shit! Six "tools" for resource management are listed in Savory's official "HRM Model" — *rest, fire, grazing, animal impact, wildlife* (recently changed to *living organisms*), and *technology*. I heard Savory say that he advised the use of *fire* only once in his career. He has repeatedly stated that *rest* (non-grazing) is in the long run more destructive than any level of overgrazing; that livestock are almost always a more efficient management tool than *wildlife* and that restoring American wildlife to anywhere near pre-invasion levels is totally unrealistic; and that in most cases *technology* is a less useful tool than livestock. In fact, Savory's almost invariable solution to nearly every land management problem (and, more accurately, the goal itself in the great majority of cases) has been *grazing and animal impact*, i.e., intensive livestock herding, along with associated technological developments (mostly a lot more fences and roads).

Again, there's nothing new here. English stockmen were utilizing intensive livestock herding (basically, "short duration grazing," now "the Savory system") 300 years ago. Savory coopted the idea from historic pastoralists, as he coopted the very concept of HRM from modern eco-scientists.

—"It meant that where livestock should not be on the land a thorough planning process would determine that." Cow shit! Savory advocates using intensive livestock herding nearly everywhere. I once heard him say he would even recommend it — especially recommend it — for the Colorado Desert near the Salton Sea in Southern California (naturally one of the hottest, driest, most desolate places in the U.S.).

—" . . . as long as there are 5 billion people on this planet I'm afraid we'll have to 'manage' our 'resources.'" Horse shit! Nobody denies that in this overpopulated, overexploited world humans are currently forced to compensate with some degree of protective and extractive management. But rather than ever-increasingly "managing resources," we should minimize interference with natural processes and move toward living more naturally.

Dave wraps up his letter the same psychologically-persuasive way Savory often does his: basically, if you don't believe in HRM, you simply don't know enough about it (no matter how much you know!). To see the light, you must surrender your reality to the HRM mindset.

To its "credit," HRM has inspired some ranchers to run their operations more efficiently, thereby increasing livestock production proportionately (usually slightly). Nevertheless, despite all the advertising, publicity, and impressive eco-jargon, by and large, compared to traditional ranching HRM has been shown to be little, if any, less harmful to the land; in many cases, it has allowed ranchers to more thoroughly exploit it. Because HRM is used to justify continued — and expanded — ranching development on both public and private Western lands — where it otherwise might rightly have been terminated — it may in the long run be one of the worst things to happen to the West.

"There is no such thing as natural." — Allan Savory, November, 1986

— Lynn Jacobs, Tucson, AZ

Dear Friends,

The *L.A. Times* recently published an excellent 4-part expose on the BLM entitled "Public Land, Private Profit — Inside the Bureau of Land Management." Included in the series were articles on intra-bureau politics, budget, mining, grazing and management of the California desert. Anyone wishing a copy of these informative articles please send me 45¢ in stamps and I'll get them out to you. Let's all get to work on reforming (or better yet, eradicating) the Bureau of Logging and Mining!

— Sally Miller, Box 22, Lee Vining, CA 93541.

The Earth First! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force and Truth in Labeling Campaign

Earth First! involvement in the tuna-dolphin issue has included protests and CD in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and San Diego. The Ocean-Dolphin Task Force is working with Earth Island and Sea Shepherd on a silent agitator campaign. We want your help NOW.

You know how the silent agitator works; used on consumer products, like tuna cans, it works as a type of urban spiking. It's economic sabotage, and it can cost the dolphin-killers a lot. A 25 cent investment in stickers can cause a \$25 headache for the companies that profit from dolphin killing. We aim to get over 100,000 stickers out this summer — one for every dolphin killed in tuna nets in 1988.

Of course a campaign is more than a series of clandestine actions. It's best to pick one chain and hit the chain's stores regularly. Concentrate on canned tuna, pet foods containing tuna (especially Ralston-Purina), and all Heinz products (the largest tuna canner, owner of Star-Kist). Among Heinz's products are Chico San rice cakes, Weight Watchers foods, and Amore cat food.

This is a great media issue, and one for which it is easy to garner public support. With a good press release, you can turn your sticker campaign into a public relations nightmare for the tuna industry. Be visible. Set up a table close to the targeted store (but off the property), offering stickers and informative literature, free or by donation. Have "Truth in Labeling" sample cans on display (of course, you'll not advocate this sort of thing). When the manager storms out to complain, tell him you support the actions of enraged individuals. Write us for dolphin slaughter footage; then juxtapose carnage with signs, costumes, guerilla theater.... These little dayglo babies also look great on ketchup bottles in restaurants.

Tell us about your local fight. We'll keep you up to date in turn.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE EARTH IS OCEAN. SAVE IT!

The seas need international wilderness status to protect them from the high-tech fisheries that now harvest far in excess of the ocean's ability to sustain itself. The multinational corporations who own or sponsor the fishing vessels ravage indigenous fishing communities, destroying a sustainable lifestyle. The corporate decision-makers need to hear from us, even as the Sea Shepherd Society conducts its summer dolphin and driftnet campaigns. Write the Task Force for information.

Dolphin Demo...

continued from page 1

to hang a banner. The furious owner of the boat climbed up after them and yelled and did more finger wagging (a San Diego custom?), but they managed to hang the banner and an adapted pirate flag before ignoring the fire department's waiting bucket to rappel down into the cheering crowd and the cops' arms. Simultaneously, and completing the triad, an airplane flew a pro-dolphin banner back and forth overhead. Happily, no charges were laid on the climbers. In fact, a representative from the ship even returned the rope and gear, saying he was sympathetic to the issue and knew how much that shit costs!

San Diego is hot! Activism is heating up there due to the attention drawn by the protest, the tuna men are furious, and even the daily papers are into the foray. And now they want to dock the oil-puking Valdez there... Join us!

—EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force, POB 77062, SF, CA 94107-7062



Improved billboard in San Diego.

YA CAN'T SEE WHAT HAPPENS AT SEA, BUT IT STILL SUCKS.

I'm in. Send me: ___ x 60 assorted stickers (at \$1.00 per 60) ___

Tuna free planet! Send us ___ x 1000 (at \$12.00 per 1000) ___

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____

Copy and mail to:
EARTH FIRST! OCEAN-DOLPHIN TASK FORCE
P.O. BOX 77062
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94107-7062

Truth in labeling begins at home!

THE TRUTH IN LABELING ACT

Tuna Boycott Stickers and You:

Helpful hints on promoting safe fishing

1. Always carry stickers with you! You never know when you may come in contact with morally tainted tuna products.
2. Peel off the extra stuff, the stuff around the business area of the stickers, so you can get your thumbnails under those little devils faster. If you fold them accordian-style, you'll find the hand can truly be quicker than the eye.
3. Put them on the paper label, over the trademark, rather than on the top of the can. They will then be easier to see, and will be almost impossible to remove. Damaged labels will cause the tuna products to be returned to the distributor, who will get your message.
4. Once is not enough. Relabel regularly. These companies spend millions on advertising, but for a few pennies you can spread the truth about the dolphin slaughter.



ARIZONA 4 LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

As of August 1 the Legal Defense Fund has taken in 700 contributions totalling more than \$30,000. Individual contributions ranged between \$1 and \$1000, and have come from every state except Alabama and South Dakota. (Persons in Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Canada have also contributed.) Leading the pack by far in number of contributions is California, with one-third of the total. Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, and Illinois (in that order) together make up another third. The remaining third comes from 38 other states. The state with the greatest number of contributions per capita population is Montana.

Thirty thousand is, of course, a lot of money. But it's not enough to meet the expenses of the multiple trials of the Arizona Four, and the attendant legal expenses of witnesses. My guess is that we're about 12% of the way to the amount we need. We are therefore exploring ways to get the word out to a wider audience. The details of forming an LDF committee are being worked out as this is written. Once that is done, we can begin to discuss fundraising strategies.

In the meantime, we appreciate the enthusiastic support of contributors. If you haven't yet sent us a few bucks, do it now. If you have, and can afford to send more, we need it. LDF money will be applied entirely

to attendant legal costs, and to a lesser degree for support of needy families of the accused. All lawyers involved have agreed to defend their clients at cost or less. Be assured that no lawyer is getting enriched with your money. Any funds left over will be retained to help defend those charged with a crime of monkeywrenching in the future.

We are also attempting to coordinate defense strategies among the lawyers involved, so that the interests of the Earth do not get entirely lost in the understandable obligation of each lawyer to put his client's interests first.

Thanks again for your contributions and encouragement. I'm acknowledging all contributions not sent anonymously, but can't write a personal note to every contributor. So watch the pages of the *Journal* for future developments in the case and more accounting from the LDF.

With support like yours maybe we can erode the Meese legacy in the Justice Department and expose the FBI for what it is, the knee-jerk foe of any social change movement.

Daniel Conner, Trustee
Legal Defense Fund
POB 4666
Salem, OR 97302



Admitted FBI informant Ron Frazier at the Okanogan Rendezvous.

Extinction by Legislation

by Christi Stevens

Over a year of Austin conservationists' hard work and cooperation is about to be laid to waste. The proposed Endangered Species Ordinance (ESO), a city law that would protect occupied habitat of threatened and endangered species from development, is about to be outlawed by the Texas State Legislature.

In early February, Dick Brown, an influential developer lawyer/lobbyist, launched a campaign against the ESO and Austin's other environmental safeguards. Texas Earth First!, Travis Audubon and the Austin Sierra Club argued passionately for the doomed ordinance. Nothing else, we said, could protect the Golden-cheeked Warblers until finalization of the Habitat Conservation Plan, which would likely come too late. We pleaded with city officials not to give in to fears of Austin-bashing from the State Legislature. We argued that it would be a public relations blunder for a legislator to introduce anti-ESO legislation, and we vowed to defend the city from the rogues at the Capitol.

But the Planning Commission was not so naive. Knowing that Dick Brown's big guns were loaded, they quickly buried the easiest target — the ESO — in a subcommittee, hoping it would never rise again. By that time, the first of the bills had begun to appear. In a short period, nearly 60 Austin-bashing bills were introduced, including attacks on the ESO, the Comprehensive Watershed Ordinance, and a conservation-oriented electric rates structure.

Earth First! joined forces with the city, other environmental groups, neighborhood associations, and the Democratic Clubs of Austin to oppose the bashing. A true grassroots coalition was under way.

On April 19 we held a rally at the Capitol, and most of the groups involved met with the local delegation afterward. Most important was the meeting with Gonzalo Barrientos, the Senator for Austin and Travis County. The "unwritten rule" at the Capitol is that a Senator can control bills that affect his district.

Ol' Gonzo looked over our list of bad bills and said he thought he could stop all or most of them. He as much as promised to kill the anti-ESO bills, and asked for hearings on the ESO. Since he was making these promises before his baseline constituency, the local Democrats, we felt assured he would keep his word.

By the time of the hearing for two of the bills at the Senate Natural Resources Committee, we were not so optimistic. Several of the Austin-bashing bills had gone through committee, with no apparent intervention by Barrientos.

At the hearing we found that the ESO had been stabbed in the back — by regional representatives of the Sierra Club and Audubon Society, in conjunction with Dick Brown and Barrientos's legislative aide. Evidently, four leaders with the two environmental groups were pulled into a back room less than two hours before the hearing and coerced into accepting a "compromise" which combined the two bills — but which still outlawed the ESO!

At the hearing, an Audubon rep. announced that the environmental leaders had withdrawn their opposition. The appearance was that the environmental community was satisfied, and Barrientos, who was present, did nothing to stop unanimous approval of the bill. It is important to note that none of the local Sierrans or Auduboners, who had worked hard for the ESO, were involved in the backroom dealing. Unfortunately, neither were they there to protest the bill. Only three "radical" Earth First! people were on hand to oppose the "compromise" that laid waste to a year's effort to protect endangered species.

What does the new bill do? The bill has window dressings that give it a superficially positive aspect. For example, it "empowers" the city and county to participate in the Regional Habitat Conservation Plan. However, the city and county are required by the US Fish & Wildlife Service to participate in the Plan, so the "empowerment" is meaningless. Also, it allows the city to enforce an endangered species ordinance, if the RHCP prescribes it. But the whole purpose of the ESO was to provide interim protection during the 3-5 years it will take to complete the RHCP. This provision thus means that the Golden-cheeked Warblers must wait up to five years for protection.

Also unfortunate is that the bill applies statewide. No locality in TX can protect endangered species without going through the painstaking, slow and costly RHCP process. This is burning the bridges in front of us!

Why did the Sierra Club and Audubon agree to such a sacrifice? Afterward, the local

Sierra Club tried to mop up by getting an amendment that allows a city to require a survey for endangered species. State Sierran Ken Kramer rationalized that the surveys would attract public attention to "assure that nothing happens to the habitat." Aren't we relieved?

It has been pointed out that the bill prohibits ordinances protecting endangered species — not threatened. Theoretically, Austin could protect the Warblers. Ask any city official who knows the Legislature if that is a loophole — or a noose.

This all shows exactly what can be gained by working through the system. Not only did we lose a year's effort, but we are set back considerably by statewide disabling legislation. Once again Texas does its part for the nation by setting a bad example. Now, should I ask you to write to Gov. Bill Clements and ask him to please veto SB 1437? Don't make me laugh.

From a concrete slab to a concrete cell ESCALATION!

by Lone Wolf Circles, Karen Wood and Moss

People from all over this country share a deep love for the old-growth forests of the threatened Kalmiopsis roadless area in Oregon's Siskiyou National Forest [see past Journal articles for background information]. Drawing from the energy of Earth First!'s Rendezvous in New Mexico's Jemez Mountains, an action team grew to include anarchists on their way to their unconventional and rainbows radicalized at their Nevada gathering. Our diverse group landed in the midst of increasing community polarization and an inevitable escalation in tactics by both sides. Plagued by spotted owl litigation, timber sale appeals, and continued civil disobedience actions, Josephine County lived up to the image on its sheriff's patch — a log truck.

Throughout the night of July 10-11, masked Kachinas erect log and rock sculptures across the roads leading to the Lazy Bluff sale, paint "Stumps Suck!" on the main access road, and prepare other surprises for Ed "They can expect to be shot" Hanscomb's scurvy crew. Daybreak of July 11 finds a growing group of loggers' pickups and over

SUNSHINE TIMBER SALE ALERT

Since the article on the Sunshine Timber Sale on the Salmon National Forest was written (*Earth First!*, Eostar, 1989) we have learned of additional developments which render the sale even *more* destructive to Idaho's Frank Church/River of No Return Wilderness.

The Forest Service has long been concerned with the viability of the original road survey, which involved locating the main haul road in a narrow, rocky section of Big Deer Creek for the first two miles or so. The Forest Service's concern was not due to the damage the road would inflict on a scenic canyon, but to the high cost of the road (which would involve intensive blasting through rock outcrops) which in turn might make the timber more difficult to sell, despite the Forest Service's intention of using

THE KALMIOPSIS 24

a dozen police cars blocked from the sale area. Loggers' taunts of "Try wiping your ass with a rock" and "Get a job" lead to an EF! woman being shoved; while supporting people rush to stand between the threatening loggers and Brad Lagorio and Lisa Brown, locked to the skyline yarder and log loader. A guard offers to shoot Lisa's lock off her neck, then fires a round into the air; while another gentleman starts up the yarder after Brad.

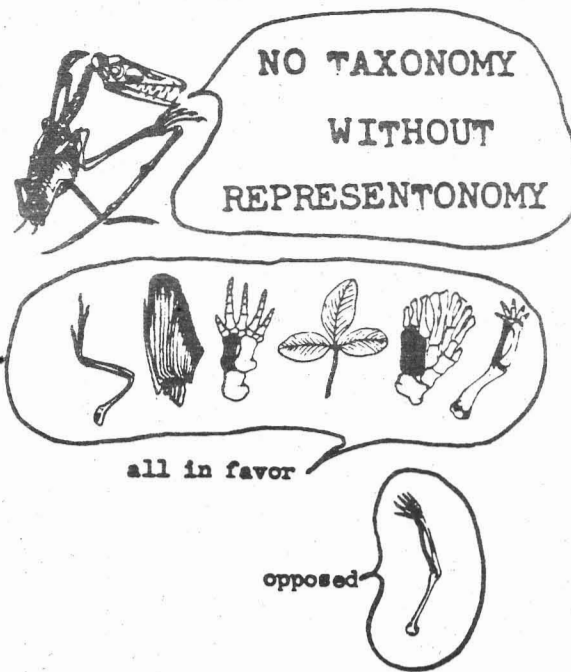
Suddenly, head Tree Nazi Bob Martin (no relation to our own Barry) arrives. Hearing of Wolf's off-key rendition of "Tonka Toys," he growls "grab him," and Wolf is the first one down. The Tree Nazis then face four EF!ers Kryptonited to the gate, in front of Tim Jackson, Mike Feurst, and Selena, who have cemented their relationship with the Earth — their feet planted in poured concrete! Tripling the size of the planned arrest group, everyone behind the line is arrested without warning, bringing the arrest total to 24!

After three days as guests of the Josephine County Jail, all 24 people are charged with felony criminal mischief and

misdeemeanor criminal trespass. Since then, the felony charges have been dropped on all but the "Kalmiopsis Concrete Crew."

Mike, Tim, and Selena face a maximum sentence of five years in the Oregon State Penitentiary and \$100,000 in fines. They are charged with damaging property (i.e., the road) in excess of \$500. The others face maximum sentences of 30-60 days in the Josephine County Jail and \$500-\$1000 in fines, plus restitution. There is also talk of a civil suit being brought by Hanscom Logging Co.

Oregon Earth First! urgently needs funds to cover action expenses and legal defense. Legal advice and/or representation for the "felons" is also urgently sought. Please send donations to Southern Willamette Earth First!, POB 10384, Eugene, OR 97440 (new address!) or contact Karen Wood at (503)726-4738. As of this writing, Brad Lagorio remains in the Josephine County Probation Center, as the judge refuses to allow him to leave the state before the trial. Brad's jail support is at (503)592-2976; though he may be released by the time you read this.



the old route, and follows Gant Ridge. Gant Ridge separates the Big Deer drainage from the Clear Creek drainage to the north, and for a considerable distance serves as the present southern boundary of the RNR Wilderness. At some point this new road survey probably crosses Big Deer Creek and connects to the network of roads surveyed in the early 1980s. But having intruded on the north side of Big Deer (the area that the Idaho Department of Fish & Game was so concerned with because it is critical wildlife habitat), the Freddie's apparently have decided to make the most of a new opportunity, and have put in additional cutting units on the *north* side. These units run between Indian Creek and Mud Lick Creeks (tributaries to Big Deer Creek). Between the new access road and the new cutting units, the Sunshine Timber Sale, should it come to pass, will entirely excise what remains of a large, presently wild area from the main body of the RNR.

This place needs help now! The Sunshine EIS will be out soon, and it is highly unlikely that the Freddie's will cancel their grandiose plans, given all the effort they've put into the sale.

Anyone planning to visit the area to see what is at stake (no pun intended) will need to reconnoiter first, since the information given here as to new roads and cutting units is sketchy. The access routes described in the Eostar article still apply. In addition, a major pack trail (the Gant Mountain Trail) runs along the top of Gant Ridge all the way from the confluence of Clear Creek and Panther Creeks into the RNR near the Bighorn Crags. Several side trails (possibly overgrown) provide access from the Gant Mountain Trail into either Big Deer Creek or Clear Creek. To get on this trail, Panther Creek must be forded at the mouth of Clear Creek (difficult in high water). Another trail, the Birch Creek Trail, starts off Panther Creek midway between Clear Creek and Big Deer Creek, and climbs steeply to connect with the Gant Mountain Trail. It may be possible to reach this trail (which may not have been maintained recently) without fording Panther Creek, since at least one bridge (leading to private property and technically closed to the public) crosses Panther Creek near the Birch Creek trailhead. Check your topo maps. And happy hiking!

—Leon Czolgosz

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS OLD GROWTH SYMPOSIUM

by Steve Erickson

In 1960, the US Forest Service stopped funding research on old growth ecosystems because, as Jerry Franklin (Chief Plant Ecologist, Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station; Prof of Ecosystem Analyses, UW; "Guru of Old Growth") put it, "We knew how to cut them down and get new trees growing." Still, fragmentary research over the next twenty years created a picture of these systems radically different from the industrial foresters' cliché of "overmature, decadent" trees needing to be "harvested" (clearcut) and replaced with densely planted even-aged "tree farms" (plantations). Big game managers had their own complementary cliché of old growth forests as "biological deserts." In hindsight, these assumptions look like convenient excuses justifying a short-term economic policy: liquidation of the Old Growth Douglas-fir Forest.

That early research revealed an ecosystem of extreme complexity. Old growth forests are more than just large, live trees. The standing dead trees (snags) and large down logs (coarse woody debris—CWD) are also essential to the system's functioning. These provide structural diversity and essential habitat for bacteria, fungi, nitrogen-fixing lichens, higher plants, and animals.

The fascinating cycle of live tree roots, mycorrhizal fungi, truffles, rodents, cavity nesting birds, and snags was revealed by Jim Trappe and Chris Maser. Meanwhile, rising public consciousness made the ongoing old growth liquidation a hot political issue.

In 1981, the Forest Service PNW Research Station began research on old growth. As initially proposed, the program was to cost \$10 million; this was cut to \$2 million. Left out were studies on the effects of fragmentation. The geographic scope of the program was cut from five to three provenances—the Southern Washington Cascades, the Oregon Cascades, and the Oregon Coast Range, with the North Cascades and Olympic Peninsula omitted. The other critical decision made then was to use a community ecological approach rather than intensive studies of high visibility vertebrate species (e.g., the Northern Spotted Owl). As a result, solid information is available now on the Old Growth Douglas-fir Ecosystem, but the need for intensive studies of individual species is more acute than ever.

Under the political gun to show results, the scientists involved in the studies presented some results in March at a symposium in Portland titled Old Growth Douglas Fir Forests: Wildlife Communities and Habitat Relationships. Most of the over 800 participants were from the Forest Service.

At a session on The Environmental Setting, two papers presented suggested that the Douglas-fir Old Growth Ecosystem has only developed over the last 6000 years. At a session on Forest Vegetation, along with papers on sampling design, habitat structure, and fungal communities, was a paper comparing plant communities in 177 young, mature, and old growth stands. Over 150 attributes of the vegetation were measured. In all three provenances, overstory richness (the abundance of individual species) differed little between the three different forest age classes. Understory species richness was somewhat higher in old growth. Species diversity (number of individual species) was highest in old growth, overstory and understory. Some species reach their greatest abundance and frequency in OG, particularly Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), Bunchberry (*Cornus unalaschcenses*), Foamflower (*Tiarella trifoliata* var. *unifoliata*), and *Lobaria* spp. (nitrogen fixing lichens that live in the canopy).

Jerry Franklin tried to enlarge the discussion to include the management of second growth and plantation forests. During a presentation on old growth definitions—a hot political issue, since the current Forest Plans have drastically overestimated the amount of ecologically viable OG left—Franklin said that definitions should be refined to account for a stand's specific history and that there are degrees of "Old Growthedness." Attempting to create an all-encompassing definition will only produce an "increasingly mediocre" definition. By inventorying forest stands for numerous attributes, an index can be used to compare them.

Franklin voiced concern that with the focus (research money) on the Northern Spotted Owl, we risk losing sight of the ecosystem as a whole. To Franklin, the issue is not how much more old growth can be cut, but how to put what has been learned about OG to work in the "managed forest." We "need to incorporate ecological and commodity values," and "bridge the gap between managed and natural forests." This led to a discussion comparing long rotations

with systems that develop OG characteristics in younger forests. These systems (which Franklin calls "The New Forestry") would create or develop multi-age stands with large live trees, snags, and down logs, imitating the structural characteristics of OG. We must "create more structural diversity in our managed landscape," or "foresters will become technicians tending a row crop of diminishing size."

Given the many clearcuts west of the Cascades with no snags or live trees left standing, it will take many years for the trees in these young plantations to grow large enough to have the potential to create these structurally diverse, multi-aged stands. As to how much of the remaining old growth should be retained in the meantime, most of the Forest Service scientists at the symposium avoided biting this hard political bullet, though some made their feelings known obliquely. Thomas Spies (PNW Research Station) stated: "The idea that we can retain certain areas of OG while ignoring the rest of the landscape is simply not correct. The more starkly cutover the rest of the landscape, the more reserves are needed. We have to use a whole landscape concept."

At a session on Forest Birds of Washington and Oregon, we learned that many resident species reach their maximum abundance in old growth. According to David Manuwal (Prof of Wildlife Science, UW), "Cavity nesters and birds feeding on the forest floor may suffer drastic declines in intensively managed monocultures. Bird populations may be most affected by changes in forest structure and fragmentation in the nesting range and by winter habitat availability." *Such species may help legal monkeywrenchers: Have your local Forest Planners considered their legal responsibility [under the National Forest Management Act] to maintain viable and well distributed populations of these species?*

The Marbled Murrelet and Spotted Owl (with help from the legal eagles at Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund) have both been accepted for listing under the Endangered Species Act by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Of the other species fitting the description above, according to current research, Vaux's Swift most clearly depends on old growth. This species forms large colonial nests in old growth snags, with 30-100 birds in each nest. *Someone should petition FWS to list Vaux's Swift under the ESA.*

The session on Small Mammals of Washington and Oregon showed that optimal habitat for Red-backed Voles, Tree Voles, and chipmunks is old growth. In the Oregon Coast Range, Red Tree Voles correlated heavily with OG. Northern Flying Squirrels, cavity nesters, are most abundant where snags are most plentiful. One of the exhibits discussed a project in Oregon to increase the abundance of Northern Flying Squirrels in second growth by providing nest boxes. It seems to work. Of course, the motivation was to increase the prey base for Spotted Owls; whether that will work remains to be seen.

Donald Thomas (U of Sherbrooke, Quebec) discussed bats in the Southern Washington Cascades and Oregon Coast Range. Bats in these provenances apparently rely on snags in old growth for roosts. Interestingly, they're ahead of FS bureaucrats: they have no trouble recognizing OG. Since their activity appears to be limited by inclement, cool weather, I suggested obtaining a grant from REI to fit them with little down jackets and radio transmitters. That way, we could finally determine just where the OG is.

The series of papers on Amphibians of Oregon and Washington revealed that in the Oregon Coast Range, amphibian densities and biomass were 10 and 4 times greater, respectively, than that reported for salmonid fishes. R. Bruce Bury (Zoologist, FWS, Ft Collins, CO) said intensive "management" will severely impact salamanders associated with down logs, such as the Oregon Slender Salamander and Clouded Salamander. His advice for protecting species with reduced abundance is to retain down logs (CWD) and shade (standing green trees and snags). For species that are very rare, his prescription is simple: don't log. For stream dwelling amphibians, protect the headwaters and coarse woody debris. When asked how large a buffer is necessary to protect stream headwaters, he replied "Oh, half a mile." *There are numerous rare and endemic amphibians, particularly salamanders, in the Pacific Northwest. Have your Forest Planners fulfilled their legal responsibility to maintain well distributed, viable populations of these little critters?*

The next series of papers came from FS Region 5, Northwestern California and Southwestern Oregon. There, 11 bird species and a mammal species reach maximum abundance in old growth: Allen's Hum-

mingbird, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Western Flycatcher, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Brown Creeper, American Robin, Wren-tit, Solitary Vireo, Hermit Warbler, Western Tanager, Black-headed Grosbeak, and the California Red-backed Vole.

John Lemkuhl (Landscape Ecologist, PNW Research Station) addressed the critical issue of fragmentation. He asked such questions as these: Does species richness and abundance decline with decreasing stand area? How do stand boundaries influence richness and abundance? Do associations between different forest stages on a landscape level influence richness and abundance? How do landscape patterns of dominance, contagion, complexity, and disturbance influence species richness and abundance? Lemkuhl's conclusion is that effects on biodiversity of habitat fragmentation haven't really appeared—yet. Abundance of weedy species that favor edge conditions (exterior forest stand species) is still rising, while species favoring stand interiors are at the brink of drastic decline.

Unfortunately, his conclusions are suspect because of a non-random sample. Included was a much larger old growth forest stand in Mt. Rainier National Park of 4000 acres, and no forest stands smaller than 80 acres. According to a Wilderness Society report by Peter Morrison, in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest (where all stands except for the Mt. Rainier stand were located), over 68% of remaining old growth is within 400 feet of a road or clearcut or in stands of less than 80 acres. Habitat fragmentation on the landscape and regional level is already so great that biodiversity may already have begun a precipitous decline. That we can't tell this from studies such as Lemkuhl's is not the fault of the methodology used, but an indication of the difficulty of producing a quantitative analysis of what is essentially a qualitative question when there are no baseline data with which to compare current conditions.

Leonard Ruggiero (study designer, PNW Research Station), during closing remarks, said we must remain mindful of levels of organization. The population level is the most meaningful. Ecotypes (locally adapted populations) are important for they can vary in their genetic and adaptive elasticity. The concept of dependency isn't common in conservation biology literature, and isn't necessarily measurable. Dependency/non-dependency is not an either/or situation, but a gradient. A "close association with a habitat indicates that species may require that habitat for long term persistence.... a loss of OG will result in a decline of associated species." We must assume dependency, "unless research proves otherwise." Scientists "have to stop equivocating"; absolute proof of dependency is probably impossible.

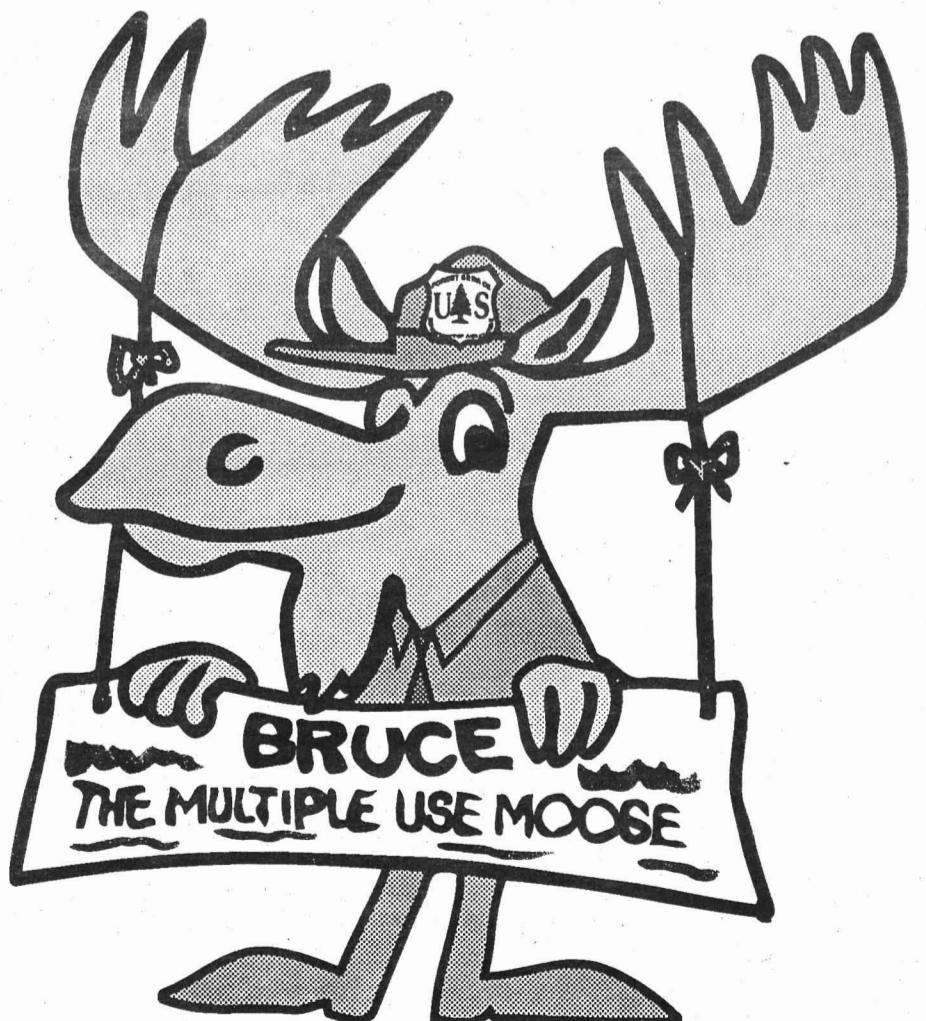
Then Ruggiero discussed the emerging issue (for the FS anyway) of "managed" versus "natural" forests. Before the Europeans came, Northwest forests were in old growth 80%, and younger successional stages 20%, of the time. Now, that ratio is reversed. Without directly saying so, he commented on Franklin's "New Forestry." An 80 year "rotation" is common now, but "80 year old forests are ecological toddlers.... I'm not convinced that forests managed on 80 year rotations" with OG in them are any better for wildlife than forests managed on 250 year rotations that aren't allowed to get any older. "The complexity of naturally regenerated species is important to wildlife."

Richard Holthausen (Wildlife Ecologist, FS Region 6) considered the implications of the information presented at the symposium. "It seems unlikely it will have an impact" on current Forest Plans, but it could be used in implementing the Plans and amending them. Forest Plan amendments are a good avenue in which to incorporate new information, issues, and indicator species. Holthausen listed numerous species that reach maximum abundance in old growth, and proposed that the FS PNW Research Station conduct detailed studies of them. "In managing for diversity, it's important to maintain a full range of seral types [age classes]." Considering how much money is being spent just on Spotted Owl research, it is doubtful that the FS research budget would cover such extensive research, unless a serious old growth research lobby developed.

At the start of the symposium, Jim Torrence (Regional Forester [head] of FS Region 6) said that the symposium was a good chance to separate emotion and politics from science. He reminded the assembled researchers, bureaucrats, industry hacks, and environmentalists that scientists don't make the decisions.

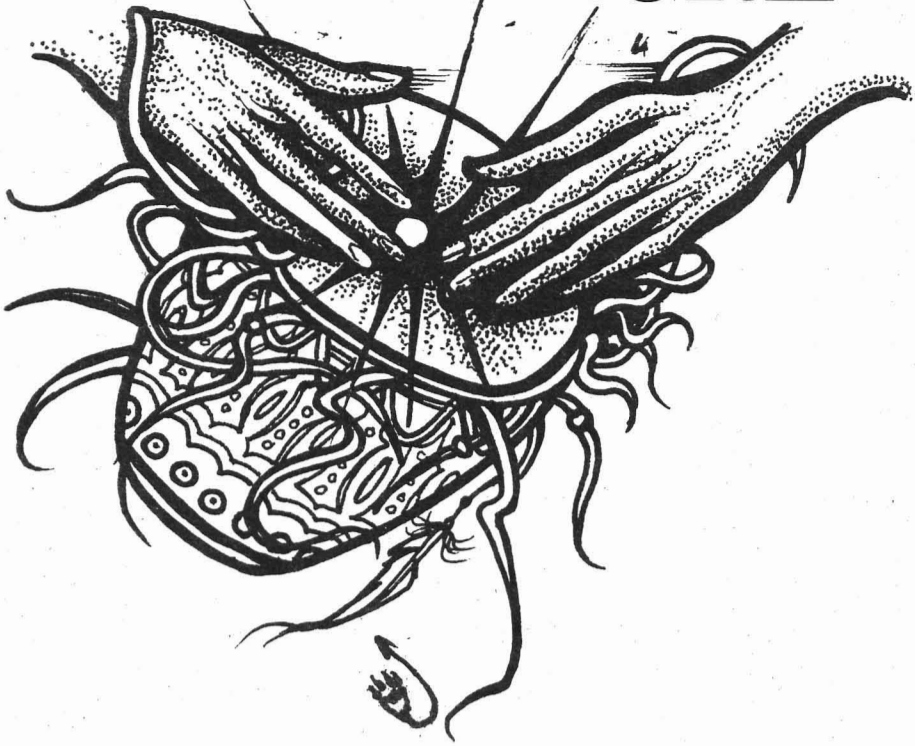
In other words, the Forest Service will continue with business as usual, and old growth liquidation will proceed as planned. That was why security was extremely tight at the symposium (though it would have been fairly easy to circumvent it). Guards at the entrance made sure that every person entering wore a symposium name tag. There were ten guards at the main auditorium; and wearing my Earth First! hat, I was politely but firmly checked on the first day. The FS obviously feared an organized, disruptive EF! presence.

Well, there wasn't, because EF!ers were busy at Breitenbush. Unleashed by the legal system, the Forest Service brought loggers into Breitenbush by snowmobile that weekend, and 30 people were arrested blockading the road. Perhaps that's the most important lesson of the symposium—while the research continues, the trees are still falling.



Found in a campground in the Dixie National Forest, Utah. The poster invites campers to a free two-hour tour of the forest, "With Bruce, the Multiple Use Moose! You will see: Wildlife, Timber Management, Alpine Scenery, Beautiful Lakes, Streams, Meadows, Recreational Opportunities!" The tour was sponsored by the Dixie NF and Kaibab Forest Products.

TRIBAL LORE



"The Big One" Educates America

If people in general could be got into the woods, even for once, to hear the trees speak for themselves, all difficulties in the way of forest preservation would vanish.

When John Muir spoke these words nearly 100 years ago, he could not have imagined the extent of forest preservation difficulties today. According to The Wilderness Society, "Ten percent or less of the original amount of Washington and Oregon's old-growth forests still stands. About 80% is in national forests, where they are being logged. Only 4% of California old-growth redwoods remain, and only half of that is protected in state and national parks."

Though the degree of destruction has increased, Muir's philosophy remains. If people could see the destruction, they surely would not stand for it. Not everyone, however, can make it into the ancient forests of the Northwest, especially those trapped in the concrete confines of places like Chicago and New York.

Obviously, one can't take an entire ecosystem on a tour of the country. But perhaps people could get an idea of what is happening if someone brought part of the forest, even just one big tree, to the city.

The Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition was a month-long tour of major cities throughout the United States. The expedition crew consisted of 12 people and "The Big One," a 731 year old, 7 1/2 foot diameter Douglas-fir log. The goal was education. The tour was successful and inspiring.

According to a Chicago advertising specialist, each news bit about AFRE aired in the Chicago area reached 40,000-60,000 people. Add to this frequent local coverage and national coverage (including USA Today TV, *Christian Science Monitor*, and National Public Radio) and it becomes clear that AFRE's message was received.

Organizer extraordinaire Mitch Friedman pulled together a crew of speakers, musicians, and local organizers. Janine Blaelock, George Draffan and Beth Fries provided the lifeline support from Washington. Ric Bailey, Scott Maxwell, and Barry Martin took shifts at piloting The Big One through mazes of toll roads, interstates, and city streets.

During slide and video presentations, Mitch spoke about ancient forest ecology; Ric rapped about Forest Service abuses; Michele Miller explained civil disobedience and other tactics. Lou Gold spoke of Bald Mountain and the importance of establishing a sense of place. David Helm managed sales and literature distribution; while Jack "Sprout" Risser was awarded the thankless job of press "wizard." Dana Lyons wrote the expedition theme song and, along with Glen "Wreckin' Ball" Waldeck and Alice Di Miele, provided musical inspiration. Seven year old Jessie Hawkins (Michele's daughter) helped the others keep it all in perspective. And everyone encouraged calls and letters to Congress, where the fate of these forests will be decided.

Even the long hours of driving were productive, as Ric tuned in trucker's channel 19 on the CB to jaw. "Where ya haulin' that toothpick?" some good ole boy would ask, and Ric pitched ancient forest preservation to that Middle American network, complete with appropriate drawl and lingo. Each of the dozens he spoke with encouraged our efforts and agreed to spread the word.

Sales of t-shirts, posters, and Lighthawk video tapes and donations pulled in from Page 8 *Earth First!* August 1, 1989

\$70 to \$2500 per city. In the end, the expedition's expenses were covered. This bodes well for the possibility of another such tour soon.

Almost 2000 people signed petitions demanding an immediate and permanent moratorium on old growth cutting, and pledged their help in writing letters and circulating petitions. Congress just might listen to 1000 Kansas school kids.

If success is shown in numbers, then the Portland stop was notable. Over 400 people roared with approval as author Ken Kesey spoke for the ancient ones.

Success was also evident while talking with other people. Many committed themselves to civil disobedience in the Pacific Northwest and to forming local groups.

Perhaps the most poignant moment of all came in a truck stop in Kansas: A husband-and-wife team of truckers at the next table said they'd seen us on the news in Indiana and appreciated what we were doing. The man was unhappy with the agencies involved in the destruction because he knew "that trees have feelings." The significance of this man's words sank in. Here, the epitome of Middle America — uttering thoughts on intrinsic value of forests — flooded us with hope. People really do care.

We can't get all those people into the forests to hear the trees speak for themselves, as Muir would have liked, but we can speak for the trees through words and music. And that grand old Doug-fir that we carried across the country, as a symbol of the thousands of trees that fall everyday, speaks most eloquently of all. A 20 foot section of a dead tree chained to a flatbed proved to America that the destruction is real.

People were unaware of the devastation of the ancient forests, and were outraged upon learning the truth. Their passion to stop these crimes could be felt; and if they believe it is possible, *we can save the ancient trees!*

Thanks again to the 61 sponsors, including the EF! Foundation, the Lummi Indian tribe, local groups from Earth First!, Sierra Club, Greenpeace, Audubon, Sea Shepherd, and various fishing groups. We also thank Dan Dancer, Kelly Meagher, Project Lighthawk, the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, and the many support people who organized for and opened their homes to us.

The Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition, with a new crew of merry Earth-savers, will embark again this September 23. Ideas, inquiries, and donations may be sent to AFRE, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227.

—Michele Miller, Chico EF!

EF! Fights for the Lobo

Two days after blocking the Barley Canyon timber sale in the Jemez Mountains, over 20 EF!ers gathered at the offices of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish ("Maim & Squish") in downtown Santa Fe. Wearing wolf masks and armed with guitars and signs, the rowdy bunch informed passing motorists and pedestrians about the plight of the Mexican Gray Wolf — only 36 known left alive (a litter of 5 was recently born), all jailed and aging and no reintroduction plan extant.

NM Game & Fish is arguably the most criminally intransigent of the several agencies currently responsible for the Mexican Wolf. Along with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), an agency whose administrative predecessor first formed specifically to exterminate wolves and other "inconven-

ient" species), NMGF has a mandate to actively prevent extinctions; yet when FWS asked New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona to nominate areas for wolf reintroduction, NMGF would only suggest White Sands Missile range, which the military will not allow for reasons of "national security." NMGF opposes wolf reinhabitation of the roadless areas of the Gila National Forest, which is ideal wolf country. FWS refuses to press ahead without the state's endorsement, and the Forest Service says it would be "fiscally irresponsible" to even study reintroduction without state approval.

After getting press attention outside Maim & Squish, the crowd entered the building. The remains of various fauna from around the world, some (including Grizzly Bear) from New Mexico, adorned the walls. The mounted heads quickly sported pro-wolf posters, testimony to their posthumous life spirit. We regaled the bureaucrats with music and wild howls before leaving.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the following requesting wolf reintroduction on public land in New Mexico: Michael Spear, Director, Southwest Region, US Fish & Wildlife Service, PO Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87102; Sotero Muniz, Southwestern Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, 517 Gold Avenue SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; and NM Game & Fish.

—Michael Robinson, CO EF!

Black Swamp Faces Dark Future

Just north of downtown Toledo, Ohio, an industrial town on the western edge of Lake Erie, an area known as the Buckeye Basin stretches north, paralleling the Maumee River, until it meets Maumee Bay. Once the route of the Erie Canal, the Buckeye Basin is perhaps the last vestige of the once great Black Swamp, which was ditched, drained, and filled, first for farmland, and later for the city of Toledo. Despite abuse over the years, such as being used as a dumping ground for industrial and construction waste, and facing encroaching development, the basin is still full of wildlife, including Great Blue Herons, egrets, ducks, Canadian Geese, deer, Raccoon, and Opossum. This fragment of wilderness is now threatened by a city proposal to build a "greenbelt parkway" — a road with a bit of grass — through the basin, running its length and opening it to industrial development.

The Sierra Club is leading the fight to stop the project, and instead create a park system. The decision rests with the Toledo City Council. Letters are desperately needed, to the Toledo City Council, One Government Center, Suite 2120, Toledo, OH 43604. Donations are also needed to fund research and preparation of the park proposal; send checks, payable to "WLE Sierra Club EICC," to 527 Sioux Tr, Rossord, OH 43460.

—Ranger Rick, Black Swamp EF!

ed. note: The next ten news briefs were shamelessly stolen and condensed from newsletters sent out by several of the better small groups in the US. —JD

Bill to Save Opal Creek Languishes

The Senate Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee of the Oregon Senate voted to "table" Senate Bill 500, which would establish the Opal Creek Ancient Forest State Park. The bill was tabled because Senator Fawbush refused to vote the bill out of committee to the Senate floor, even after the bill was compromised downward from 31,000 acres to 22,680 acres. The House Environment and Energy Committee will soon hold a hearing on House Bill 3233, the House version of SB 500.

Located in the Little North Santiam River drainage, 36 miles east of Salem, about

half the proposed park is ancient forest. It contains the largest stand of old growth Douglas-fir forest remaining in the Oregon Cascades. The trees range up to 250 feet high, 10 feet in diameter, and up to 1000 years old. Most of the trees are 400-600 years old.

Governor Neil Goldschmidt is no fan of this bill, but won't necessarily veto it. He is concerned that SB 500/HB 3233 "circumvents the forest planning process." He's right. Conservationists are pushing the bill because the Forest Service plans to road and clearcut the area.

Oregon residents should write their state representatives, senators, and the governor. Ask them to save Opal Creek. All are at the State Capitol Bldg, Salem, OR 97310.

—Oregon Natural Resources Council, Yeon Bldg, Suite 1050, 522 Southwest Fifth Ave, Portland, OR 97204.

Jeep Holds Jamboree in Arch Canyon

Chrysler/Jeep Corporation, through Jeep Jamboree, Inc., this spring led a commercial Jeep trip up Arch Canyon, in disregard of Congressman Owens's bill which would protect the canyon as Wilderness. Chrysler/Jeep proposed taking 100 Jeeps through the narrow canyon on March 31; fortunately, less than 20 drivers paid the \$125 necessary to follow the Jeep Jamboree leader.

The environmental assessment (EA) BLM prepared for the Jamboree was dated March 28, though drivers obviously were signed up far before that date. Environmentalists were given no notice of the event and copies of the EA were not available until March 29, just two days before it began. SUWA, along with other conservationists, filed a request for a stay of the Jamboree on March 30, but the BLM denied the request. The Jamboree leader refused conservationists' requests that he lead his troops through a less sensitive area. So SUWA and several TV and newspaper reporters followed and photographed the Jeepers.

The Jeep Jamboree is intended to be an annual event in San Juan County. SUWA and the Sierra Club are pressing an administrative appeal of the BLM decision to allow the event. They challenge BLM's recognition of a county "road" in Arch Canyon, and the adequacy of BLM's environmental analysis and planning procedures.

—Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (POB 347, Springdale, UT 87467)

BWCA Invaded by Land and Air

Northern Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness is facing two major threats — military jet flights above the BWCA and the US Forest Service's refusal to close the BWCA truck portages as Congress directed. These threats are in addition to the mining threats in northern Minnesota (described in past issues of this journal).

Military jets train above one-third of the BWCA in a special airspace called Snoopy Military Operations Area. These jets, primarily from the Minnesota Air National Guard, shatter the quietude of the wilderness with screaming afterburners and thundering sonic booms. The number of flights has increased nearly ten-fold since 1983. Despite the fact that Snoopy MOA overlies a federally designated Wilderness Area — the most heavily visited area in the entire National Wilderness Preservation System — no environmental analysis of the impacts of these jet overflights on the wilderness has ever been conducted. Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness filed suit in June 1988 in federal court to seek an end to these flights until the military agencies complete an adequate environmental impact statement.

The second major threat concerns the



On May 25, Bay Area EF! and the EF! Alaska Task Force blockaded an Exxon refinery in Benicia, CA. This 60' wide banner was draped on a nearby billboard facing I-680 during morning rush hour.

three truck portages in the BWCA. In the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act, Congress directed that the three truck portages could continue operation until 1984. Congress ordered that all three portages close after that date, unless the FS determined that no feasible non-motorized alternative existed.

Because of intense local opposition to closing the truck portages, the Forest Service ignored the law and has allowed the portages to continue operating five years past the termination date. Friends of the Boundary Waters initiated an administrative appeal in 1986 of the Forest Service's management plan for Superior National Forest, seeking, among other things, to force the FS to comply with the law, close the truck portages, and remove the trucks, jeeps, buildings, basketball court, and other evidence of human impacts from the Wilderness.

The appeal finally reached the FS Chief this spring. Initially, the Chief issued an order agreeing with our position and began taking steps to close the truck portages. But after a vociferous outcry from the local communities, the Chief caved in to political pressure, allowed the truck portages to remain open for at least the 1989 season, and instructed the Superior NF staff to conduct further studies of the portages this summer.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your representative and senators, asking them to support legislation to end these threats to the Boundary Waters. Addresses are US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; and Senate, DC 20510.

—Boundary Waters Wilderness Foundation, 1313 Fifth St SE, Suite 329, Minneapolis, MN 55414

Lion Protection Achievable in CA

Mountain Lions in California have been under siege since they lost their protected status in 1986. In 1985, Governor Deukmejian, under pressure from the National Rifle Association (NRA), vetoed a bill that would have continued their protection. Today, the lion is designated a "game" mammal, which has led to trophy hunting proposals from the Department of Fish and Game, the NRA and others.

Although the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation has legally stopped the proposed hunts two years in a row, efforts to regain their protected status have failed. Faced with the legislature's inability to reinstate this status due to pressure from trophy lobbies, and the biases of the Fish and Game Commission (all are hunters with no wildlife management background), members of the Mountain Lion Foundation's board of directors and the executive director, Sharon Negri, have established a separate organization, the California Wildlife Protection Committee. This committee is launching a statewide initiative for the June 1990 ballot that would protect California Mountain Lions FOREVER!

The initiative would do the following: Permanently ban trophy hunting of Mountain Lions. (Lions that are a nuisance to livestock and public safety could still be killed or removed.) Provide \$10 million a year for the next 30 years for deer and lion habitat. Provide \$20 million a year for the next 30 years for threatened and endangered wildlife.

—Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation, POB 1896, Sacramento, CA 95809

Lusk Promotes Glacier NP Development

Administrative action has been undertaken to officially deemphasize natural resource protection in Glacier National Park. Glacier NP is the most uncommercialized and pristine National Park/World Biosphere Reserve in the lower 48 states. Superintendent Gil Lusk has taken major steps to change the Park's historic management emphasis from resource protection to promotion/development, without public involvement as required by the National Environmental Policy Act and Park Service policy. His two new management documents attempt to supercede the Park's Master Plan/FEIS, which emphasizes resource protection.

Upon entering office, Superintendent Lusk's major accomplishment was a new document called *Future Focus Management Strategy 1987-1992*. Future Focus was not approved by Region and was not submitted for public review. It emphasizes "integrated management" with the Forest Service. In particular, the agencies are promoting an \$8 million joint visitor center located in a wildlife corridor outside of West Glacier.

Every few years, Park Service policy requires National Park units to prepare a Statement For Management (SFM) that outlines a Park's management problems and goals. Supt. Lusk has attempted to supercede the Park's Master Plan/FEIS with his new SFM and with Future Focus.

Please send letters to Lusk stressing your opposition to Future Focus and his new

This ad appeared in a North Carolina paper after a number of billboards were removed from the Beech Mountain area.



THANKS To The Beech Mountain Chainsaw Bandit

Thank you for taking matters into your own hands and eliminating the billboards on Beech Mountain. We do not speak for every resident, homeowner or visitor to Beech Mountain, however, a growing number of us would like to thank you for doing what we have wanted to do for some time but didn't have the nerve.

You have made our mountain a more beautiful place to live & visit. Hopefully advertisers will have more respect for our beautiful mountains in the future & will not **POLLUTE** them with billboards

HELP STOP BILLBOARD BLIGHT

Frequent only merchants who **DO NOT** use billboards

DO YOUR PART!

SFM, and to their emphasis on promotion and development in the Park. Insist that changes in Glacier Park's SFM require public comment. Write Superintendent Lusk, Glacier National Park, MT 59921.

—Canyon Coalition, POB 422, Hungry Horse, MT 59919 (adapted from their 5-6/89 newsletter, *Glacier Park Watch*)

Chainsaw Bandit Still At Large

Beech Mountain Town Police and the Avery County Sheriff's Department still have no suspects in the destruction of three billboards. The signs were allegedly toppled by chainsaw on May 17. Apparently, there was some public support for this action, as a large paid advertisement, thanking the unknown perpetrator, appeared in a local paper soon after. It seems many residents were upset with the visual pollution created by the billboards, and they wished to encourage people to frequent only those merchants who do not use billboards. It is believed that the absence of sufficient legal regulation concerning billboards drove this individual to seek means outside the law to address a community concern.

—*Katauh Journal* (POB 683, Leicester, NC 28748), summer 1989

Maxxam Worker Dies

Wall Street slime bidder Charles Hurwitz continues to liquidate the last of the ancient Coast Redwoods on Maxxam holdings in northern California's Humboldt County. Workers as well as trees are victims of this mania. Recently, a Scotia mill worker died when he fell or was sucked into the machinery and dismembered. He was 58, months away from retirement, yet forced to work 58 hours a week. Management held a moment of silence for him at a company meeting, but did not cancel their plan to increase the acceleration another 20% at the old growth mill.

Opposition to Maxxam's deforestation is occurring at all levels. Smoke bombs recently went off at the company's Marin sales office, and a Maxxam forester received a cream pie in the face when he tried to address a forestry forum in San Francisco. Four lawsuits are also still pending against Maxxam Corp., and Assembly member Byron Sher is still trying to pass legislative restraints against Maxxam.

—EF! Ukiah, 106 W Standley, Ukiah, CA 95482 (707-247-3320)

Save Roaring Creek!

The Roaring Creek *de facto* wilderness is approximately 20,000 acres of National Forest on the north side of upper Poudre Canyon between Rustic and Chambers Lake, and between Rawah Wilderness and Comanche Peak Wilderness. In 1979, the Roaring Creek area was part of the Green Ridge RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) Area. The US Forest Service did not endorse Wilderness designation for Green Ridge.

For the past 10 years, the Forest Service has managed 25,000 acres of the Green Ridge Roadless Area by selling timber below cost and accommodating ORV drivers. The FS has slated the remaining 20,000 acres, the Roaring Creek area, for massive clearcuts and will build a road network to remove the timber. The roads will then be turned over to ORV slob.

Most designated Wilderness in northern Colorado is rock & ice. This area is unique lower elevation (7000-10,000') habitat which is not represented in other northern Colorado Wilderness Areas. Managing this area for non-motorized recreation would relieve the excessive pressure damaging many Wilderness Areas in northern Colorado, such as the Rawah and Indian

Peaks.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write letters to the addresses below. Ask that the remaining unroaded area surrounding Roaring Creek be designated Wilderness.

Forest Supervisor, Arapaho-Roosevelt NF, 240 W Prospect, Fort Collins, CO 80525
Donna Hepp, District Ranger, Redfeather Ranger District, 210 E Olive, Ft Collins 80524

Senator Tim Wirth, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510

Rep. Hank Brown and Rep. David Skaggs, US House of Representatives, DC 20515

—Roaring Creek Wilderness Alliance, POB 800, LaPorte, CO 80535

Mining Process Proceeds at Ladysmith

The latest from Ladysmith is the submission of an environmental impact report by Kennecott Minerals Company to the state of Wisconsin. [See Journal back issues for background information.] Earlier this year, Kennecott submitted formal applications and a 2000 page EIS. The 32 acre open pit copper mine would be 150 feet from the Flambeau River just south of Ladysmith in northern Wisconsin. The mine, expected to provide just 40 jobs for six years, could open next summer, given the atmosphere in the state government.

The mining companies are looking for a wedge in Wisconsin, and this mine proposal is it. After 15 years, Rusk County residents are tired of the fight; the corporate drive has a way of buying people out, and wearing down the rest.

Robert Ramharter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recently said reduced groundwater supplies could threaten surface water and wetlands. Furthermore, Kennecott is only responsible for the safe disposal of tailings for 30 years. Residents will be left with Kennecott's shit while the corporation devours life elsewhere. It happened in Appalachia with the coal industry, it happened in the North Woods with the logging industry (and continues still), and it's happening in the Pacific Northwest and in rainforests around the world.

Earth First! may find it necessary to occupy the site in Rusk County. Here in Madison, we must force the DNR to perform their evaluations within full view of the public. Public opinion would kill this project, so the only way for it to be approved is for the permitting process to be done in secret. Several construction activities will precede the actual excavation of the mine. Once the roads are built and mining begins, the mines can only be closed down for a few hours at best.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the DNR, POB 7921, Madison, WI 53707, and ask to be kept informed during the permitting process. Contact Bob Kaspar, 305 N Sixth St, Madison, WI 53704 (608-241-9426), if interested in joining an on site encampment later this year.

—*Midwest Headwaters EF! News* (305 N Sixth St, Madison, WI 53704), 6-89

Florida's Wakulla River Needs Help

No other place on Earth has so many springs as Florida. Because Florida rests on an immense platform of porous limestone, water flows underground through millions of holes and channels, sometimes hundreds of feet down. This is the Florida aquifer, and where it rises to the surface, springs abound. Each spring varies in size and biota.

Wakulla Springs, south of Tallahassee, is 185 feet deep, one of the deepest springs in the world. Over 50 million gallons a day pour out of its huge cave, forming the Wakulla River and flowing to the sea.

The river stays a constant 68 degrees year round. The stable temperature, constant current, and abundant sunlight create a rich habitat for plants and animals.

Its Eelgrass meadows are the basis of the entire ecosystem. In summer, when the grass flowers, the river is carpeted with white flowers blooming just below the water's surface. These underwater grasses and the algae that grow on them are the primary food source for tiny shrimp-like crustaceans, snails and aquatic insects. These in turn are eaten by the small fish which are food to bass, gar and innumerable birds.

The river is lined with hardwood forests where golden sunlight filters down through overhanging Spanish Moss-draped limbs of giant Water Oaks. Huge, ancient river Cypress hold Osprey nests. Diving Anhingas, or "water turkeys," perch on the lower branches, their wings spread to dry in the sun. The air is filled with the calls of Barking Tree Frogs, and Pileated Woodpeckers, locally called "lord-gods" because of their huge size and sudden flashing flights across the water. Inconspicuous green North Florida Orchids bloom on massive limbs overhead while gleaming emerald, blue, and black Damselflies flutter over the silver water.

Near the coast, saltwater Needlefish, Flounder and Blue Crab dart through the crystalline water in the submerged meadows. Mullet feed along the bottom, their bodies flashing in the sunlight as they browse.

In winter the river is covered with migratory waterfowl. At the water line, Apple Snails plaster the trees with their pinkish eggs, insuring a food supply for the endangered snail-eating Limpkin. Everywhere egrets and herons stalk the marshes, keen-eyed hunters of darting silver fishes. Alligators and turtles lie on logs, basking in the sun.

The entire system is adapted to thrive on the groundwater's sparse nutrients. If additional nutrients in the form of human sewage or runoff from fertilized lawns are introduced, microscopic plants bloom and the crystal water becomes green and murky. The algae, which normally grow on the Eelgrass in a thin carpet, explode, shading the plants even more.

As the Eelgrass dies from lack of sunlight, the rotting vegetation turns the water even darker, and the destruction intensifies. Runoff from paved urban areas adds toxic compounds. Exotic, pollution-tolerant weeds such as Hydrilla take over shallow areas and choke out the native species. Soon the spring is dead.

The Wakulla River appears to be in the early stages of this fatal disease, called eutrophication. The water is becoming greener, and heavy boat traffic on weekends stirs up enormous silt storms. The Eelgrass blooms less each year, and masses of exotic weeds are replacing it.

Research is urgently needed to monitor nutrient levels in the water and to evaluate the health of the ecosystem. Tracer studies and sampling of groundwater between Tallahassee and the river are needed to locate the sources of the problem.

—Ann Rudloe
ed. note: The preceding is condensed and reprinted from Wiregrass, Florida EF!'s highly informative newsletter. Write FL EF!, POB 13864, Gainesville, FL 32604, for information on how to help Florida's rivers.

Southern Appalachians At Risk

A recent report by The Wilderness Society (TWS) paints a gloomy future for the Southern Appalachian National Forests. The report, "Mountain Treasures at Risk — continued on page 10

Tribal Lore . . .

continued from page 9

The Future of the Southern Appalachian National Forests," covers the Forest Service's plans to "manage" six Forests in several Southern states. The study reports that over the next decade "logging levels on the six forests combined will double recent average amounts of timber sold. By 2030, logging will increase more than 350%." The FS intends to build more than 3000 miles of permanent roads to facilitate this, bringing the average road density to two miles of road per square mile of Forest.

As has been true throughout the National Forest System, the Forest Service seems not only to be ignoring the ecological ramifications of their actions, but the law as well. In accordance with the National Forest Management Act, the FS must issue a detailed plan for each Forest based on such criteria as wildlife management, recreational potential, wilderness and watershed protection, as well as timber production. Yet, the FS seems hell bent on clearcutting as much of the area as possible (up to 65% of the Forests in question), even though economic forecasts predict the plans will lose money — again.

By not considering the Southern Appalachian region as a whole ecosystem, the FS plans ignore the impact on the biodiversity of the area. According to the Wilderness Society report, "The Southern Appalachians are acclaimed as one of the two most important centers for biological diversity in the United States." Yet the FS seems oblivious to the needs of the old growth communities "characterized by freedom from human disturbance for the variety of wildlife species requiring these conditions."

Congress, through NFMA, has expressed concern over the vanishing biodiversity in the National Forests. Specifically, NFMA directs the FS to "provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives." Yet the FS repeatedly determines the suitability of sites by how much timber can be extracted. The FS slates for timber harvest lands that are not timber-cost-efficient and could yield higher benefits if managed for Wilderness and recreation.

Though the recreational and scenic value of the area should continue to be an economic consideration in any land-use plan for the region, the real long-term assets of the Southern Appalachians reside in the rich biodiversity therein. Rather than more even-aged management and forest roads, the Southern Appalachian region needs more wilderness. Unless public support for biodiversity, and legal remedies designed to sway the FS from its course, have a major effect, the remaining several hundred thousand acres of roadless lands in the Southern Appalachians will be lost to the timber industry and other developers.

For a copy of TWS's report, write The Wilderness Society, Southeast Regional Office, 1819 Peachtree Rd, NE, Suite 714, Atlanta, GA 30309.

—Ned Mudd Jr., Alabama Rustic Society

Greenhouse Effect Contributes to Crime

Law enforcement agencies generally recognize the Uniform Crime Reports as the most authoritative statistical analyses of crime. In the preface of the 1987 UCR (1988 UCR have not been released), the FBI mentions climate as 1 of 13 factors "affecting the volume and type of crime."

The 1987 UCR indicates that the highest crime rates are occurring in 3 of the hottest states — Florida, Texas, Arizona. Conversely, the lowest crime rates are occurring in 3 of the coldest states — North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia. Florida's per capita crime rate is almost 4 times

that of West Virginia. Incidentally, the per capita income for Florida, Texas, and Arizona is HIGHER than that for each of the 3 cold states

The largest outbreak of crime and violence in the past century in the US occurred during the civil disorders of 1967. Dozens of major American cities were victims of looting and arson. Curiously, as noted by the authors of the US Riot Commission Report appointed by President Lyndon Johnson, this crime peaked during summer.

A link between crime and climate should not be surprising. If global warming can contribute to the Midwestern drought, probable higher food costs in the 1990s, Yellowstone fires, cancer, African famine, and floods in Bangladesh, it probably also affects human physiology and psychology. After all, there is little margin of safety between a normal human body temperature, 98.6, and a fatal temperature, 107.

BC Greens Protest for Ozone

West Kootenay, British Columbia, Greens delivered 3 dead refrigerators to the offices of Provincial Waste Management Branch to give the bureaucrats something to ponder. In BC, Waste Management acts as public opinion management. For example, PCBs have a bad public image, so if some are spilled on a road, Waste Management comes and scrapes up the road surface, even though their own little known regulations still allow PCBs to be incorporated into new pavement. Substances that damage the ozone layer (and contribute 15-20% to global warming) are still unregulated here, 4 years after the discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole. Greens called the CFCs like those in the refrigerators the most dangerous chemicals ever produced, and demanded that Waste Management treat them accordingly.

—David Lewis, s.7 c.11 R.R. 1 Crescent Valley, BC, VOG 1HO Canada

McD Continues to Use CFCs

I was recently arrested for picketing McDonald's ("McDonald's containers are still killing our planet") to protest that in Canada, at least, McD is not meeting its written promise to stop using CFCs. McD switched from a hard CFC to a "soft" one (CFC-22) which the EPA rates as 95% less harmful. In fact, CFC-22 is only 80% less harmful, looking at the next 30 years, and will contribute to global warming.

Having failed to get much media coverage when arrested, I approached the local high school Peace and Environment Party and told the kids that Canada was failing to meet a global agreement to quickly eliminate CFC production, and asked, what would the police do to kids if they protested. They did, police wouldn't touch them, and the issue made provincial TV.

—David Lewis, Crescent Valley, BC, Canada

Scott Paper Plantations: From Maine to Indonesia

Maine's Governor John McKernan, prince of the paper plantation, celebrated Environmental Awareness Week in May by vetoing a bill that would have established standards restricting the discharge by paper mills of substances contributing to the degradation of water quality in Maine rivers. The people wanted this bill, the legislature passed it, but the paper companies opposed it. The governor vetoed it because it would be expensive for paper companies.

Paper companies own two-thirds of the land in the state of Maine. The Gulf of Maine region (Maine, New Hampshire, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia) has been colonized by paper companies. We are occupied territories, paper plantations. The paper companies pollute air and water, create giant clearcuts and mono-crop "forests," conduct massive herbicide and pesticide spray programs, and dump dioxin contaminated sludge into the rivers and onto the land.

Scott paper is one of the top three paper companies in the Gulf of Maine region. Scott recently paid a \$450,000 fine to settle charges of over 150 health and safety violations at their Winslow, Maine, plant. In Canada's Maritime Provinces, spray protesters have fought Scott in court to try to prevent spray programs using dioxin contaminated herbicides such as 2,4-D.

Scott is now moving on to the tropical rainforests, and we should support the people and species whose lives will be affected directly by this move. Scott is planning a 2 million acre project in the rainforest and savanna of Indonesia, along the Digul River in Irian Jaya, the easternmost province. Scott intends to plant a eucalyptus plantation, as they feel that eucalyptus is good for toilet paper and facial tissue because of its strength and uniform smoothness. The project eventually will cover the homelands of over 40,000 people — the Auyu, Mappi, Yahray, Mardobo.... These are indigenous peoples of the rainforest who survive by hunting and gathering as well as rubber tapping. Their staple food comes from the Sago Palm. They collect various plants and barks for export as medicines.

Scott's Indonesian partner, the Astra Group, is a conglomerate owned by the family of Indonesian president Suharto. The government has donated the land for the project, and Scott was exempted from the Indonesian law requiring an environmental impact assessment before a project begins.

Scott plans to study the site for another two years before fully committing to the project, but they have already established a nursery for the project that can produce 21 million eucalyptus seedlings a year. The project calls for the clearcutting of at least 800,000 acres, to be planted in eucalyptus. Scott will build a chip mill, pulpmill, and 3 towns, and 65 miles of road per year for the next 14 years. They foresee planting in 3 years.

The local people of Irian Jaya are concerned about organizing against what they see as big money and big power from the central government. As always, the corporation promises jobs; but it is the worst and most dangerous jobs that will go to locals. They may have no choice but to live in one of Scott's constructed towns and work on the plantation, if the rainforest is gone and traditional pursuits become impossible. Further, there are two distinct types of local people, the indigenous peoples and the government-sponsored settlers. Perhaps another reason Scott is coming to this area is the abundant cheap labor. The government-sponsored settlers, mainly Javanese and Florese-timorese people, are not allowed to strike and must join government-controlled labor unions.

Indonesian environmentalists suggest that rather than clearcutting the remaining rainforest, Scott could plant eucalyptus plantations in already logged areas in Indonesia; as well as in exploited nickel, tin, and copper mines; and old or degraded rubber plantations. They also suggest that rather than clearcutting forest, Scott should start paper production in Indonesia (and elsewhere) by recycling all waste paper from the big cities. Scott is expanding its capacity to recycle waste paper at their sanitary paper mills in Italy, Spain, and Thailand.

Scott says they will plant "eight trees for every one removed"; but all eight will be eucalyptus trees, in straight lines. Studies from around the world show eucalyptus to drink heavily, altering the water table, drying up wells and springs, and inhibiting the growth of most other plant species.

And what of the competing species that do come back? Will Scott use herbicides as they do in other countries? Will they spray dioxin contaminants such as 2,4-D? Will they dump into the rivers and oceans the wastes created when logs are debarked, chipped, and pulped? Scott has answered these questions by saying, "Regarding our foreign operations, we comply with the laws of the country and generally apply the US guidelines whenever we have full control of the operation." (Remember, they are business partners with the president of the country.) Scott is considering operations in at least 10 other countries, including Thailand and Papua New Guinea.

Concerned people of Indonesia believe we have the ability to influence American multinationals like Scott to change their actions. They hope we will help them preserve the natural forests and indigenous cultures. The Scott project is still in its early stages. There are several ways we can oppose the project: Educate ourselves on the issue and alert the public through articles, letters to the editor, talk shows, etc. Ask congresspeople to review US business expansion into Indonesia. Visit local Scott offices (singly or in a group, with appropriate media coverage). Call Scott (1-800-TEL-SCOT) or write their CEO (Philip Lippincott, Chief Executive Officer, Scott Paper Co, 1 Scott Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19113). Demand that Scott recognize the customary land

rights of tribal peoples. Urge Scott to explore alternative options such as reforesting already cleared lands, and especially recycling waste paper rather than destroying rain-forest. Tell Scott we will continue to watch their actions in Indonesia and throughout the world and will boycott Scott products if they persist in destroying forests.

Information for this article came from the Rainforest Action Network, Greenpeace, and SKEPHI Indonesia. For more information, write: Rainforest Action Network, 301 Broadway, Suite A, San Francisco, CA 94133 Greenpeace, Larcadio Cortesi, 1436 U St, NW, Washington, DC 20009 SKEPHI, George Aditjondro, 50-D Hasbrouck Apts, Ithaca, NY 14850 Gulf of Maine EF!, 61 Maine St, Brunswick, ME 04011

—Gary Lawless, Gulf of Maine EF!

FS Approves Ski Resort in CO Griz Habitat

The Chief of the US Forest Service, Dale Robertson, has given final approval to a huge ski development in the San Juan Mountains that will severely impact what little remains of Grizzly Bear habitat in Colorado. The four season resort is expected to destroy chances for restoring the Great Bear to the state.

What could be the last chapter for the Grizzly Bear in Colorado began in 1979 when an adult female bear was killed by a bow hunter near the Navajo River in the South San Juans. That bear was the last Grizzly known with certainty in the Southern Rockies, and, indeed, in the entire Southwest. At the time, Colorado Division of Wildlife biologists concluded that "large tracts of the South San Juans do appear to be excellent grizzly bear habitat ... it's not habitat we are short of, it's bears." While no clear evidence of other Grizzlies was found, unconfirmed reports of Grizzlies still persist in the San Juans.

A recent analysis of the South San Juan ecosystem indicates that the 3000 square mile area from the upper Rio Grande to the New Mexico highlands could support a population of 50-100 Grizzly Bears (Povillitis, A. in press. Grizzly bear restoration in the South San Juans: a biological assessment. In Proceedings IV: Issues & Technology in the Management of Impacted Wildlife. Thorne Ecol. Inst., Boulder). Ample remote terrain, relatively low levels of human activity, lush vegetation, and favorable lower elevation habitats (which provide an abundance of berries, acorns, pinyon nuts, ungulate carion, ants, and other bear foods) all contribute to a high quality ecosystem for Grizzly Bears. Measures that would be needed to restore the Grizzly (through reintroduction or natural population growth from any surviving bears) include removal of livestock and roads from key habitat, and, most importantly, preservation of remaining bottomland habitat, where bear-human conflicts are most likely to occur.

Tragically, the ski development will fill one of the least disturbed bottomland areas in the ecosystem — the East Fork of the San Juan River — with ski lifts, restaurants, lodges, parking lots, golf courses, tennis courts, equestrian facilities, etc. in order to accommodate up to 13,500 visitors per day. The ski runs would rip through mature Douglas-fir, Quaking Aspen, and spruce forests, continuing right up to the official South San Juan Wilderness boundary! In response to the ski resort, Vail/Eagle Valley type development is expected to spread throughout the San Juan River drainage, south to Pagosa Springs and beyond. In the past few years, there has been a surge of land speculation along the San Juan River corridor in anticipation of ski development.

Over 40 years ago, renowned biologist Aldo Leopold criticized the Forest Service for promoting the livestock industry in the Grizzly's last range in Utah. Now, the ski industry is being promoted in Colorado's last Grizzly habitat. The FS has a capable developer in the Illinois based East Fork Ventures, backed with American Express money. It finds a local community divided on the issue, which issue has been framed by business interests in simplistic "jobs vs environment" terms.

This June, the Forest Service in Washington, DC, rejected my final appeal of its decision to allow the development. I had asked the agency to examine the impact of the development on the San Juans as a recovery ecosystem for the Grizzly, Wolverine, and Lynx, particularly since alternative recovery ecosystems for these regionally endangered mammals have not been identified and, in fact, may no longer exist. Also, I asked that field research be done to determine the current status of these species in the San Juans, prior to any decision on the development. The FS has also rejected appeals from the National Wildlife Federation (over a broad range of environmental concerns), the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (over



On July 5, a band of Virginia EF!ers descended on the FBI office in Charlottesville, VA, to protest their oppressive tactics.

adverse cultural impacts), and a number of local citizens.

Soon, chainsaws and earth moving machines will begin dismantling nature in the East Fork Valley, unless pending court actions succeed, or something unforeseen happens. Sadly, few people even know of the great opportunity now slipping away — the chance to restore a true wilderness that includes, in Leopold's words, "its outstanding achievement," the Grizzly.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1) Circulate a petition to Colorado's congressional delegation (Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, DC 20515) asking that the East Fork Ski development be stopped, and that the San Juan Mountains be preserved. For copies of the petition, write Colorado Grizzly, c/o 968 Ninth St, Boulder, CO 80302. 2) Write Governor Roy Romer (State Capitol, Denver, CO 80203) asking that recovery plans be drafted immediately for Grizzly Bear, Wolverine, and Lynx in Colorado, and that final state approval of the East Fork development be denied. 3) Ask the Forest Supervisor of the San Juan NF (701 Camino del Rio, Durango, CO 81301) and of the Rio Grande NF (1803 W Hwy 160, Monte Vista, CO 81144) to immediately classify the South San Juan Mountains as Grizzly Bear "management situation 4," so that habitat for Grizzlies will be fully protected until a Grizzly population can be restored. 4) Write the Regional Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (POB 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225) asking that Grizzly restoration in the San Juans be addressed in the upcoming revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan. Call FWS at 303-236-7398 for information on public hearings on this document.

—Tony Povilitis

orchids, creek dwelling creatures and migrating and nesting songbirds.

The Shawnee is under the same pressure to meet Forest Service harvest levels as all our National Forests. The Shawnee Forest Plan, which called for harvest of 21 million board feet annually, was appealed by several large environmental groups, and the Association of Concerned Environmentalists. Based in the Southeastern Forest [southeast part of SNF], Brookport, IL, ACE represented the local people who would not accept increasing the annual hardwood cut from an average over the last 10 years of 4.3 million board feet, to 10 mbf annually. After four months of negotiations, all groups involved except ACE signed an agreement. ACE refused to sign, and joined citizens in the Northwestern Forest, Pomona, IL, who were indignant with the proposed increase in cutting, to form the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists. ACE and RACE hosted their first rally, 6 August 1988, and their first protest 15 August 1988.

ACE and RACE began disseminating truthful information. Thousands of people enjoy the Shawnee NF but haven't known massive cutting was even legal on a National Forest. Others, like the county commissioners, knew of the destruction, but didn't know about the appeals process, and since no decision letters were being circulated on the timber sales, the FS was able to increase clearcutting for 13 years unopposed. We've lost 13,000 acres to clearcuts based on illegal environmental assessments (EAs). Two page generic EAs, applying to 36 sales every year, were going unnoticed. The FS estimates that to take 10 million board feet annually, 3600 acres a year will have to be entered no matter what cutting technique is used. We only have 150,000 acres in the Hardwood Timber Base, so all available timber is at risk. ACE and RACE took their case to the people. Five

have supported ACE and RACE effort: by adopting a grandparent tree, for a fee of \$25. In return, they received a photo of their grandparent, an adoption certificate with directions to the tree, and a map.

The author thanks the 1989 Earth First! Road Show for an inspiring show in the Shawnee. Roger Featherstone, Susan Grace Stoltz, and Dakota Sid are spreading the word about the nation's losses to timber and mining interests. President Bush recently nominated James Watt clones James Cason, and Cy Jamison to head the Forest Service and BLM. Environmentalists everywhere should write their elected representatives in opposition to the appointment of these men. People should also write letters opposing timber sales on the Shawnee National Forest (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; Senate, DC 20510).

—Jan Thomas, ACE & RACE, field office: Pomona General Store, Pomona, IL 62975 (618-893-2997); business office: Rt. 1 Box 313, Brookport, IL 62910 (618-564-2878)

Japan Flouts IWC Moratorium

Despite condemnation by the International Whaling Commission of its "scientific" whaling programs, Japan continues to harpoon whales in the name of "research" and sell the meat as a "by-product." Emboldened by Japan, Iceland and Norway are also continuing to kill scores of whales each year under the guise of science. Japanese whalers returned in April to Japan from 4 months of hunting Minke Whales in the Antarctic Ocean. They brought 241 whale carcasses. Their goal had been 300, but direct intervention by Greenpeace slowed the massacre. This was the second year of Japan's research whaling program, which it launched after officially ending commercial whaling in 1987 to comply with the IWC moratorium. Japan hopes to increase its "scientific" catch next year, as well as to gain approval from the IWC for a special category of whaling akin to the Eskimos' subsistence killing of Bowhead Whales in Alaska. If Japan succeeds in so circumventing the cessation, smaller nations, including South Korea and Brazil, may try to renew their whaling operations. US environmental groups have taken the Reagan and Bush administrations to court seeking to force them to exact sanctions against Japan and Iceland for violating the moratorium. With the IWC moratorium due to expire soon, the planet's greatest mammals may be in more danger than ever before.

Patten Oversight

In our last issue, we did not adequately mention the Patten oversight efforts of Maine Earth First!, whose contact Gary Lawless has painstakingly researched Patten land exploitation, and ME EF!'s organization of the national day to flatten Patten (April 20). In concert with the Montana EF! protest against Patten, which we covered, New Englanders staged several successful protests against America's worst land speculation corporation. Incidentally, Patten has made the mistake of promoting on TV a toll free number for interested persons: 1-800-847-7000.

NPS Turns Its Back on Yellowstone Wolf Recovery

Former National Park Service Director William Penn Mott wanted the Grey Wolf reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park, but with no support from the Reagan Administration, he was hogtied politically by the likes of former Representative Dick Cheney (now Secretary of Defense, chosen no doubt for his successful defense of Yellowstone from wolves). Mott's replacement, James Ridenour, faces no such problem.

At a 20 July 1989 hearing before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, Ridenour, on behalf of the NPS, went on record as opposing legislation that would require 1) an environmental impact statement on the wolf reintroduction issue, and 2) a subsequent decision by the Park Service consistent with our conservation laws. The NPS is now firmly under the reign of a Department of Interior that seems hellbent on blocking new conservation legislation as well as circumventing current conservation law. The legislation favoring the wolf's return to Yellowstone (HR 2786) was introduced by Representative Owens (D-UT), and, as of late June, had 53 co-sponsors. The Wolf Recovery Plan, under the Endangered Species Act, requires wolf recovery in Yellowstone. Likewise, an EIS, under the National Environmental Policy Act, would undoubtedly show widespread public support for reintroducing wolves as well as the ecological desirability of doing so.

(Testifying at the hearing, Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY) said he wants a continued

dialogue on the Yellowstone wolf issue. He said that he has even met with Earth Firsters, the only member of Congress that he knows to have done so. Simpson expressed concern that someone could bring to Yellowstone a pair of breeding wolves — in his words, "fly 'em in.")

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1) Contact your representative in Congress (US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) asking him/her to co-sponsor HR 2786, a bill that "provides for a timely preparation of an EIS for the restoration of the Gray Wolf to Yellowstone National Park." 2) Tell NPS Director James Ridenour (NPS, Interior Bldg, DC 20013) that you resent his betrayal of Gray Wolf recovery efforts for Yellowstone. Tell the media also. [ed. note: 3) Fly 'em in!]

—Tony Povilitis



Navy Use of Dolphins Explained

In previous issues, we have reported on the US Navy's training of Bottlenose Dolphins, other cetaceans, and pinnipeds, for various military activities. Monitor (The Conservation, Environmental, and Animal Welfare Consortium, 1506 19th St, NW, DC 20036), in its latest packet of news, further explains the Navy's sea mammal exploitation programs:

The Navy needs dolphins to guard Trident submarine bases because of the potential threat of attacks by elite Soviet commando groups at the outset of war, a former US intelligence official and a Soviet intelligence defector say. The use of dolphins by the Navy for security has sparked protests from animals rights groups and drawn attention to the Navy's 25-year effort to use marine mammals for a variety of secret and unclassified missions. Their use at the Bangor Naval Base along Washington's Hood Canal is classified, but the threat posed by Soviet commando groups long has been the suspected reason. Eight Trident missile submarines are based at Bangor.

Kansas Disdains Karst Plain

The State of Kansas has proposed a project that threatens a unique natural area of our state. The state is under federal court order to construct a maximum security prison as soon as possible. They are considering three sites, but the site they are pushing for is near El Dorado, in Butler County. This site is located in a limestone karst plain, one of the only places in Kansas exhibiting characteristics of karst topography. The area contains sinkholes, pits, springs, and some of the largest known caves in Kansas. On the site in question is at least one known cave, Stone Cave, and related sinkholes and a spring.

The Kansas Speleological Society has informed the state of the cave and the possibility of its destruction without proper construction methods. For several months the state denied the existence of the cave, but KSS members took representatives of the Kansas Biological Survey to the cave.

All the caves in this area are underground water courses draining miles of surface area. Two caves in Butler County are known to be more than a mile long. Hourglass Cave, across the road from the proposed Valley View site, has been surveyed by cavers to 3460 feet, to a sump. This cave may be hydrologically connected to Stone Cave and several others nearby.

The state now admits the site has a cave, but they have refused to conduct studies to determine the extent of the cave system or to determine if the caves will be affected by the project. The US Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, and the Kansas Biological Survey have all recommended to the governor and the Department of Corrections that a survey be conducted. Though the KSS has volunteered to conduct a cave survey and dye trace studies, the state continues to ignore the recommendation.

During the survey of Stone Cave several rare organisms were discovered. Two amphipod species — Clanton's Cave Amphipod (*Stygobromus clantoni*) and an undescribed species (*Crangonyx* sp.) — and one

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photo by Orin Langelle

The James Gang Rides Again

Peerless Park, MO, June 29: Big River Earth Firsters completed a daring midnight banner hanging on the Jesse James lighted billboard next to Forest 44. Forest 44 is a 975 acre tract slated for destruction by local real estate developers.

A press communique signed by the New James Gang stated, "We Earth Firsters did this to inform the public that Forest 44 needs immediate action for its protection, and to warn all developers/speculators that EF! promises to defend Forest 44...."

In an exclusive interview, a masked member of the New James Gang, who called himself Mr. Howard, said, "We did this for the wild and to show the FBI that Americans who believe in freedom will not be intimidated by the arrests of Foreman, Millet, Davis and Baker...."

St. Louis's *Riverfront Times* printed, "Calling themselves the New James Gang — desiring not gold, silver or jewel, but truth, justice and ecology — members of the Earth First! environmental movement recently struck a blow in the name of consciousness-raising protest."

On the Fourth of July, the now notorious New James Gang were blamed for burning three flags at a party near Eureka, MO. "We take no credit for this," Mr. Howard denied. "Now it looks like any time something happens in the Midwest, we're going to get blamed. We're here to save the planet so why would we take responsibility for adding lightning to a forest plagued by a drought."

—Orin Langelle, Big River EF!

ACE & RACE Defend Shawnee

The Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois is the second smallest National Forest in the nation. Yet the Shawnee is the last significant chunk of mixed deciduous hardwoods, 264,000 acres of publicly owned forest, in the state. It is home to many rare

counties, through their commissioners and board members, have voted resolutions against further clearcutting, including group selection (1/4-2 acre clearcuts), in their counties. Media coverage of this issue has been extensive.

As part of the interim sales agreement, 9 hardwood sales occurred on the Shawnee amounting to over 700 acres and 4 mbf. ACE and RACE set out to prove that these sales were illegal because their environmental assessments were not in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The slopes have 30-70% gradients, with highly erodible soils, and the FS never consulted the Soil Conservation Book to assess the impact of clearcutting on these sites. No botanical surveys or bird studies were documented, and inter-agency consultations were not conducted.

ACE & RACE retained a lawyer to compose an official lawyer's letter to the Chief, inquiring about the environmental assessment for Quarrel Creek. Evidently, the FS lawyer team from the Eastern Region was called in to review the files, and they too discovered that documentation was missing. As of 18 April 1989, all hardwood sales on the Shawnee were stopped to allow for new environmental assessments including public scoping (allowing the public a voice), biological surveys and examination of alternative harvest methods.

Of course, the Forest Service plans to do all of the new environmental assessments quickly and simultaneously. ACE and RACE members have been notified of six areas where the proposed federal action is to complete the timber sale. ACE and RACE have distributed hundreds of sample scoping letters, calling for the cancellation of these timber sales, the obliteration of the logging roads, no more tax dollars put into building or maintaining logging roads, and preservation of these 90-100 year old woodlands.

One group has a special interest in a natural area called Fairview. Its members



Photo by Greg King

Northern California's All Species Grove, until recently one of the finest remaining stands of Coast Redwoods, now bears the scar of clearcuts and logging roads. When the hard-fought EF! campaign to defend these trees began, the grove covered some 900 acres. It has been reduced to about 300 acres, and the cutting continues.

Tribal Lore . . .

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isopod species (*Caecidota* near *tridentata*) were found. None of these species is listed as Threatened or Endangered, though Clanton's Cave Amphipod is a federal candidate Category 2 species. All are considered rare species by the Kansas Biological Survey. Both amphipods have been found at a few sites in eastern Kansas and western Missouri, and the isopod is known from only a few sites in eastern Kansas.

The only thing keeping the state from officially announcing El Dorado as the site and beginning construction is a lawsuit filed against the county by local residents. The plaintiffs contend the county rezoned the land improperly, but the state intervened in the suit on the basis that they are immune to local zoning laws. The judge ruled that the state was entitled to partial immunity to local zoning laws because of the urgency of the proposed project. Because of this, the plaintiffs agreed to dismissal of the suit, but plan to appeal the decision.

The state contends that construction must begin immediately at this site to comply with the federal judge's order. They maintain this position even though the secondary sites have already been properly rezoned without litigation. The secondary sites also have no unique natural areas of Kansas.

Earth First! has successfully defended caves in Texas. The methods employed by EF! to draw attention to such conservation issues may be the only means for us to save these caves from the ignorance of our governor and Department of Corrections. Contact KSS if you can help.

—Wayne White, Chairman, Kansas Speleological Society, Rt.7 Box 344, Lawrence, KS 66049

25th Anniversary of Wilderness Act Soon

September 3 marks the 25th anniversary of the National Wilderness Act, a piece of legislation meant "to secure for the American people . . . the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." Though anthropocentric, the Wilderness Act took a major step in the right direction.

To note the event, the Wilderness Society (1400 Eye St. NW, Washington, DC 20005) recently published "Wilderness in America: A Vision for the Future of the Nation's Wildlands." It sets forth plans to nearly double the 91 million acres now embraced by the federal Wilderness System. Land would be added around Yellowstone National Park, in the Appalachian highlands of Tennessee and Georgia, in New England's woods and mountains, in the Southwest, the northern Rockies, the old-growth forests of the West Coast, and in Alaska (including much of the coastline of Prince William Sound).

Of course, their plan includes just federal lands, and only a small portion thereof.

It falls far short of the proposed 716 million acre EF! Wilderness Preserve System, but is worth a look.

Animal Activist Hotline Established

The Animal Legal Defense Fund has established a hotline providing information and support to students who do not want to dissect animals. Concerned students and parents can get advice about their legal rights, dissection alternatives, and related information by calling 1-800-922-FROG. They can also request a free handbook, "Objecting to Dissection."

Anti-Activist Hotline Set Up

The US Livestock Marketing Association and the Livestock Industry Institute have started an "Animal Activist Alert" program in response to destruction of the Dixon, CA, livestock auction barn. According to *Farm Focus*, "Anyone hearing or knowing about 'anti-industry' activities of animal welfare groups is asked to call (in Canada) 816-891-0502. The information will be documented and, if possible, the activities will be prevented."

Ethical Freddie's Organize!

Jeff DeBonis, a timber sale planner for the Willamette National Forest in Oregon, has formed a new association for USFS employees interested in effecting positive changes in the mission of the Forest Service from within the agency. The goals of the new association, called the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, are:

- 1) Designing and implementing land management policies that reflect true stewardship and sustainability;
- 2) placing benefits such as fish and wildlife, clean water, and scenic beauty at least on equal footing with development benefits;
- 3) basing promotions of Forest Service line officers on their understanding of the purpose, intent, and spirit of our nation's environmental laws and how well they uphold these laws; and
- 4) redefining who the Forest Service's "publics" really are.

In February, DeBonis circulated a long letter within the USFS and among members of Congress encouraging the agency to take the "moral high ground" in resource development disputes. He also started a publication called *Inner Voice*. In response, the Douglas Timber Operators, a timber industry group in Douglas County, OR, demanded in a letter to the Willamette Forest Supervisor that disciplinary action be taken against DeBonis.

For more information on the new association, contact: *Inner Voice*, POB 45, Vida, OR 97488; (503) 896-3985. Subscriptions to the publication cost \$20 per year.

Hydro-Quebec Problems Aid Environmentalists

The Canadian utility Hydro-Quebec

has provided steady fuel for environmentalists fighting the utility and their enormous James Bay dam project. Thanks in part to H-Q's reputation for frequent blackouts and poor maintenance, authorities in Maine recently rejected a planned \$4 billion power purchase from the utility. A similar deal with Vermont is likely to be rejected by state authorities there, according to the New England Coalition for Energy Efficiency.

According to Montreal Friends of the Earth, New York state is likely to cancel, when it comes up for review, an agreement signed last year with H-Q to buy more power. That's because New York is increasingly relying on conservation and alternative energy sources while environmental opposition to Hydro-Quebec is growing.

Canadian and New England environmentalists oppose the electricity contracts because more big deals will help justify construction of Phase 2 of the James Bay project. Phase 2, another series of dams, will wreak ecological havoc in northern Quebec and destroy the Cree Indians' traditional hunting and fishing economies.

Rio Grande Ecosystems Threatened by Federal Flood Control

Between 95 and 99 percent of riparian brushlands along the lower Rio Grande have been eliminated by centuries of civilization, and the federal government is working vigorously to remove the rest. These brushlands, considered one of the most threatened habitat types in the country, are critical to at least three federal Endangered species — the Bald Eagle, Jaguarundi, and Ocelot. In addition, at least seven other federal and state endangered species depend on this shrinking strip of green.

According to a lawsuit brought by the Sierra Club and the Frontera Audubon Society, the US Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission has violated the Endangered Species Act by systematically clearing brushlands on a vast area of levees, floodplains, and riverbanks in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Since 1961, the US Section has had a program whereby "all vegetation, including trees and underbrush, [shall] be removed to the ground line, stacked, and burned." The area razed extends from the low water mark to the top of the high bank on either side of the channel or to a line 328 feet from the low water edge, whichever is less.

The US Section claims that its brush-clearing program is required by international flood-control agreements between the United States and Mexico, and that any reduction in the amount of brush cleared could lead to catastrophic flooding along the Rio Grande. However, according to an official study commissioned by the US Fish & Wildlife Service, the US Section has relied upon highly inaccurate and oversimplified data to determine where, how much, and how often to clear brush. The study showed that brush-clearing could be significantly reduced, and perhaps even halted entirely, without violating the agreements and with-

out creating destructive floods.

Furthermore, the US Section has failed to consult the Fish & Wildlife Service while consciously pursuing a program that causes irreversible damage to Threatened and Endangered species. This violates the Endangered Species Act.

The brush being removed is critical to the survival of Ocelot and Jaguarundi in the US. Ocelot once roamed throughout the southeastern states, but are now found in only the three southernmost counties in Texas. Jaguarundi are thought to have an almost identical distribution. The area may also host Jaguar and Margay Cats, along with a host of migratory bird species (Bald Eagles use mature riparian trees along the Rio Grande as winter roosts). Of the less than 5% of native vegetation remaining in the lower 145 miles of the Rio Grande Valley, only a small fraction retains optimal habitat for wild cats.

The largest prime portion has been protected by the 30,000 acre Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Due to steadily growing human demands on land and water in the area, though, the Wilderness Society recently named that refuge one of the ten most endangered nationwide.

What you can do: write to Narendra Gunaji, Commissioner, United States Section, International Boundary & Water Commission, 4171 N. Mesa, Suite 310, El Paso, TX 79902. Tell him to stop the destruction of riparian habitat and to comply with the Endangered Species Act.

— Dale Turner

ANTI-CLEARCUTTING BILL INTRODUCED

Fourteen US representatives have co-sponsored the "Clearcutting Restraining Act," HR 2406, which is meant to "preserve substantially the relative abundance and dominance of species, ecological communities, and intraspecies genetic diversity" of each stand throughout each National Forest. For every National Forest where one-tenth of the commercial timberland has been cut "by one of the methods listed in this subsection, or any combination of such methods," the act would prohibit any future use of clearcutting, seed tree cutting, shelterwood cutting, and most group selection cutting.

What you can do: Urge your representative (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) to cosponsor, and seek to strengthen, HR 2406. Suggest that the bill be improved — to ban, not simply restrict, clearcutting, and to mandate lower allowable timber cuts on the National Forests.

Park Service Proposes Permanent Ban on Aerial Wolf Hunting

The National Park Service has finally issued a proposed rule to permanently ban "land and shoot" hunting of wolves on Alaska's National Park Preserves! If this rule is enacted it will take effect Nov. 21, 1989, and continue the temporary ban enacted last year.

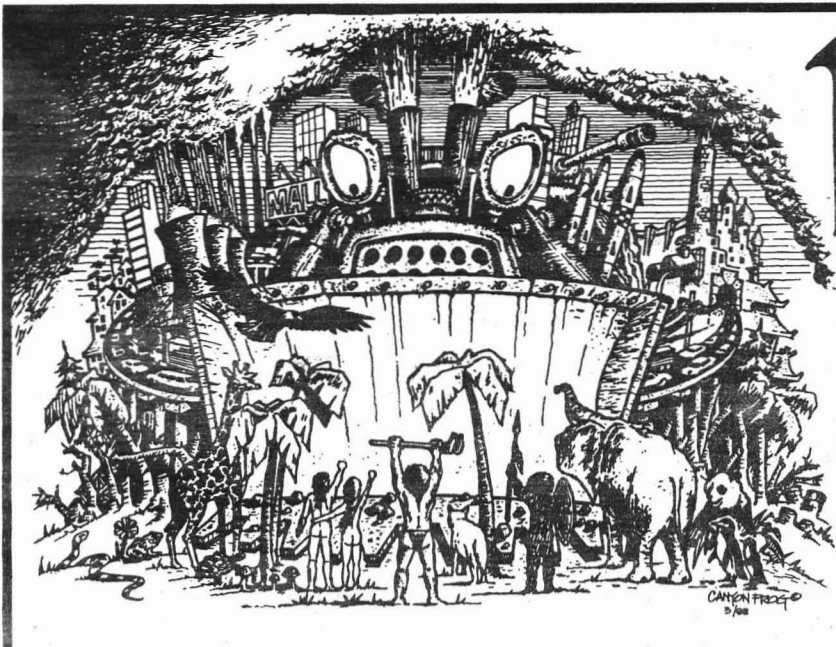
Although shooting wolves from airplanes (other than in official wolf control programs) has been made illegal in Alaska, land and shoot hunting continues in almost 1/3 of the state. While this method of "sport" hunting requires that the plane land before its passengers open fire, it is very similar to aerial hunting. Hunters track wolves from the air, drive the animals until they are exhausted, then land and shoot them.

The NPS recognizes this type of hunting is not compatible with the purposes for which National Park lands have been set aside. However, the ongoing conflict in the State of Alaska over the authority to manage wildlife has resulted in the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game fighting all attempts by the NPS to ban this type of hunting, despite evidence that a single airborne hunter can eliminate an entire wolf pack in one day.

The original intent of the NPS was to ban all land and shoot hunting on National Park Preserves. A total ban would eliminate loopholes in state law that allow hunters to kill several species of wildlife by land and shoot hunting. Unfortunately, the proposed language now includes only wolves. As long as any land and shoot hunting is allowed, some hunters will continue to harass wildlife and make enforcement of airborne hunting laws impossible. Now is the time to broaden the regulation to permanently eliminate land and shoot hunting of all species.

The NPS can strengthen the proposed rule before it becomes final but they must be requested to do so by a majority of the people commenting. Write to: Lou Waller, 2525 Gamble Street, Anchorage, AK 99503-2892. Comments must be received by Sept. 8, 1989.

— The Alaska Wildlife Alliance



International News

Conservation: Good News from the Front

by Peter Gorman

Among the frequently overlooked casualties in the battle by environmentalists to save our planet are the peoples who depend upon species that they are, often unwittingly, endangering. Banning seal hunting may save the seals but it endangers Eskimos who depend upon the sale of skins as a primary, and often sole, source of income. In Africa, stopping the poaching of elephants and rhinos is imperative, yet, since it threatens the traditional way of life of the natives who hunt these animals, conservationists have a responsibility to consider the culture which that work threatens.

It is a classic conflict of traditional tribes in the modern world, and when a conservationist has the courage to face the problem squarely and finds a solution satisfying both environmentalists and the people most affected by the effort, that work deserves to be studied and recognized as an achievement affording hope for other, similar situations. Such a solution has been in practice in southern India among the Irula tribe for nearly ten years now, a long enough time to assess its results and recognize it as an unqualified success.

The Irula are a hunting-gathering tribe which, until the late 19th century, lived off the big game that roamed the coastal and inland forests of southern India. As the British city of Madras grew, the surrounding forests were cut for lumber and vast tracts cleared for grain farms; the big game soon disappeared and the Irula were forced to hunt small game and rodents in order to survive. The proximity of British civilization also forced the Irula to develop a means of earning income to buy those things no longer freely available from their lands. To this end, they began supplying snake skins to the British for export. At the time, it seemed a reasonable solution: The rodent population swelled enormously with the presence of the new grain fields; and as it did, the snake population, which fed on the rodents, increased as well.

For nearly 100 years the Irula were major suppliers of the burgeoning skin industry; but during the 1960s, when the number of snakes killed throughout India for the skins reached 10 million annually, conservationists began working to shut the industry down. Several species had already been exterminated and several others were endangered. One of the key conservationists working toward this end was Romulus Whitaker, a herpetologist who ran a small venom-extraction center in Bombay. The snakes used in his operation were supplied by the Irula. A move to Madras in the early 1970s brought him into frequent contact with the tribals, and when the ban on the skin trade finally went into effect in 1976, Whitaker took a personal interest in the fate of the Irula.

"In a way we were responsible for the ban on snakeskins... we knew all these Irukals who were making a living on the trade. And along with their loss of income, the tribe's entire way of life was suddenly in question."

Whitaker's wife and co-worker, Zahida, added, "There has been an increased awareness among anthropologists that tribal groups are quick to decline morally and physiologically once their own interests and traditions are lost." This was the case with the Irula, but whereas similar conflicts have frequently resulted in a rapid and unsuccessful acculturation of tribals into societies vastly different from their own, Whitaker devised a plan "to utilize their unique skills to get some alternate things going for them."

His first successful venture with the Irula began in 1978, when he convinced several tribal elders to form a cooperative among the snake catchers and start their

own venom extraction center. That way, the Irula could continue to catch snakes, but rather than kill them, the snakes would be released into the wild after a series of venom extractions, an idea that appealed to the conservationists. The government took an interest in the plan as well, since venom, used in the making of antivenins, had always been in short supply. By 1980 the cooperative was fully functional, and in the last five years has nearly cornered the market on snake venom in India.

Whitaker's plan was so simple and successful in satisfying all parties concerned that it has subsequently added two new cooperatives among the tribals: an Irula Rat Catchers' Cooperative — with society members using their hunting skills to exterminate rats on commercial farms without the use of pesticides — and an Irula Women's Society, which has just begun work on a massive agro-forestry project to replant thousands of acres of what is currently wasteland.

Ten years ago, when the Irula Snake Catchers' Cooperative was being formed, Zahida Whitaker wrote in *International Wildlife* that "Most Irula would rather die than work in factories and learn city ways. The tribal identity and pride in doing a skilled and dangerous occupation better than anyone else may, in the long run, be as helpful as the cash income the cooperative provides." Her assessment has proven accurate: the Irula are flourishing once again, their traditions and tribal identity intact.

The success of the Irula solution should be seen as a beacon of hope among tribals everywhere. Conservationists' work, important as it is, will always be tainted unless it takes into account those peoples that work most affects. Among the thoughtless, this may prove a restricting burden, but among the thoughtful it will be seen as a welcome guideline to a traditionally difficult problem.

— Peter Gorman has spent much time in, and written about, the Peruvian jungle. Two years ago he wrote a feature on *Earth First!* for *High Times Magazine*.



Young participants in an April 24 demonstration held in Warsaw, Poland, against logging of the Penan rainforest.

Ruch "Wolność i Pokój" (Poland's Freedom and Peace Movement)

Cooperation between East European and Western environmentalists took a major step forward May 13-14 when some 100

activists, researchers and scientists from 8 countries gathered for an international ecological seminar in Poland. During the unprecedented meeting, representatives of 25 organizations from East Germany, Poland, Switzerland, West Germany, Australia, the United States, Sweden and Great Britain exchanged information on nuclear power, toxic chemicals, rainforest destruction, and the greenhouse effect, and set up new mechanisms to facilitate international environmental cooperation.

Elzbieta Oledzka, ecological spokesperson for the Freedom and Peace Movement, which organized the event, explained the event's significance: "Not only was it the first time all of Poland's grassroots ecological groups came together for a joint seminar, it was also the first time so many Western ecology organizations met with their counterparts in the East."

Freedom and Peace, known by its Polish acronym, WiP (Wolność i Pokój), was founded in 1985 to campaign for the right to conscientious objection and alternative service. WiP has been at the forefront of environmental activism in Eastern Europe. In 1986, the group organized some of the first anti-nuclear protests in response to the Chernobyl disaster. Although WiP has chapters in communities across Poland, government authorities still consider it an illegal organization.

The ecology seminar was held in the Polish town of Darłowo, a Baltic port community, to publicize authorities' plans to build a nuclear power complex there. Poland already has a set of nuclear plants under construction in Żarnowiec, near Gdansk.

Seminar participants were optimistic about stopping the Darłowo and Żarnowiec reactors. "A combination of economic difficulties and public opposition has caused Poland's ambitious nuclear plans to founder," said Steven Becker, an environmental consultant from the US. "Officials recently indicated that they were dropping plans for a large atomic complex in Kłempicz, near Poznań, and a proposal for a nuclear waste dump in Miedzyrzecz was halted..." Freedom and Peace organized hunger strikes and demonstrations that drew thousands of people to oppose the waste dump.

Western organizations represented at the Darłowo seminar included Friends of the Earth-UK, the Women's Environmental Network, Green Library, the Swedish Greens, Switzerland's Women for Peace, the West German Greens, Rainforest Information Centre [John Seed et. al.], and the Association for the Conservation of Energy. East European groups represented at Darłowo included East Germany's ARCHE Green Network, Poland's Solidarity independent trade union movement, and 10 Polish environmental groups.

Europe's Last Forest Wildernesses Face Logging

Sweden and Finland are known as forest countries. Both have vast areas of coniferous forest; however, most of these forests are managed for wood production and scarred by logging roads. Large areas of

virgin or virgin-like forest remain only along the mountain range of northwestern Sweden and in northernmost Finland. These forests are of great importance for the Reindeer-keeping Sami people, an indigenous population of northern Sweden and Finland. They are the last large forest wildernesses of all Europe! (Possibly excepting Russia, for which we have no information.) Now they face threats and the issue needs international attention.

SWEDEN

Northern Sweden's forests have undergone severe changes during the last few decades. Some selective logging had already taken place, but recent logging has had a much more severe impact. The forest is changing character from wilderness to production landscape. Virgin or virgin-like forest remains only in scattered patches, and in a belt all along the 1000 kilometer long mountain range in the northwest, the so called mountain forests.

The mountain forests are important for wildlife and recreation. Moreover, the Reindeer-keepers, the traditional Sami (Lapp) people, depend on these forests. Their semi-domesticated Reindeer migrate far from the bare mountains down into the forest and back each year, and reach the mountain forests at a critical time, when they need the old forest for food.

Until 1982, the mountain forests were not severely threatened. The economic value of the forest was low, and regeneration (which is required by Swedish law) was difficult due to the extreme climate. The governmental forestry company, which owns about half of the mountain forests, had in the 1950s drawn a border above which no forestry should take place. In the early 80s, higher pulpwood prices and government subsidies made forest cutting more profitable. Unemployment in the region was another argument for exploitation. In 1982, the forestry company abolished their border. This caused much debate. Reserves were gazetted, covering roughly 10% of the area. Also, the parliament devised general guidelines for forestry in the mountain forests. These guidelines, however, have had little effect. Approximately 50% of the area has already been fragmented by clear-fellings and roads. Before the election in September 1988, all six parties in the parliament promised to protect the mountain forests. But the Social Democrats, the party in government, have already shown signs of breaking their promise. Other parties have in the past proven unreliable when it comes to environmental protection. Decisions will be made in the parliament during 1989.

FINLAND

In Finland, post-war development and high standards of living have relied on intense forest use. Northern Finland especially has over the last 40 years been aggressively exploited for its forests and waters (hydroelectric power). State-directed development policy has rapidly destroyed the wilderness (sometimes defined as areas more than 8 km from any road).

One of the few victories for the nature protection movement was the founding of the Urho Kekkonen National Park (named after the late president), comprising a huge area of virgin forest. In contrast, the Kessi wilderness area in 1982 was promised for logging.

In 1987, after being presented with national and international petitions for protection of the area, the government postponed logging of both Kessi and the equally important Hammastunturi, 100 km southwest of Kessi. A committee was founded to study the case.

As of January 1988, a few weeks before it is to present its proposition, we already know the committee will recommend logging of both these wildernesses. If the committee has its way, altogether 580 square kilometers will be logged. To prevent people from understanding the real situation, the loggings will be presented as soft "wilderness loggings." Mires and bare mountain will be protected, but the forest wildernesses will be cleared. The final decision will be made by the parliament in 1989.

WHAT TO DO: Please spread this information to other organizations and concerned individuals. Send letters or postcards to the prime ministers and/or leaders of the parties in parliament in Sweden and Finland asking them to protect the last large wilderness forests of Europe. Write our embassies

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International News . . .

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in your countries. Organize a demonstration. Any action to raise international opinion will help. Write us if you'd like to be linked to Swedish and Finnish correspondents in your countries. These are the politicians to write:

Prime Minister Harri Holkeri, Aleksanderinkatu 3D, SF-00170 Helsinki 10, FINLAND

Leaders of the parties in parliament:

Pertti Paasio, Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue
 Paavo Vayrynen, Keskustapuolue
 Christoffer Taxell, Svenska Folkpartiet
 Jarmo Wahlstrom, Suomen Kansandemokraattinen Liitto
 Reijo Kakela, Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue
 Ilkka Suominen, Kansallinen Kokoomuspuolue
 Esko Almgren, Suomen Kristillinen Liitto
 Pekka Vennamo, Suomen Maaseudunpuolue
 Kristiina Halkola, Demokraattinen Vaihhtoeho
 Peeka Haavisto, Vihreat
 Address all these at 00102 Finnish Parliament, Helsinki, FINLAND

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, S-103 33 Stockholm, SWEDEN
 (also leader of the Social Democrats)
 Leaders of other parties in parliament:
 Carl Bildt, Moderata Samlingspartiet
 Bengt Westerberg, Folkpartiet
 Olof Johansson, Centerpartiet
 Lars Werner, Vansterpartiet Kommunisterna
 Claes Roxbergh, Miljopartiet de Grona
 Address all these at Swedish Parliament, S-100 12 Stockholm, SWEDEN

The above article was prepared by FURA activists. The coalition FURA was formed in 1984 by people in the mining towns of Gallivare and Kiruna in northern Sweden. It works in many ways to protect the mountain forests, and includes 40 member organizations — nature protection organizations, Sami organizations, small tourism businesses and others. For more information, write the following:

The Wilderness Movement, c/o Jacob Donner, Merilehenkatu 27 C 45, SF-00150 Helsinki, FINLAND
 FURA, c/o Olov Johansson, Glen 4, S-840 31 Asarna, SWEDEN
 FURA, c/o Maire Puikko, Riutula, SF-99870 Inari, FINLAND
 Friends of the Earth, Sweden, Anders Siren, Fjallgatan 23 A, S-116 45 Stockholm, SWEDEN.

URGENT ACTION NEEDED

Philippines Lumber Export Ban in Jeopardy

After much pressure from Philippine and international NGOs (non-governmental organizations), the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) enacted a total ban on the export of unprocessed wood products including lumber. The ban went into effect on July 1. The Environmental Policy Institute's office in Manila, which monitors the Asian Development Bank, has been involved in this effort.

As anticipated, the wood industry in Manila is pulling out all the stops to have the order over-ruled by President Aquino. Full-page advertisements have appeared in most dailies demanding that the ban be lifted. The loggers have been calling in political debts from within the congress and the President is said to be about to bend under the pressure. Friends within the DENR have requested that we ask all of our contacts to write, telex or fax President Aquino immediately and encourage her not to give in.

A sample letter follows. Please send us copies of your letter. The FAX number for President Aquino is 6327421648. The telex number is 7622361.

—Jim Barnes, Chip Fay, and Alex Hittle, Environmental Policy Institute, 218 D. St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; 202-544-2600

Her Excellency
 President Corazon Aquino
 Malacanang Palace
 Manila, Philippines

Dear Mrs. President,

It was with great excitement we learned of the Department of Natural Resources and the Environment's Administrative Order No. 19, which bans the export of unprocessed wood and lumber. It is encouraging to see a government take the difficult initial steps to arrest the rapid exploitation of forests. We admire DENR Secretary Factoran's courage in taking this important step.

Many people and organizations around the world support your government's efforts to conserve forests and other natural resources for the sustainable use of future generations. We urge that you continue to support Secretary Factoran.

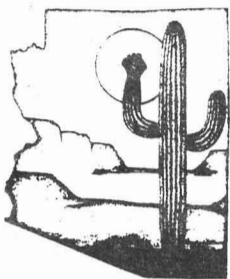
Sincerely,

EARTH FIRST! ACTIONS LISTING

- May 25 - Benicia, CA; demo/banner hanging at Exxon refinery; Bay Area EF & EF! Alaska Task Force
- June 13 - San Diego, CA; demos against American Tunaboat Association with land/sea/air banner hangings; EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force & many other groups
- June 15 - Calpella, CA; Louisiana-Pacific chipping mill demo; Ukiah EF! & North Coast Greens
- June 23 - Tucson, AZ; kick-off rally for hunger fast against Mt. Graham telescopes; Tucson EF!
- June 26 - Jemez Mountains, NM; road blockade against Barley Canyon timber sale; RRR hordes
- June 28 - Santa Fe, NM; wolf demo at NM Game & Fish office; New Mexico EF!
- July 5 - Charlottesville, VA; protest at FBI office against KGB tactics; Virginia EF!
- July 6 - Fountain Hills, AZ; drum-in protest against Maxxam/Horizon Corp.; Phoenix & Tucson EF!
- July 11 - Phoenix, AZ; Mt. Graham demo at Sen. DeConcini's office; Phoenix EF!
- July 18 - Tucson, AZ; memorial service for Mt. Graham Red Squirrel; Tucson EF!

EARTH FIRST! ACTIONS LISTING. Starting with this issue, the *EF! Journal* has expanded our coverage of EF! activities by listing every public action taken by every EF! group (or at least those we hear about — not many this issue). This will give more perspective on the size and power of the movement, while (not incidentally) recognizing the good work that so many people are doing throughout the country. Of course, our success in this depends on you folk who do The Real Work. Please choose someone in your local group to send, by our regular deadline, a comprehensive list of actions in your area. Please keep it very brief, stating only: When (date), Where (city, state), and What (target/reason for action). Send listings to: POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Of course, we still want articles on major actions and campaigns, and we always like good photos. This listing will supplement, not replace, our current news coverage.



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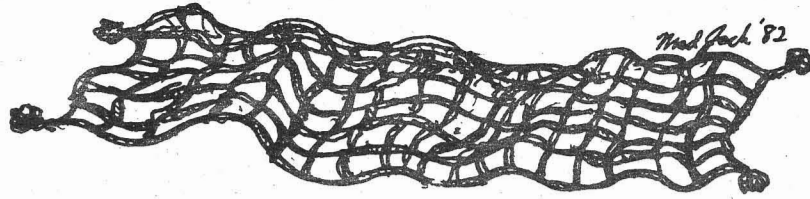
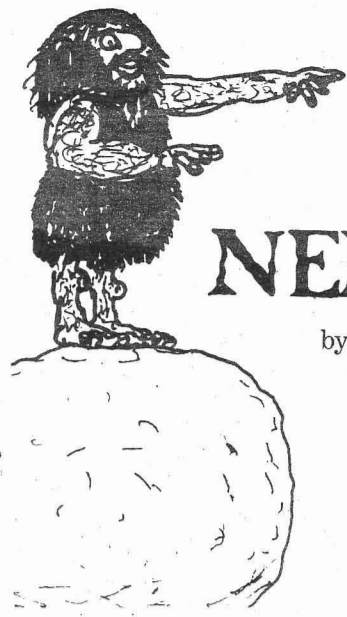


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NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

Soused Elephants Stampede

In the Sunsari district 100 miles east of Katmandu Nepal, 7 Indian Elephants strolled into a village, drank a vat of home brew, and went on a drunken rampage. They killed 2 people, flattened houses, then moved to another village and destroyed crops and a bridge.

Sultan Orders Turtle Protection

One advantage of being a sultan (there are others) is that you can, by fiat, ensure protection of an area; and that's what Sultan Qaboos of Oman has done for the sea turtle nesting beaches around Ras al Hadd. Tourists had been disturbing the turtles and littering their beaches — the largest turtle nesting beaches in the Indian Ocean. (Chicago Tribune, 2-6-89) Most sea turtle species are listed as Endangered by the US Fish & Wildlife Service.

Maine Employs Coyote Traps

The state of Maine has authorized the use of snares to trap and kill Coyotes, which wildlife officials claim threaten White-tailed Deer populations in northern and eastern Maine, where winter snows are apt to be deep. The director of the Animal Damage Control office in Maine's Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department is defending this use of traps even though in Hancock County recently two Bald Eagles — a federally Endangered species — strangled to death in the traps. The eagles had smelled or seen an animal carcass serving as bait and had landed in an opening and walked toward the bait. ADC officials now say the trap was placed too close to an open area, permitting the birds with 7 foot wing spans to land and go for the carcass. The *Lewiston Daily Sun* (3-16) reported that "wildlife officials did not realize that eagles do not merely swoop down in open areas to get food." Persons planning to set Coyote traps are required to apply to the ADC office in Augusta. ADC allegedly sets a limit of about 30 trappers with 30 traps each.

MA Legalizes Roadkill Stew

In one of his books, John McPhee describes a woman who gathered, cooked, and ate roadkills. Unfortunately, however, few people who eat meat have chosen this as their means of procuring fleshy fare. A Massachusetts state board recently passed a law that may discourage scavenging for meat and encourage killing for it. Henceforth, motorists on Massachusetts state roads may harvest the meat of any deer they accidentally hit and kill. This may provide a dangerous incentive. (*Santa Rosa Press Democrat*, 5-89)

Squirrel Attacks Cop

While on night patrol in Bradenton, Florida, Detective Walker felt a blow to the side of his head as he rolled down his window. He and his two fellow cops jumped out of the car, and "secured the perimeter." Creeping back to the cruiser, they found the projectile — a Southern Flying Squirrel. (*SR Press Democrat*, 5-25-89)

Park Officials Reward Friends in High Places

Yellowstone National Park officials made the mistake recently of rejecting a job application from Mary Cheney. Mary's father is Dick Cheney, Bush's Defense Secretary and former Wyoming senator and opponent of wolf reintroduction. After Mary's mother, Lynne Cheney, chairwoman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, complained to YNP Superintendent Bob Barbee, Park officials reevaluated Mary's application and hired her. (AP, 5-25)

Tourists Give Dolphins Ulcers

Three Bottlenose Dolphins whose health deteriorated after being placed in Baltimore's National Aquarium have been

diagnosed as victims of ulcers induced by stress from being in constant view of humans. Within six months of their return to a much larger tank in Florida, the dolphins recovered. (AP, 5-25)

Norway Lad Burns Cars in Protest

A 14 year old boy from Hamar, Norway, has confessed to burning 20 cars to protest pollution. He also tried to burn down several gas stations, and planned to blow up a huge gasoline storage tank in Hamar. Chief Constable Groseth said the boy will be sent to a psychiatrist. (Reuters)

Boy On Bear Hunt Kills Father

Darryl Holman, 37, with his son Benjamin, 15, after placing scrap meat as bait, shot a 307 pound Black Bear on the Walter Brunelli ranch southwest of Aguilar in southeast Colorado. The shot went through the bear's stomach and into its liver. The wounded bruin fled through the thick woods and oak brush of this sandstone and canyon terrain, but the two found it atop a ridge and shot it again twice. In its dying moments, the bear attacked the father. The son shot at it (the bear), hit his father instead and killed him. (*Denver Post*, 5-9)

Woodpeckers Fight Project ELF

In years past, *EF!* has reported on the Navy's Project ELF (Extremely Low Frequency), being developed at the expense of the North Woods in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, which may serve as a first strike communications system. While the ELF Busters — human activists who cut down poles and such — have been quiet in recent years, Pileated Woodpeckers are continuing their work. The woodpeckers have been pecking melon-sized holes in the pine-wood telephone poles holding up the 56 mile Michigan antenna. ELF commander John Smythe said the insectivorous birds have forced replacement of several poles and inspection of all the system's 1500 poles. If a pole toppled unexpectedly, it could short the system. Michigan's Department of Natural Resources has prohibited the Navy from deterring woodpeckers with pesticides. The Michigan antenna, which commenced full power on May 8, allows the Navy to communicate with its submarines throughout the world. The project's other antenna, in Clam Lake, Wisconsin, will be fully operational by October. (*Milwaukee Sentinel*, 5-31)

Exxon Crew Kills Bear

Not long after the Exxon Valdez spill, a Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) charged an Exxon "cleanup crew" on a Katmai National Park seashore. NPS authorities investigated the incident, for shooting bears in National Parks is illegal except in self defense. Witnesses said the bear charged as the crew tried to capture an eagle whose feathers were fouled with oil from the spill.

Bug Bombs Demolish Windows

A Long Beach, California, woman recently paid for her hatred of cockroaches. Having set off 16 roach fumigation bombs in her apartment, she narrowly escaped immolation when a gas pilot ignited fumes from the bug killers. The explosion blew out the apartment windows, but the woman was walking out the door and was not hurt. (AP)

VT Woman Hits Moose and Dies

As Moose recolonize regenerating forests in Vermont and New Hampshire, car/Moose collisions are becoming common. In Arlington, southern Vermont, on May 9, a motorist hit a 1000 pound Moose. Both motorist and Moose died. (*Burlington Free Press*)

Porta Potty Kills Miami Worker

Never underestimate the mobility of portable toilets. Indeed, one killed a construction worker late last year when a gust of wind blew it off the 4th floor of a building. (*Rocky Mtn News*, 12-4-88)

Alligator Chomps on Car

In Texas City, Texas, last May, a 10 foot Alligator blocked a road, ignored an angry driver's honks and then attacked the honker's 1988 Pontiac. The man watched aghast as his tire exploded and his plastic bumper lost much of its bulk. (*Los Angeles Times*, 5-17)

Nude Knocks Nukes

Don Schrader picketed at the gates of Kirtland Air Force base in New Mexico 4 times weekly for 9 months to call attention to nuclear weapons. He gained no media ... until he placed himself before a TV camera unadorned, as he is wont to be when posing for local art classes. Now, the city of Albuquerque may withdraw its financial support, \$210,000 a year, from Community Cable Channel 27 because the pacifist appeared naked during a studio interview. Gordon Sanders, director of the city Media Resources Department, and Mayor Ken Schultz want the city to withdraw its funding without breaking the city's franchise agreement with Jones Intercable. In contrast, many Albuquerque progressives have voiced support for Schrader. Said one nuclear opponent, "I wish the establishment would feel a little less threatened by male nudity and a little more threatened by the on-going prospect of nuclear holocaust." (*Albuquerque Tribune*, 4-89)

Yuppies Gulp Glaciers

A-K Pacific, a specialty foods firm in Seattle, Washington, is marketing ice harvested from Alaskan glaciers. Promoted as Dimond's Pure Alaskan Glacier Ice, the product retails for about twice the price of regular packaged ice. Jim Harper, company vice president, sees a market for glacier ice due to the growing demand for pure water. He also harps about how the novelty of dropping 12,000 year old ice cubes into mineral water will attract consumers. (*East West*, 5-89)

Marlin Spears Man

Not Marlin Perkins, of course; he was prone to wrestle pythons, not spear men. Yet to Colin Mizuguchi, this distinction may seem irrelevant; for Mizuguchi was consigned to The Queens Medical Center after being speared in the chest by a 79 pound Black Marlin in late May while fishing off Oahu's Makaku coast. A companion had hooked the 6 foot fish; and it stabbed 'guchi as he was about to gaff it. The marlin's fate was not reported; 'guchi has since recovered. (*The Honolulu Advertiser*, 6-2)

Lion Kills 66 Sheep

A Mountain Lion killed 66 lambs and wounded 33 on Craig Bair's ranch near Glenwood Springs, Colorado, in early June. Wildlife officials described the killing spree as typical for young lions who, like house cats, test their skills by playing with their prey. Unfortunately, said officials did not mention that the Bair ranch is probably becoming just that, having been overgrazed by sheep and its native prey decimated. The lion ate two of the lambs and left the rest for scavengers.

Pele Burns Visitor Center

No, the most famous soccer player in history has not taken to committing arson. 'Pele' here refers to the fire goddess of Hawaii's native peoples. By means of Kilauea, an erupting volcano in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Madame Pele devoured the \$600,000 Waha'ula Visitors Center on June 22, with 2200 degree molten lava overcoming a determined effort by Park workers to stop the lava flow from igniting the structure. Earlier in its latest eruption, Kilauea had consumed a \$400,000 Park maintenance complex and power generation facility, a church, 68 houses in lower Puna, and many miles of road.

Minnesota Project Wants Wrenches

An anonymous reader has written to us nominating for "a project most in need of monkeywrenching" the widening and straightening of Minnesota's Zumbro River. In addition to this channel work, seven reservoirs will be built on the Zumbro upstream from Rochester to protect the city from flooding.

Snake Ransacks Home

A 4 1/2 foot King Snake slithered into an expensive house in Lake Charles, Louisiana, in May and proceeded to upend furniture. Upon returning home, the owner thought that he had been robbed and vandalized, until he found the snake's track leading from the fireplace. Animal control officers soon came, and spent 10 minutes pursuing the reptile as it knocked over more

furniture in its attempt to escape. They finally caught it and released it in the wild. (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 5-13)

Sea Lions Mar Monterey Marina

Scores of California Sea Lions have recently invaded the Monterey marina, occupied the docks, and fended off attackers. They've crushed electrical boxes on piers and demolished a fueling dock. Harbormaster Brooks Bowhay complained, "We've built barriers — substantial fences. But they broke those down while we were building them. We've tried ultrasound and that worked at first. But now they love it." The sea lions seem to sing along with the high frequency sound emitters, the devices used in dog training. (*SFC*, 5-13)

Juniper Thwarts 4WD

Douglas Kilgore, 33, of Napa, California, made the mistake last May of trying to kill a juniper bush in front of his house. This gnarled specimen proved itself equal to its genus's tough reputation, for when Kilgore tried to uproot it with his shiny new blue four-wheel drive pickup and rope and chain, the bush turned the tables. As Kilgore stepped on the gas, the rope broke, the chain slipped, a shackle flew through Kilgore's back window and knocked him out, and the truck accelerated ... through Mavis Roman's bedroom (narrowly missing Mavis), a gas main, and 2 fences, before crashing into a second house and stopping. Mavis was duly shaken, and later told reporters, "It still makes me nervous, being in here." Kilgore was treated at a hospital for a head injury. The juniper was unhurt. Kilgore, incidentally, is not only a double negative, he's an engineer.

Another Truck Loses to a Bear

Lower Paxton Township, Pennsylvania, resident George Barret barreled into a Black Bear with his pickup in late June on Rt.322. The vehicle bounced into the air, then slid to a halt severely battered. The blockader sat by the road briefly to recover from its blows, then ran to the Susquehanna River. Police, fire fighters and wildlife officers subsequently failed to locate the bruin. A Pennsylvania Game Commission officer said bears are not common in southern Middle Paxton Township. *EF!* contact David Hafer speculated that the bear was protesting last year's record bear hunting season kill in the state. The bear's protest caused \$1500 damage to the truck. (*Daily Item*, 6-24)

Lightning Strikes MT Mill

In May, a lightning bolt struck and severely damaged the Stoltz-Conner lumber mill south of Darby, Montana. The electrical surge knocked out the chipper motor, without which the mill cannot function. The mill operators sent the motor to Missoula for repairs. Interestingly, this mill was narrowly spared destruction last year, in what was called "an act of God," as a forest fire stopped just short of the mill. Perhaps Einstein was wrong: perhaps God does play dice; and rolled better the second time.

Man Shoots Exxon Station

Stephen Rice, 45, a University of Washington student, was charged in April with shooting at an Exxon service station. Rice said he was protesting "Exxon negligence in cleaning up the oil spill" in the Prince William Sound. Rice's well placed shots destroyed windows, causing \$1000 worth of damage. (*WA Times*, 4-21)

Industrialists Propose Penultimate Technological Fix

In April, a group of British industrialists formed a new organization to mend the hole in the stratospheric ozone. "Ozone Help" plans to send clusters of 100 "ozone generators" carried by balloons into the ozone layer above the Antarctic, the continent above which the most severe ozone depletion has been detected. The generators would be powered by solar panels. Project coordinators claim the 15,000 volts of electricity produced would split oxygen molecules into atoms that form ozone. However, Brian Gardiner, one of the British Antarctic Survey team that discovered the ozone hole over Antarctica, says that "no reputable scientist has suggested any such cure because the task would prove as expensive as the cost of reforming the chemical industry." He adds that the generators would have to provide power equivalent to the entire power consumption of the US for 6 weeks each Antarctic spring to form enough ozone to balance that being destroyed. Moreover, tens of millions of balloons would be needed. If he can raise 100,000 pounds to do so, Jonas Cleary from the London Ioniser Centre, which is coordinating the project, plans to launch 3 of these balloons this fall. (*New Scientist*, 4-29) It is not expected that these 3 balloons will significantly decrease the incidence of melanoma in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth First! Directory

IT'S PURGE TIME. IF YOUR LISTING IS MORE THAN ONE YEAR OLD, AND YOU DID NOT SPEAK TO BOB KASPAR AT THE NEW MEXICO RENDEZVOUS SPECIFICALLY ABOUT YOUR LISTING IN THE DIRECTORY, CONTACT HIM BY SEPTEMBER 1, 1989, OR PREPARE TO BE PURGED. IF YOU ARE AN INTERNATIONAL LISTING OVER ONE YEAR OLD, PLEASE CONTACT BOB BY DECEMBER 1, 1989. POST CARDS ARE PREFERRED OVER PHONE CALLS.

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.

NATIONAL EF!

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(304)428-5405

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Keith Hammer POB 2072
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POB 6151 Bozeman, MT 59715

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Greg King POB 1031 Redway, CA 95560

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USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send 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 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722

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

*EF! Biodiversity Project, Jasper Carlton, 2365 Willard Road, Parkersburg, WV 26101-9269 (Contributions to the EF! Foundation earmarked for the Biodiversity Project are tax-deductible.)

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

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

*Grazing Task Force, POB 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703

*Humboldt County Earth First!, POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440

*Los Angeles Earth First!, POB 4381, North Hollywood, CA 91607

*Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, POB 516, Stevens Point, WI 54481

*New Mexico Earth First!, 456 Amado St, Santa Fe, NM 87501

*Nomadic Action Group, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516

*Ohio Earth First!, POB 91, Greencamp, OH 43322

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

*PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness), POB 36, Jefferson, NH 03583

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

*Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA95061

*Southern Willamette Earth First!, POB 3499, Eugene, OR 97403

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

*Washington Earth First!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227

*Wild Rockies Earth First!, c/o 834 Sherwood, Missoula, MT 59802

*Wolf Action Network, HCR 79, POB 1046, Crowley Reservoir, CA 93546

*Yellowstone Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First!

movement. THANK YOU for your support!



BULLETINS

YELLOWSTONE EARTH FIRST! FALL RENDEZVOUS, September 21-24. Join us on the Autumnal Equinox and help bring the wildness back to Yellowstone! We will meet on Moose Creek in Montana's Gallatin Range. The agenda is loose, so bring your ideas, questions, inspiration and war paint. Also bring warm clothes, water containers, rope to hang your food (this is the land of Griz!), musical instruments, and mountain bikes if you have them. Those coming through Bozeman can meet to caravan on the morning of the 21st.

From the south: Take Rt.191 (Gallatin Hwy) from West Yellowstone north to Big Sky and continue north about 7 miles. Pass Portal Creek road and look for Moose Creek road (#479) on right. Follow it 4 or 5 miles to meadows. Watch for EF! signs.

From the north: Take Rt.191 south from Four Corners (8 miles west of Bozeman) through Gallatin Gateway and about 15 miles south from there. Pass Greek Creek campground and Swan Creek road (#481) to Moose Creek road on left (see above).

Contact Yellowstone EF! for more information.

"Welcome the EF! Journal" Rendezvous, Sept. 29 - Oct. 1. To celebrate the opening of the new EF! Journal office in Canton, and to welcome John Davis and Kris-Sommerville to the Adirondack Bioregion, EFlers are holding a Fall Rendezvous on the western shore of Horseshoe Lake. Fall colors should be at their peak, and summer tourists shouldn't be.

The Adirondacks this time of the year can vary from freezing to sweltering, so be prepared. Temperatures are usually in the 40-70°F range, but temperatures in the 20s and 90s are possible. Rain is not uncommon.

Workshops and entertainment are planned. A vicious rumor is being spread that Dana "The Animal" Lyons plans to attend. If you're a musician or a speaker, or would like to conduct a workshop, contact us; we'd love to have you. All musicians should bring their instruments.

Opportunities for canoeing, hiking, and biking abound. Besides the immediately adjacent Horseshoe Lake and Bog River, the Adirondacks contain more than 2000 lakes and ponds. Besides the thousands of miles of trails to remote lakes and mountains, there are hundreds of dirt roads and abandoned logging roads. Many of these are in regions classified as Wilderness Areas, which are now returning to their natural state. Horseshoe is a deserted community on an old abandoned rail line.

Lots of room is available for camping in either open or wooded settings. The Adirondacks are home to hundreds of animal species. Dogs may scare many of these animals, and spoil the opportunity for other EFlers to observe them. If you can, leave Fido at home.

The nearest stores are in Tupper Lake, over 15 miles away, so buy food and beer beforehand. Water can be obtained from nearby streams and lakes, but cases of giardiasis have been reported in the area. While people have been drinking local water un-

treated for many years with no ill effects, if *Giardia* concerns you, bring water from home, or boil or filter water (or drink beer).

Directions: The site is at the western end of Route 421, just past where the pavement ends. Follow the signs when you get close.

From the west: Take Interstate 81 to Watertown. Travel Rt.3 to the village of Tupper Lake, and then take Rt.30 south about 7 miles to Rt.421.

From the east: Take Interstate 87 to Rt.73. Go west to Lake Placid, turn west (left) on Rt.86 until Rt.3 in Saranac Lake. Take this west into Tupper Lake and the intersection with Rt.30. Go south 7 miles to Rt.421.

From Canton: Rt.68 to Colton, south on Rt.56 to Rt.3, east on Rt.3 to Tupper Lake, and south on Rt.30 to Rt.421.

From the south: Take the New York State Thruway to Rt.30 in Amsterdam. Travel north to Rt.421, which is about 15 miles north of Long Lake.

If you would like to help with the organization, need a ride, or have questions, call one of the following: Andy Molloy - (315) 471-7312, Noel Johnson - (315) 696-6199, Caren Smiley - (607) 273-8235, Gary Bennett - (716) 461-0797.

Let's show Kris and John that eastern EFlers can throw just as good a party, and have just as much fun, as western EFlers.

—Rendezvous Committee

FROM ARCTIC TO AMAZONIA: Industrial Nations' Exploitation of Tribal Lands, September 22-24, Sage Hall, Smith College, Northampton, MA. It is from the tribal peoples of the world that our culture stands the best chance of relearning how to live compatibly with fragile ecosystems. CATALYST's New England Tropical Forest Project is coordinating (with Smith College) this conference to provide a forum for presentation of tribal land issues and to facilitate understanding of alternatives to the current pattern of environmental destruction and human rights abuses. Speaker balance is weighted toward tribal representatives. Invited speakers will focus on situations in need of immediate assistance as well as on efforts providing positive examples of organizing for change. We intend the conference to be a catalyst in bringing together groups working in New England on such issues. We believe the problem is not so much our own lack of access to other cultures' perspectives, as it is of our lack of attention to the messages being sent (in the case of North America, for over 500 years). We have not been listening. Now is our chance!

Help is still needed for speaker transportation expenses, promotional costs, follow-up publications, and a fund to assist Native Americans wishing to attend. The weekend following the conference at Smith College, a complementary conference will be held at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. To contribute, register, or obtain more information about these conferences, write (and make checks payable to) The New England Tropical Forest Project, POB 73, Strafford, VT 05072.

CATALYST WANTS TO KNOW WHO IS DESTROYING RAINFORESTS. To hold the destroyers accountable, we must know who they are, where their operations are located, what their practices are, and their connections to corporations, banks, and government branches. As Richard Grossman (co-author of *Fear at Work* and publisher of "The Wrenching Debate Gazette") has said, we must be willing to name names, to point fingers, to tell the destroyers: STOP!

We know how to obtain the information about who profits from the destruction, but lack of funding is holding us back. Researchers need to be paid. Often it is necessary to send someone to villages and forests where trees are being cut, to learn who is responsible.

It is easy to point fingers at corporations. As we do this, however, we must realize that the circle of forest destruction includes us all. As consumers we make choices. We can choose not to buy products that lead to forest destruction.

Recognition of our complicity is important. Still, we must hold corporations accountable. To do this, we need absolutely accurate information. Corporations are powerful. They can threaten lawsuits. With detailed and accurate information, we have a chance of impacting corporate policy as well as persuading others to join our efforts.

CATALYST needs your help. At least \$5000 is needed now to hire a part-time researcher. All contributions are tax-deductible. Send to CATALYST, 64 Main St, 2nd Fl, Montpelier, VT 05602.

EARTH FIRST! WILD WOMEN'S JOURNAL. Our first journal, due out this fall as an insert in the *EF! Journal*, is in the planning stages. Any pertinent articles, essays, poetry, letters, graphics, photos, quotes, etc. are welcome for submission. Please send copies, not originals, by Sept. 15 to: Michele Miller, POB 5625, Chico, CA 95927.

NEW ENGLAND DEEP ECOLOGY CONFERENCE. Erik Sohlberg, Vermont EF! contact, is organizing a deep ecology conference for September 2-4, 1989, near Washington, VT. Contact him (802-649-2940) for information. This will be a chance to consider deep ecology as a vision and strategy for social transformation. The conference will feature two speakers and twenty or so workshops led by experienced people, covering topics like population and immigration, the process of extending identification, sacred land, animal consciousness, giving voice to place, stopping suburbanization, and restoring sensitive ecosystems in settled country. Among luminaries in attendance will be Jamie Sayen and Jasper Carlton. Conference attendance will cost \$75, payable to Vermont Earth First!

DANA LYONS EASTERN TOUR. The "Animal" himself will lay siege to New England and the mid-Atlantic states from Sept. 21 to Oct. 27. Confirmed dates are listed below. Dana is still looking for more gigs in the region — if you're interested, contact Jamie Sayen, (603) 636-2952.
Sept. 22-25 Full Circle Festival, West Stockbridge, MA
Sept. 29-Oct. 1 EF! Rendezvous at Horseshoe Lake, NY
Oct. 20 Rhinecliff Hotel on Hudson River, NY, 7 & 9 p.m.
Oct. 21 Kingston, Hudson River Maritime Center, 8 p.m.
Oct. 22 Beacon Festival, 12-5
Oct. 23 Poughkeepsie festival, Wargas Park, 9-5
Oct. 24 Newburg festival, 9-5

GROUNDWATER CONFERENCE. The Environmental Policy Institute is sponsoring its fourth National Citizens' conference on Groundwater, Oct. 20-22, 1989, in Des Moines, Iowa. For more information contact Jean DeStefano at EPI, 202-544-2600, 218 D Street SE, Washington, DC 20003.

EARTH FIRST! ACTIONS LISTING. Starting with this issue, the *EF! Journal* has expanded our coverage of EF! activities by listing every public action taken by every EF! group (or at least those we hear about — not many this issue). This will give more perspective on the size and power of the movement, while (not incidentally) recognizing the good work that so many people are doing throughout the country. Of course, our success in this depends on you folk who do The Real Work. Please choose someone in your local group to send, by our regular deadline, a comprehensive list of actions in your area. Please keep it **very** brief, stating only: When (date), Where (city, state), and What (target/reason for action). Send listings to: POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Of course, we still want articles on major actions and campaigns, and we always like good photos. This listing will supplement, not replace, our current news coverage.

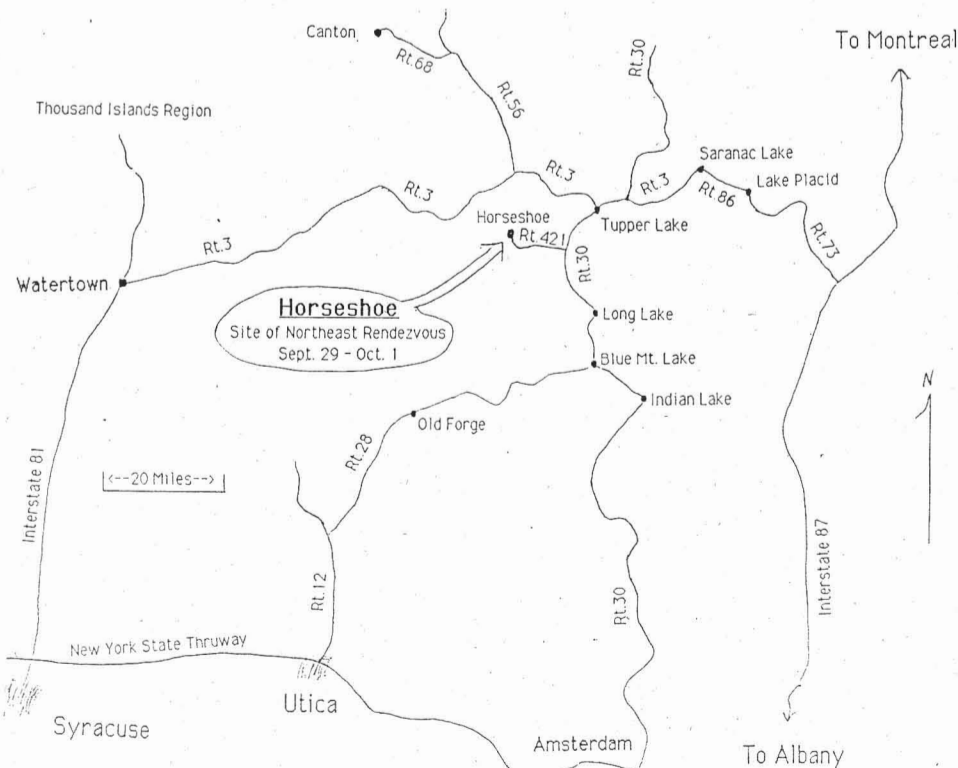
GREEN FIRE HEADING FOR THE EAST AND SOUTH. Earth First!'s upcoming "Green Fire" tour will include the talented recording star Dakota Sid Clifford and EF! speaker Roger Featherstone. This dynamic duo will be on the road for six weeks and plan to do as many as 35 shows. The tour will be an interweaving of song, words, and visuals and will be based on the "green fire" theme inspired by Aldo Leopold. It will be an EF! primer and call to action for folks new to the movement and a call to action for those already involved. The show will run less than two hours and will come with EF! merchandise and information.

The tour will run from September 23-November 5. We will start in the Denver area and go across the middle of the country, with stops in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Ohio. We'll spend the first week in October in the New York state area and then travel the length of the east coast. We'll be at the Northeast Rendezvous the last weekend of September. We'll do a Legal Defense Fund benefit October 15 at Wetlands in New York City. The last days of the tour we'll travel across the south, with a last stop in Tucson.

Confirmed gigs are as follows: Sept. 23, Denver, CO; Sept. 26, Saint Louis, MO; Sept. 29, Pittsburgh, PA; Oct. 3, Rochester, NY; Oct. 4, Syracuse, NY; Oct. 5, Ithaca, NY; Oct. 9, Lewiston, ME; Oct. 14, New York, NY; Oct. 15, Wetlands, NYC; Oct. 17, Rutgers College, NJ; Oct. 24-28, Asheville, NC area; Oct. 30, Tallahassee, FL; Nov. 3, Austin, TX; Nov. 5, Tucson, AZ. Contact your local EF! contact for time and place. Contact us for a schedule.

If interested in hosting a show, tell Roger Featherstone as soon as possible. We have tentative or confirmed gigs in about 20 cities and expect our open dates to book rapidly. If you are thinking of doing a show and have never done anything like this before, don't worry. We will provide you with all the promotional materials you need.

For more information contact: Roger Featherstone, Box DB, Bisbee, AZ 85603, (602) 622-1371.



BIODIVERSITY BUMPERSTICKERS

Only \$1.50 each. Additional contributions will help us build a needed species and ecosystem legal defense fund.

Earth First! Biodiversity Project
2365 Willard Road

SAVE AMERICAN ECOSYSTEMS
EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

REBEL AGAINST EXTINCTIONS!
EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

AMERICA NEEDS WOLVES
FOR INTACT ECOSYSTEMS EARTH FIRST!

RR Reflects on the RRR

By Rich Ryan

Pressure drop, pressure o yeah, pressure gonna drop on you...

When you organize a rendezvous, pressure gonna drop on you...

No masking tape on your license plate, pressure gonna drop on you...

There's instigators, agitators, con-flagrators and infiltrators,

The FBI, the DOE, the DEA and some IOU's

We've got eco-feminists, urban anarchists, eco-brutalists and WOO WOO

Pressure drop, pressure o yeah, pressure gonna drop on you...

The common folk were upset. The Earth First! Round River Rendezvous was coming. The Forest Service was afraid. The law enforcement agents were alarmed. The media was excited. Nothing new. There have been threats, fears, intimidation and misunderstandings surrounding many RRRs. The permit wasn't signed until the last minute. That too was usual, because the bureaucrats move slowly when a gathering is not to their advantage. So what made this rendezvous different?

To kick it off, a small but militant minority of NM norteños changed the venue from the Gila to the Jemez for purely selfish reasons, moved the date up almost 2 weeks to catch the moon and solstice (read Woo-Woo) and to give road weary rainbows a chance to beat other peoples drums at a gathering of FBI agents, rednecks and ecoterrorists.

If that wasn't enough to shake things up, well, the Arizona Four busts, the resultant media hoopla, and the FBI finally coming out of the closet played a big role. On top of that, even the spineless Forest Service seemed aggressive in their campaign to discredit Earth First! An EF! "specialist" (does anybody know this guy?) from the USDA law enforcement division was transferred to Santa Fe several months before the RRR. He came to actions, All Species Day, met the locals, and tried to establish a "relationship" with me, which chilled when he saw my herpes wart tattoo. He said he was traveling to all the local communities to alleviate their fears about Earth First! Actually, however, he was giving white folks new insight into the Rastafarian concept of Babylon. To Rastas, Babylon represents confusion and fear, nasty, divisive elements of the psyche and effective tools for maintaining the status quo. This "EF! specialist" spread every rumor and fanned every flame he encountered, to me, to the press and to the local public.

Permittees were told that Earth First! was coming to town to kill cows and destroy trucks. We were blamed for burning down a

Forest Service Tack Barn near Pecos, wrenching a grader near Gallina, poisoning cows in the Jemez, forcing a loader operator off his machine with threats at the Copar pumice mine, vandalizing wells near Espanola and trashing a windmill west of Santa Fe. All of this supposedly happened just prior to the RRR. Who knows what we supposedly did afterwards.

This agent went on local television with a copy of *Ecodefense* and made allegations, all designed to instill fear, confuse the public and position the Forest Service as protectors of the public interest against this invading horde of mad dog eco-extremists. No wonder that several mad dog home boys were ready to crack some heads and wreck some cars using their own wild initiative. I'd like to say Thanks Guys! to all those who contributed to the broken wrench / Honda demolition caper in my driveway. This new renta truck is swell and paid for!

Anyway, it surprised me that the Fred-dies would use such a foolish bound-to-backfire tactic, spreading lies, and increasing the general bad relations. Naively, I assumed they were smarter than that.

But heck, we had fun, and nobody got hurt. If I had to do it again (somebody wake up Jake), I'd move it back to the original patriotic date, if only to stimulate more controversy and fireworks with Mikal. And I'd get some of those sensitive good talkers from the Wild Women's Caucus to do PR in the neighborhood six months before the RRR. Also, I'd make it a real walk-in with no road so the guys in the gadget suits can't drive their damn cop cars and media machines in. If we walk, they walk (which many of them won't).

The main thing Gary learned was that going with a small family owned porta-potty operation from the South Valley of AllBerserky was going too far into the "small is beautiful" program. The guy arrived two hours late with his entire family in two bombers, one overheating every two miles, refilling the radiator with porta potty chemicals. Six hours later, when Gary finished towing the guy's truck and flatbed full of honey pots up to the site, we had replaced this fellow's fuel pump and thermostat and used up most of his porta potty juice. Everything worked out in the end though, and there are now perma-potties installed at the RRR site for wildlife and woodsmen. Maybe we can use 'em next year! Not only that, but we got our money back and most of you paid! Those of you who forgot, or are coming into a windfall later this summer, send those checks to Dick Tater, RRR Recovery Fund, Box 369, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

So, thanks for visiting, campers. Gracias y Adios...



photo by David Cross

New Mexico road blockaders are treated to cups of coffee at dawn after being locked in place since midnight. *Question: How they pee?*

Post-Rendezvous Action . . .

continued from page 1

cess road. Amidst alleged reports of monkeywrenching of his equipment, the timber contractor was given permission by the fred-dies to enter the federally closed area to check his equipment. Five alert Earth Firsters (Anona Moss, Kieran Suckling, Andy McCauley, David Seattle, and Leslie Spector) immediately responded by sitting in the roadway and refusing to move. They were arrested for blocking and restricting a roadway, a petty misdemeanor punishable by up to \$500 in fines and 6 months in Siberia. Forest Service law enforcement officials later transported them to Federal Magistrate Court in Albuquerque. Eric Isabel Sirotkin of the National Lawyers' Guild agreed to represent the five. (When asked what compensation he would require for his services, he replied, "Just keep up the good work.")

Meanwhile, back at the protest site, Karen Pickett had locked herself to the secondary access gate. At the main gate, two of the six locked protesters slipped away. At noon the fred-dies brought in a cutting torch and informed the remaining four that they

were in violation of the law and would be arrested and charged as the previous group had been. When the four asked whether arrests would follow if they voluntarily unlocked, Mike Moomey of the Santa Fe National Forest Law Enforcement Division said they would be issued written warnings but not be required to show identification. The protesters unlocked and were issued written warnings. The FS did not take action against Karen, since they claimed the secondary road was closed anyway.

This information was relayed to the folks in Albuquerque. In view of the lenient treatment received by the locked protesters, the five arrestees decided not to push the legal system. They were given \$25 fines and released.

The protest was a success. The timber sale was shut down for a day and we received good media coverage, thereby making the public more aware of the issue. Repercussions for the protesters and arrestees were minimal, as compared with other similar protests. Some of those involved feel that a protracted campout should be considered in the future.

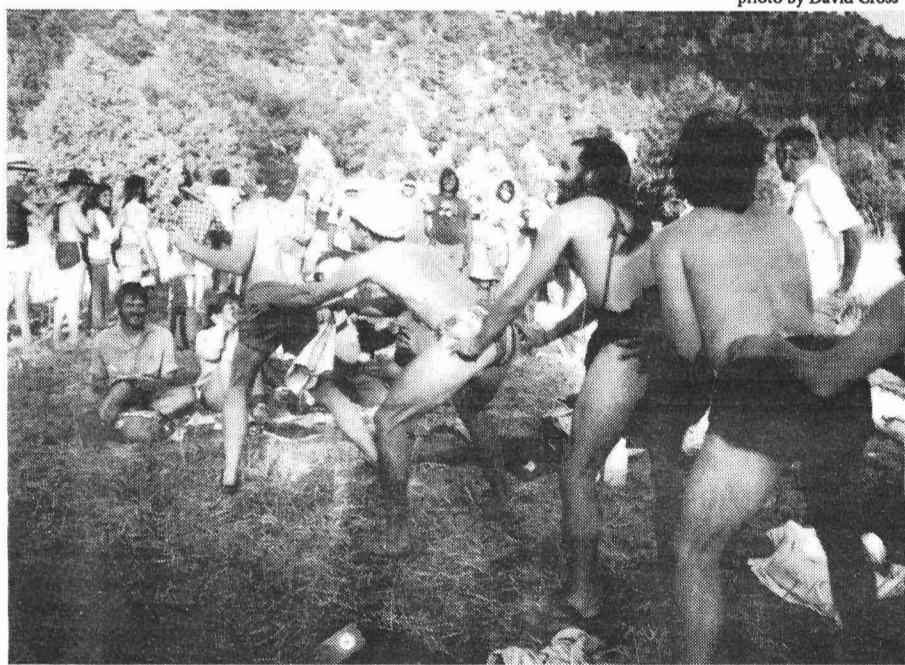


photo by David Cross

Mudhead Kachinas seek to counteract an excess of woo woo, matching a shoulder-rub line (background) with their own butt-rub line.

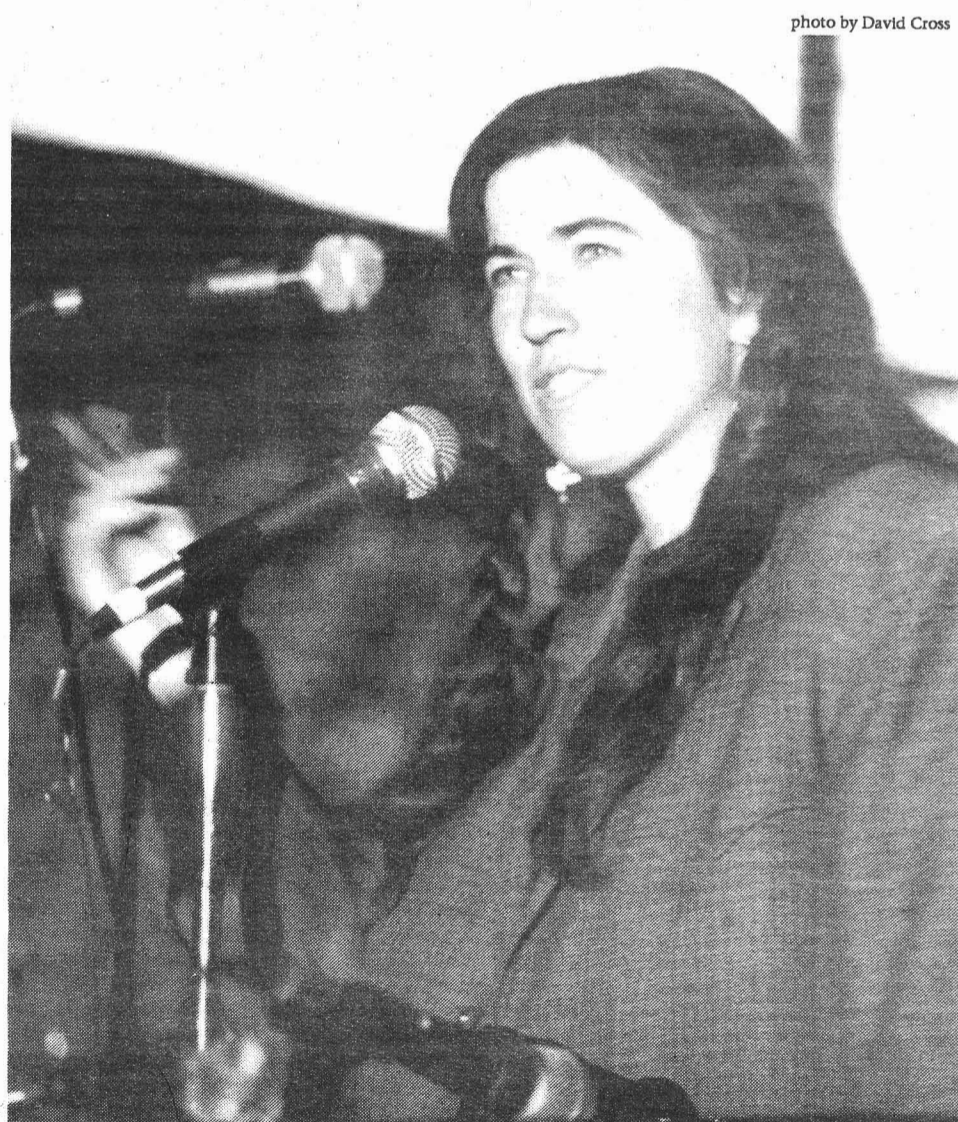


photo by David Cross

Michelle Miller smokes a cigar for Peg while emceeing the Rendezvous rally.



Cultural Genocide,
Biological Meltdown

EARTH FIRST!

SPECIAL EDITION

SUMMER 1989

Earth First!, Rainforest Action Network Launch Tropical Timber Campaign

In 1983, Earth First! and the Rainforest Action Network launched their first campaign to save the world's rapidly vanishing tropical rainforests with nationwide demonstrations against Burger King. Burger King was chosen for its role in the "Hamburger Connection"; the wholesale clearing of Latin American rainforests to create cattle pasture for the North American fast food market. After five years of intense pressure from a boycott of their restaurants that resulted in a 13% decline in business, Burger King ceased importing the cheap, low quality and pesticide ridden beef from Central America. Costa Rican beef producers later complained to the international news media that they were no match for the well-financed and highly organized US environmental organizations.

Well, they were half right. Earth First! and the Rainforest Action Network are small groups with small budgets, yet through a well-focused and highly organized campaign, we were able to get the message of the tropical rainforests' plight out to a large number of people who would take the necessary steps to make a difference. Burger King could afford to ignore a few small environmental groups, but not the spending power of a large block of Americans who are frightened by the rapid loss of such a priceless heritage.

Despite our victory over Burger King, the "Hamburger Connection" is still a major factor in tropical deforestation. While we need to continue the pressure on beef imports, there are other causes of tropical deforestation which require our attention.

Why the Tropical Timber Trade?

The international trade in tropical timber is a growing threat to the future of all remaining tropical forests. Logging roads, financed by banks, large corporations, and other scumbag investors in the "developed" countries, are usually the first of many destructive projects that lead to deforestation. And while tropical trees are usually thought of as producing rare, exotic and precious woods, today much tropical timber goes into making such garbage as cheap panelling and doors, plywood, cardboard, pulp, woodchips, and other unnecessary materials for which suitable alternatives already exist.

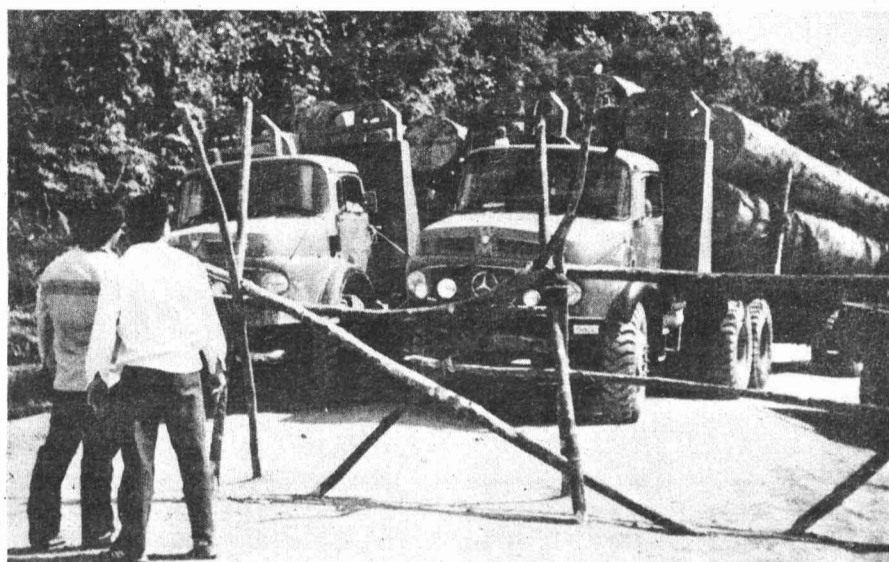
While the tropical timber trade is not the principal cause of deforestation in every case, it is a driving force and a rapidly growing factor in many regions, particularly Southeast Asia. To save the rainforests, and the people whose lives depend on the use of rainforests, we must first stop the international timber trade. It profits from death and misery around the world. It controls foreign and domestic governments with tainted, ill-gained money. It pays for sophisticated military

hardware for use by dictatorial governments to suppress internal dissent. It supports an elite class of landowners in obscene wealth.

In fact, the international timber trade is very similar to the international drug trade, the illegal trade in elephant ivory and endangered species, and the earlier trade in human slavery. And like the slave trade, the international tropical timber trade is unlikely to willingly accept reform. The forests of the Third World cannot sustain even drastically reduced levels of deforestation. This planet's native forests must be protected for higher uses than the production of cheap panelling and cardboard boxes. Much has been said in the media about the need to preserve tropical rainforests, yet many still cling to the idiotic notion of "sustainable" forestry, even though they cannot cite successful examples.

Timber companies in the "developed" nations still do not practice responsible forestry in the temperate climates, so how can these forest killers expect anyone to believe their claims regarding "sustainable" forestry in the tropics? The environmental and socio-economic impacts of the present trade in old growth timber from the Pacific Northwest are a case in point, and bear many striking resemblances to the impacts of deforestation now occurring in the rainforests of the Amazon and Southeast Asia. The major difference is that here the indigenous people, the Native Americans, have already been relocated or eliminated.

At present, we are gathering information regarding what corporations are involved in the US end of the tropical timber trade. We've included some of that information here. Many companies are involved. Unlike the hamburger connection, no single company or group of companies has a controlling role. Among the guilty are our own old growth rapists such as Georgia-Pacific, Weyerhaeuser and Boise Cascade. In Southeast Asia, the cut-and-run gang consists



Blockades broken up.

Photo: Cap/Third World Network

largely of Japanese mega-corporations. It may be assumed that any large corporation that is involved in the tropical timber trade will not want its role to attract widespread public attention. This will be especially true if the company owns a large paper processing firm or has large interests in other consumer products that rely heavily on advertising and a "good corporate image" to be competitive.

Tropical Timber Strategy

The Earth First! Tropical Timber Campaign aims to abolish the international trade in tropical timber as a major step toward halting tropical deforestation completely. It is important at all phases of the campaign to share information on targets and strategies with other groups around the US and around the world, in order to make this a truly international effort.

Exposing the industry to public scrutiny will be the first step. This will include research and education on US and Japanese corporate and government involvement.

Organized, grassroots action will be

the second step. This will include boycotts, letter writing, direct actions and demonstrations.

The third step, the abolition of the international timber trade, will be taken by an informed public led by the broad conservation community and implemented with the help of sympathetic political leaders. It is important that we set the right tone early in the campaign. This means we will address the issues straight-on and not avoid the harsh realities and political controversies. By calling for the abolition of the international timber industry instead of promoting the idea of sustainable tropical forestry, we will directly confront not only the timber trade, but also many Washington DC-based environmental groups and many academics. However, we will be in solidarity with many grassroots groups in rainforest countries. We will be in a better position to argue for the right of the rainforests to continue to evolve as they have done for millions of years.



A logging road which stretches hundreds of miles into the forest.

Photo: CAP/Third World Network

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CREDITS

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Production by Steve Barton
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The Logging Ban In Thailand

On January 18 of this year, the government of Thailand finally bowed to public pressure and instituted a total ban on logging in Thailand. Public outcry culminated after devastating floods in November, 1988, which left hundreds dead and which were directly linked to deforestation.

In 1961, an estimated 53% of Thailand's land area was forested. By 1988, that area was down to 18%. Commercial logging was responsible for almost all of the forest loss, and timber poaching was rampant. Much of the wood cut in Thailand went to a growing furniture industry, and smaller amounts were processed into plywood, veneers, and household implements for export.

By law, logging companies had been required to practice selective cutting, not to cut on steep slopes and in delicate watersheds, and not to destroy surrounding vegetation. In addition, reforestation by the timber companies was required. But in reality, few of these practices were followed. Corruption was (and is) rampant, and enforcement of regulations was lax.

Rural villagers had become increasingly vocal in their protests in recent years over damage to watersheds and agriculture as a result of logging. Conservation groups made the issue a priority in 1988 after a Judicial Council ruling reactivated logging concessions in previously protected wildlife sanctuaries.

But the public outcry reached a crescendo after the floods which began on November 19, 1988. Heavy rains falling on deforested slopes created flash floods in the south of Thailand. The floods washed thousands of logs down from the mountains, logs which had been illegally cut and were waiting to be taken to the mills. These logs were responsible for the

destruction of hundreds of villages, and the deaths of 700 people. The floods also devastated thousands of acres of farmland.

It is hoped that the logging ban, combined with a heightened awareness of environmental issues on the part of the Thai people, will save Thailand's remaining forests. These forests hold some of the most important wildlife habitat in Southeast Asia. The adjoining Thung Yai and Huay Kha Khareng sanctuaries northwest of Bangkok are situated at the junction of three main vegetation zones: the Sino-Himalayan, the Indo-Chinese, and the Sundaic. The resulting diversity of plant and animal life is unique in mainland Southeast Asia. Within this region exists almost every large mammal species still surviving in Thailand.

Reforestation of degraded areas is also a problem. There is disagreement among environmentalists, villagers, government officials, and the timber industry as to what constitutes reforestation and who should carry it out. The industry wants to plant fast-growing species such as eucalyptus in the hopes that the government will allow pulp or wood chip processing. Environmentalists strongly oppose this because plantations are poor substitutes for primary forest in terms of diversity and stability. Villagers also oppose plantations, because they provide none of the resources the rural people are accustomed to extracting from primary forest.

The Thai furniture and wood products industries are rushing to find substitutes for domestic timber, and are looking to import logs from other tropical forest countries, particularly from Burma. It is important that Thailand not be allowed to simply shift its deforestation problems to its neighbors.



South-east Asia has now replaced Africa as the leading supplier of tropical timber in the world. In the 1970's and early 1980's, the Philippines was one of the largest suppliers of tropical timber. Today, Malaysia and Indonesia have largely replaced the Philippines as the leading tropical timber exploiters. Most of the tropical forests being cut today for worldwide consumption are on the island of Borneo, which includes the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah, and the Indonesian province of Kalimantan.

REPORT: INDONESIA

As is the case in many third world countries, deforestation is happening in Indonesia mainly because the government wants to liquidate its forests for foreign currency for development. And there are always willing accomplices in US and Japanese industry looking for such opportunities. Approximately 55% of Indonesia's land area (about 120 million hectares) remains forested today, and this is being destroyed at an alarming rate. About 900,000 hectares of forest are being cut each year. Most of the deforestation is as a result of commercial logging. Some of the forest loss is attributable to rural settlement of a rapidly expanding population, but this amount is small by comparison. 60% of Indonesia's productive forest is currently set aside for commercial logging. A log export ban, imposed by Indonesia in 1985, was intended to provide jobs within the country (in the wood processing industry) and to slow the rate of forest loss. It has resulted in the building of hundreds of mills, and this has actually increased the rate of deforestation.

Indonesia is by far the world's largest exporter of plywood. Wood products make up 15% of Indonesia's exports, and a large part of this is plywood. The US gets two-thirds of its imported plywood from Indonesia. Prior to the log export ban, Indonesia was exporting raw logs to be processed in other countries such as Taiwan and South Korea. Since the ban was announced in 1980, the Indonesian plywood industry has boomed. Indonesia is now exporting 1.5 times the volume of hardwood plywood to the U.S. that it did in 1984, and 20 times the volume in 1980. Indonesia is also the second leading exporter of hardwood lumber in the world, exporting 9.7 million cubic meters in 1988.

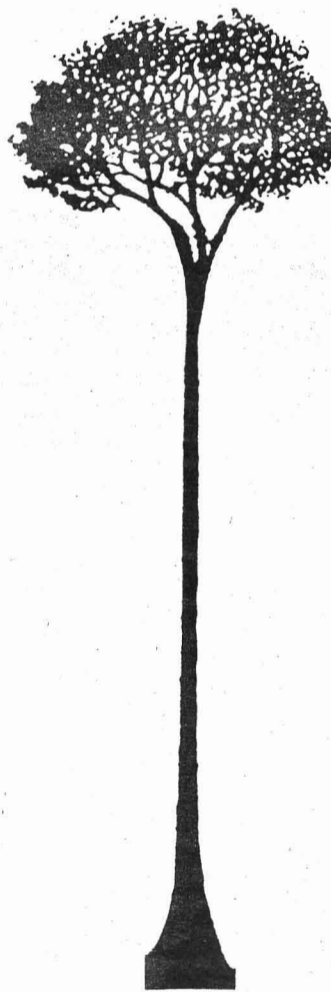
Since the collapse of oil prices in 1986, Indonesia has become even more dependent on timber exports for foreign exchange. Exports of timber and wood products have almost doubled since 1986, and stood at \$3 billion in 1988. This increased reliance on timber has hurt efforts to slow the rate of deforestation.

In theory, all timber cutting in Indonesia is subject to a set of environmental regulations. Trees under 50 cm. in diameter cannot be cut, logged areas must be replanted, etc. In reality, these rules are rarely followed. Largely to blame is Indonesia's system of domestic logging concessions. These concessions cover 56 million hectares of Indonesia's forest. Most concession holders are former government officials who have little knowledge of forestry practices and only want to make money, regardless of the cost to the environment. The government spends little on enforcement of the regulations. This lack of enforcement extends into Indonesia's national parks and other protected areas. According to the government, 20% of the total forest area is protected. But up to 17% of this ostensibly protected area has already been illegally logged or settled.

Since 1983, the Indonesian government has been encouraging the timber industry to shift its emphasis from Kalimantan (Borneo) toward the relatively untouched forests of Irian Jaya (western New Guinea). This is in part because of the fires of 1982-83 in eastern Kalimantan. But it is also because Indonesia's 2500 mills (most of which are in Kalimantan) are underutilized. In 1987, the mills operated at about 60% of capacity. The wood products industry has already faced raw log shortages in the 1980's, even going so far as to start importing logs from Malaysia. Irian Jaya has about 41 million hectares of forest, mostly untouched. The push into Irian Jaya is considered a long-term answer to the lack of easily accessible timber in Kalimantan and Sumatra.

The Scott Paper Co. of the US has recently entered a joint venture with a Malaysian company to establish a pulp mill in Irian Jaya. This project will result in the loss of 800,000-2 million acres of rainforest and savanna. The forest will either be clearcut or defoliated and replaced with eucalyptus plantations. It is being undertaken with the full cooperation of the Indonesian government (the project has had investment by the family of President Suharto). No consideration is being given to the region's 40,000 indigenous inhabitants, whose way of life is dependent on the primary forest. This is all being done for the sake of toilet paper and facial tissue (and Scott's profits).

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REPORT: MALAYSIA

Some Southeast Asian governments are slowly coming to the realization that the tropical forests are more than timber waiting to be milled. It is too late for some of these countries; they are largely deforested. But in the last 4 years, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, and the Philippines have all either banned logging altogether or banned exports of raw logs. And in those countries where deforestation continues, there is at least the growing realization that the forests are worth much more, even in monetary terms, if they are still forests and not board feet or plywood.

Malaysia is the glaring exception to this trend toward common sense. Malaysia continues to rip down its forest at an incredible rate - by their own estimates some 400,000 hectares annually and increasing. Most of the wood is exported to Japan in the form of raw logs. In Japan it is processed into various "products", one of the most common being plywood to make disposable concrete forms. And although timber became Malaysia's number one export commodity last year, the economy is in no way based primarily on timber.

Malaysia is comprised of three states: Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak, and Sabah. In 1985, the state of Peninsular Malaysia banned the export of raw logs in order to promote its own wood processing industry. Since this ban, Sarawak and Sabah (on the island of Borneo) have supplied all the logs being exported. The ever-increasing demand from Japan has caused the rate of deforestation to increase alarmingly. During the period from January to April 1989, the volume of timber exported from Sabah has decreased by 44% from the same period in 1988. This is not because of any anti-logging victories. Rather it is because it's becoming hard to find any trees to cut. Within the next year the forests of Sabah will be completely logged out. In anticipation of the increased demand for Sarawak logs this will cause, the Malaysian government is pushing logging roads further into the Sarawak forests with increased speed. Roads in Sarawak have almost reached the Indonesian border, and logging is proceeding 24 hours a day. The volume of logs exported from Sarawak is expected to double in the next two years. It is only a matter of time before the forests of Sarawak are completely destroyed. The Japanese timber companies themselves are only counting on these forests to be productive for another 7 years.

There is only one year left before the last lands of the nomadic Penan people are completely deforested. The Penan have been fighting a battle to save their way of life from logging for the last few years. Until now, the struggle has been a non-violent one, using blockades for the most part. However, a logging road now nearing completion will completely surround their traditional hunting areas, and there are already reports of diminishing food supplies. Repression of the Penan by police and employees of the logging companies is increasing because of their resistance. The Penan fear that they will have to resort to violence as they make the last stand in their battle for existence as a people. In this they feel that have nothing to lose.

It is vitally important that the Malaysian government be forced to stop pursuing its short-sighted and insane policies. The genetic heritage of millions of years, and the people who have coexisted with the forest for thousands are both in danger of being wiped out virtually overnight by nothing more than greed.

The Take on Teak

Teak is a deciduous hardwood tree that grows in thirteen tropical and subtropical countries. Teak is native only to India, Burma and Thailand. Elsewhere, such as in Indonesia, Trinidad, and Costa Rica, it has been introduced and grows in plantations. Although teak does not naturally occur in the rainforest, it has nevertheless become an important component of the tropical forest ecosystem.

Indonesia is currently the leading exporter of teak, but the plantations which supply this wood generally consist of young trees and are in very bad condition due to overcutting. Plantations have also been established in Thailand in previously deforested areas, but these suffer from insect infestations and are heavily sprayed with pesticides. Introduction of teak in the form of plantations is very bad for the local environment. Teak tends to deplete the soil of several minerals, and because it is not an evergreen (it loses its leaves) it makes the soil more susceptible to erosion and compaction, and makes the forest susceptible to fire. The effects can be disastrous for the rainforest and its soil.

Much of the world's teak comes from primary forests. Logging for teak is the primary cause of deforestation in many areas of Burma and Thailand. Burma has 80% of the world's teak, with supplies

nearly depleted in Thailand. Teak in the forests is being harvested at levels that result in almost total deforestation. This not only threatens the people who live in these forests with poverty and relocation, it also threatens the very survival of their rivers, forests and customary lands. The idea that the teak trade is good for local economies is ridiculous. The work in teak plantations, mills, and factories is dangerous, the pay is notoriously low and workers lack even minimal rights. And at current cutting rates, the industry will collapse in ten to twenty years when the last natural teak forest is gone.

Thailand has recently passed a comprehensive ban on logging in response to outrage from the rural population. Massive flooding caused by clear-cutting was responsible for the deaths of over 700 people and the destruction of hundreds of villages and thousands of acres of farmland in Thailand last year (see Thailand article).

Since the ban, Thailand has turned to other countries, especially Burma, for logs to keep its massive furniture industry alive. The repressive military regime which seized power in Burma last year is desperate for foreign currency, and is allowing Thai logging companies to cut teak in Burma and transport it across the border into Thailand for processing.

Burma is currently about 40% forested, as compared to 57% in 1950. If the Burmese government continues to allow its forests to be cut, it may face environmental problems equal to Thailand's in as little as 10 years.

Teak is used mostly for fancy wood for construction, parquet floors, expensive furniture, place settings, and other non-essential items. Officials of the Royal Forestry Division of the government of Thailand favor a total ban on the export of teak from Thailand and Burma. One of

the leading manufacturers of teak goods in the US, the Smith and Hawken Company, has recently gone on record as being in favor of a such a ban.

But such a ban is only the first step. The trade in plantation teak must also be stopped. Its introduction has been proven to have detrimental effects on the forest environment, and replacing natural forest with plantations only encourages the view that forests are just timber waiting to be "harvested".



Photo: CAP/Third World Network

The US Role in the International

The International Forest Products Trade

Three of the world's timber producing regions are key in the international tropical timber trade — Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Latin America (South and Central America) holds over half of the world's tropical forests. Brazil alone has almost one-third. Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru are the other important tropical timber producing countries in Latin America. (Honduras supplied almost half of our hardwood broom and mop handles in 1988.) Latin America is not yet a major tropical timber exporter. Deforestation in this region can be attributed more to cattle ranching, settlement, and development plans (such as the Xingu Dam plan for the Amazon) than to commercial logging. However, as other regions around the globe destroy their forests, many exploiters are looking to the lush, diverse forests of Latin America to fill the future void.

Africa once satisfied most of the world's tropical timber cravings. Today however, not much of its forests are left. Africa's important tropical timber exporters have included Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Cameroon and Ghana. Of these, only the Ivory Coast is a significant supplier today. Among other tropical hardwood items, the Ivory Coast supplied over 40% of the volume and over 64% of the dollar value (meaning it received a higher price for its products than other suppliers) of untreated wood railroad ties to the US in 1988. Congo, Zaire, and the Central African Republic still have relatively intact tropical forests that need immediate protection. Africa is still an important supplier to Europe, where many tropical woods are processed and sometimes re-exported. Many European fine veneers come from tropical African timber.

The forests of Southeast Asia are now the most important in supplying the raw materials for the tropical timber trade. Malaysia and Indonesia are the world's leading tropical forest ravagers. As the statistics below will show, these two countries are the leading world exporters for several timber products, all from their once lush tropical forests. The majority of the destruction is occurring on the island of Borneo. Other Southeast Asian countries with significant areas of tropical forest include the Philippines, Thailand, and Papua New Guinea. As mentioned in the Thailand Log Ban article, (See Page 2), only 18% of Thailand is covered with tropical forests today as compared to 53% in 1961.

Primary Exporters of Forest Products, 1986

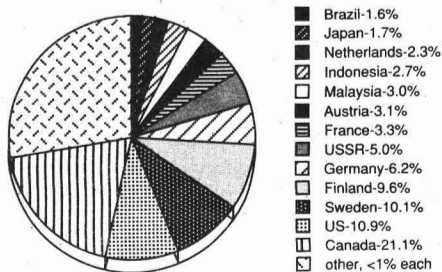


figure 1

Tropical timber producing countries are among the primary exporters of forest products in the world. (See Figures 1 and 2.) Together, Malaysia and Indonesia accounted for almost 6% of total world forest product exports in 1986. This is significant considering that almost one-third of the international forest products trade is supplied by countries that con-

Primary Importers of Forest Products, 1986

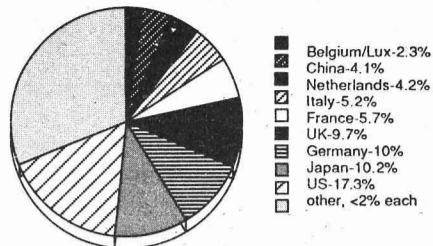


figure 2

tribute about one percent each. The US is also a large producer of forest products. In 1986 we exported almost 11% of the world's forest products. However, we imported over 17%, making the US a net importer of forest products.

The forest products trade consists largely of roundwood, fuelwood and charcoal, sawlogs and veneer logs, pulpwood, chips and particles, wood residues, sawnwood, veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, fiberboard and pulp. (See Glossary for description of terms.) The forest products trade internationally includes both softwoods (coniferous species such as pines and firs) and hardwoods (deciduous, broadleaf species). Tropical timber products are primarily hardwoods. Although many tropical forests are clearcut, bringing down both hardwoods and softwoods, hardwoods generally comprise over 90% of the rainforest. Within this 90%, sometimes as few as 5% are "desirable" tropical timber species, yet an entire forest is ravaged for the few "desirables."

Primary Exporters of Hardwood Sawlogs and Veneer Logs, 1986

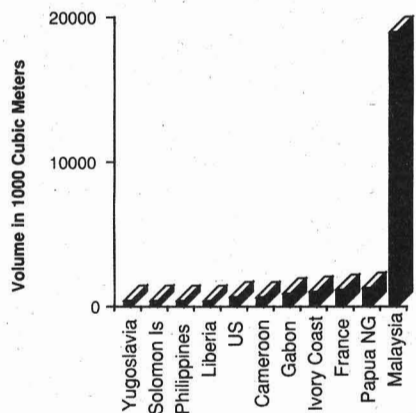


figure 3

Much of the world's tropical timber trade is in the form of raw logs. Malaysia is the largest exporter of sawlogs and veneer logs in the world (See Figure 3). In 1985, the state of Peninsular Malaysia instituted a raw log export ban because it had already destroyed its own forests. However, the ban does not include Sarawak and Sabah (See Malaysia article, p.2) and consequently, these states are supplying much of the world's tropical hardwood logs. Sawlog exports earned 55% of Malaysia's timber export earnings in 1988.

US Timber Consumption

We (the US) have a big wood appetite. Despite the uncontrollable timber industry here at home desperately cutting at the last of our old growth forests around the country, we are still importing lots of dead trees. In fact, except for a few years here and there, the US has been a net importer of forest products since 1910.

In 1986, we consumed 11% more than our enormous production of timber products (232.7 million tons of wood consumed in just one year!). That means we had to import wood from forests around

the world to supply our absurd demand. Because we also export a lot of timber products, we imported over a quarter of all the wood products (excluding hardwood) we consumed. This figure translates to 82.3 cubic feet of wood consumed per person in 1986. (A cubic foot is about the size of a milk crate, you figure out how many of your favorite trees translate into 82.3 milk crates.) Over two-thirds of our consumption is softwoods, leaving just one-third as hardwoods.

Suppliers of US Hardwood Imports

More than 12% of the hardwoods consumed in the US in 1986 were imported. Three-quarters of US hardwood imports are tropical hardwoods. Although all of this imported tropical hardwood combined accounted for only 1.5% of our total timber consumption in 1986 (See Figure 4), that still translates to almost one and a quarter milk crates full of tropical timber that we each "consumed" in 1986. What did you do with yours? Did you even notice it? More importantly, can you do without it?

US Tropical Hardwood Imports, 1986

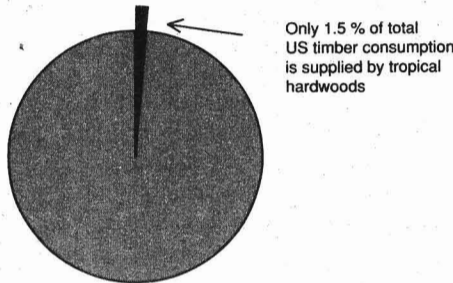


figure 4

It is no surprise that the countries of Southeast Asia are the US' largest suppliers of tropical hardwoods. The most important suppliers from SE Asia include Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (declining in importance now because most of its forests have already been cut). Taiwan and South Korea are important processing countries, importing from these and other SE Asian countries, then processing and re-exporting the materials. Other processing/re-export countries include Singapore, Thailand and Hong Kong, which each contribute small amounts to the US. In Latin America, Brazil is the most important supplier to the US, followed by Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Canada and Europe are the most important temperate sources of hardwoods and supply the remaining one-quarter of our imports. Latin American countries have the potential to increase their share of the US hardwood market far more than the SE Asian countries for two reasons. First, because of the current rates of deforestation in the SE Asian countries, their forests will soon be gone. Second, Latin American countries

Primary Exporters of Hardwood Sawnwood, 1986

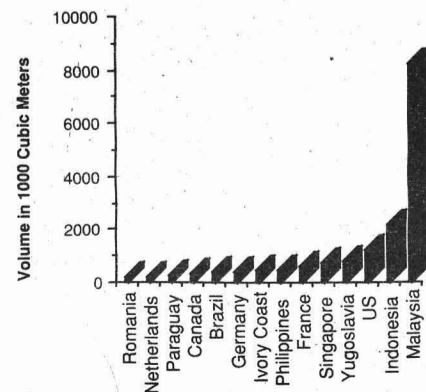


figure 5

have yet to fully exploit their potential tropical hardwood export capacities.

Suppliers of tropical hardwood products to the US vary depending on the product. Below we give the breakdowns for hardwood lumber, plywood and veneers. These products, along with furniture products make up most of the tropical hardwood products entering the US.

Hardwood Lumber

Hardwood lumber (sawnwood) imports comprise less than 5% of US hardwood lumber consumption. These imports are generally not even 1% of total lumber consumption in the US, i.e. we're not even talking major lifestyle changes here kids. Of this, about two-thirds come from tropical forests, provided primarily by Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan, the last three countries primarily acting as processing countries. (Together SE Asian tropical hardwood supplies approximately one-half of our total hardwood lumber imports.) In 1987, Brazil alone supplied 36% of our imported hardwood lumber, twice as much as they exported to us in 1986. The largest chunk of hardwood lumber entering the US is mahogany, and in 1987 Brazil supplied 86% of our mahogany lumber. Colombia and Peru also provide some of our hardwood plywood. Malaysia and Indonesia are the biggest exporters of hardwood sawnwood in the world (See Figure 5). Sawnwood made up over one quarter of Malaysia's timber export earnings in 1988.

Hardwood Plywood

According to Bill Groah of the Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association, interior wall panelling, "doorskins", and cabinet-furniture parts comprise the bulk of tropical plywood uses. Groah estimates 60% of usage is for wall panelling and doorskins. However, Lou Varga of Weyerhaeuser says that the biggest area of consumption is for mobile home construction. Twenty-five percent of new housing in 1986 in the US was mobile homes.

Primary Exporters of Plywood, 1986

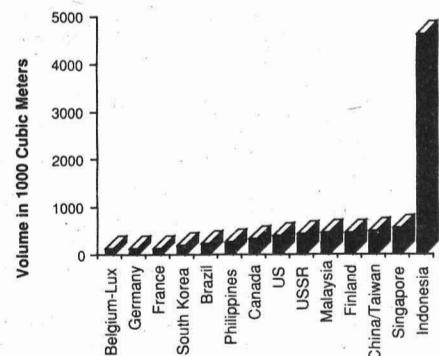


figure 6

Groah indicates the reason tropical hardwood is used in plywood panelling and veneer is that lauan (commonly referred to as Philippine mahogany) provides necessary volume with the required surface quality at a lower cost than domestic woods. Lauan stands grow in relatively consistent amounts and quality, as opposed to other tropical forests. Lauan's smooth, defect-free surface allows sheets to be "printed," a process where a grain-looking surface is either pressed or inked on. According to Groah, alternative woods include U.S. clear-grained old growth Douglas-Fir, but supplies are depleted (no shit!).

al Tropical Timber Trade

Indonesia is unquestionably the largest volume exporter of plywood on the globe (See Figure 6). South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines were important suppliers of plywood in the 70's. However, high rates of deforestation, especially in the Philippines, made Indonesia's forests the new resource base for plywood in SE Asia. In recent years, Indonesia has been establishing processing facilities within its borders to increase its share of the international plywood market. Prior to the Indonesian ban on raw log exports in 1985, it was exporting raw logs to be processed into plywood in other countries such as Taiwan and South Korea. Before 1980, Indonesia was hardly noticed in the world plywood market, not even a decade later they are the leader.

Primary Importers of Plywood, 1986

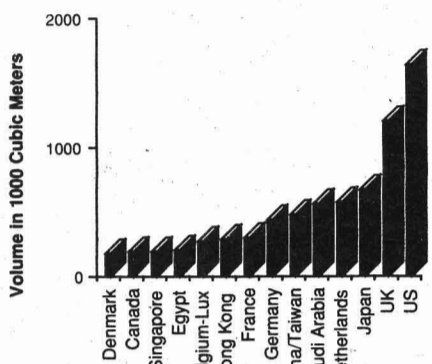


figure 7

The US is the leading importer of plywood in the world, followed by the UK and Japan (See Figure 7). Most of the US hardwood plywood industry is in finishing (sanding, varnishing and embossing) unfinished imported plywoods. More than 90% of our plywood imports are hardwoods. Indonesia is by far the largest supplier of plywood to the US, accounting for over two-thirds of US import volume in 1986 (See Figure 8). This

Primary Suppliers of US Plywood, 1986

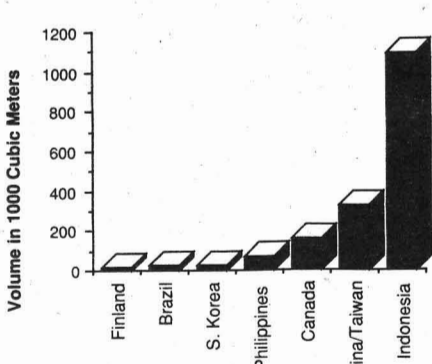


figure 8

number has increased dramatically within the last decade. In 1986, Indonesia ex-

ported 1.5 times the volume of hardwood plywood to the US that it did in 1984, and 20 times the volume exported in 1980.

Hardwood Veneers

The US is the leading importer of veneer sheets in the world (See Figure 9). We import both hardwood and softwood veneers, but hardwoods make up over 80% of our veneer imports.

Major Importers of Veneer Sheets, 1986

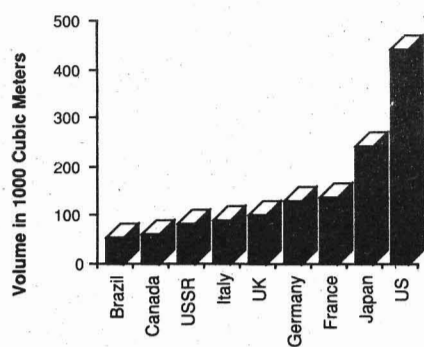


figure 9

Veneers are an important component in the manufacture of plywood. These thin sheets of wood are glued together to create plywood. Veneers are also commonly used as panelling (especially in RV's), in furniture and in hollow doors ("doorskins"). Malaysia was the largest exporter of veneers in the world in 1986 (See Figure 10). It was also the largest

Primary Exporters of Veneer Sheets, 1986

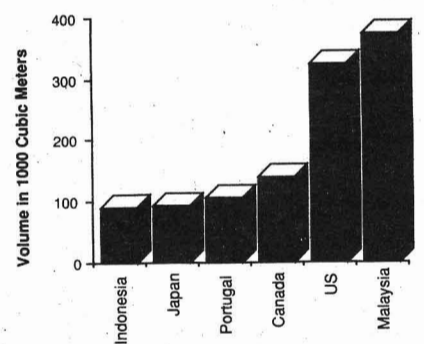


figure 10

tropical producer that year. The difference between veneer production and export in Malaysia, roughly 40%, can be accounted for by further processing within the country, most notably in the furniture trade and some domestic consumption (See Figure 11). Indonesia also exports veneer, although FAO does not list them as a veneer sheet producer. Canada supplies the majority of hardwood veneers to the US. Brazil, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia are also important suppliers.

GLOSSARY

Boardfoot: A unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 x 12 x 1 inches. 1000 board feet is equivalent to 3.96 cubic meters.

Chips and Particles: Wood that has been deliberately reduced to small pieces from logs, trees or from industrial residues, suitable for pulp, for particle board and fibreboard production, for fuelwood or for other purposes.

Fiberboard: A panel manufactured from fibres of wood or other materials with the primary bond deriving from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties. Bonding materials may be added. Fibreboard is usually flat-pressed but may be moulded.

Hardwood: The wood of an angiospermous tree as distinguished from that of a coniferous tree; non-coniferous wood.

Lumber: See *sawnwood*.

Parquet Floors: Floors made from high-quality wood and formed by arranging regularly-shaped pieces of wood in a set pattern.

Particle Board: A sheet material manufactured from small pieces of wood or other plant materials (e.g. chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shreds, etc.) held together with an organic binder together with one or more of the following agents: heat, pressure, humidity, a catalyst, etc.

Plywood: Flat sheets of wood formed by sandwiching together more than two layers of various types of wood. *Veneer plywood* is plywood manufactured by bonding together more than two veneer sheets. The grain of alternate veneer sheets is crossed generally at right angles. *Core plywood* is plywood whose core (i.e. central layer, generally thicker than the other layers) is solid and consists of narrow boards, blocks or strips of wood placed side by side, which may or may not be glued together. (This includes veneered wood in sheets or panels in which a thin veneer of wood is affixed to a base, usually of inferior wood, by glueing under pressure.) Many plywoods contain a core of tropical hardwood inside domestic softwoods. This is something to watch for when purchasing plywood.

Pulp: Wood which has been chemically or mechanically broken down from its original mass into its individual fibres, generally for the manufacture of paper.

Pulpwood: Wood in the rough other than logs — for pulp, particle board or fibreboard. Pulpwood may or may not have bark and may be in the form of roundwood or splitwood. In production, it may include the equivalent of wood chips made directly from roundwood.

Roundwood: Wood in the rough. Wood in its natural state as felled, with or without bark, round, split, roughly squared or other forms (e.g. roots, stumps, burls, etc.)

Sawlogs: Logs to be sawn (or chipped) lengthwise for the manufacture of sawnwood.

Sawnwood: Sawnwood is basically lumber, produced by sawing logs lengthwise in either a rough or smooth cut. One-by-twos, two-by-fours, etc. are examples of sawnwood. Wood flooring is excluded. With few exceptions, sawnwood exceeds 5 mm in thickness.

Softwood: The wood of a coniferous tree (as a fir or pine, trees often with cones) whether hard or soft as distinguished from that of an angiospermous tree.

Veneer Logs: Logs for production of veneer, mainly by peeling or slicing. Special growths (burls, roots, etc.) used for veneers are included.

Veneer Sheets: Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, peeled, sliced or sawn, for use in plywood, laminated construction, furniture, veneer containers, etc. These form the surface layers on many furniture items which require a fine finish. On the graphs, the quantity given excludes veneer sheets used for plywood production within the country.

Wood Residues: Sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, bark (excluding briquettes) residues from carpentry and joinery production, etc. that have not been reduced to small pieces.

Producers and Exporters of Tropical Hardwood Veneer Sheets, 1986

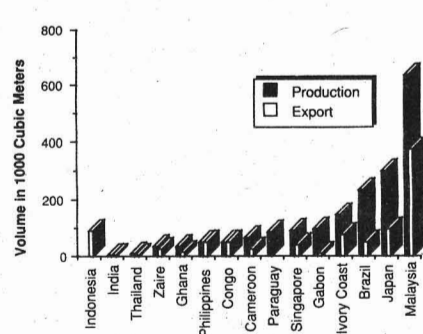


figure 11

So, what does it all mean?

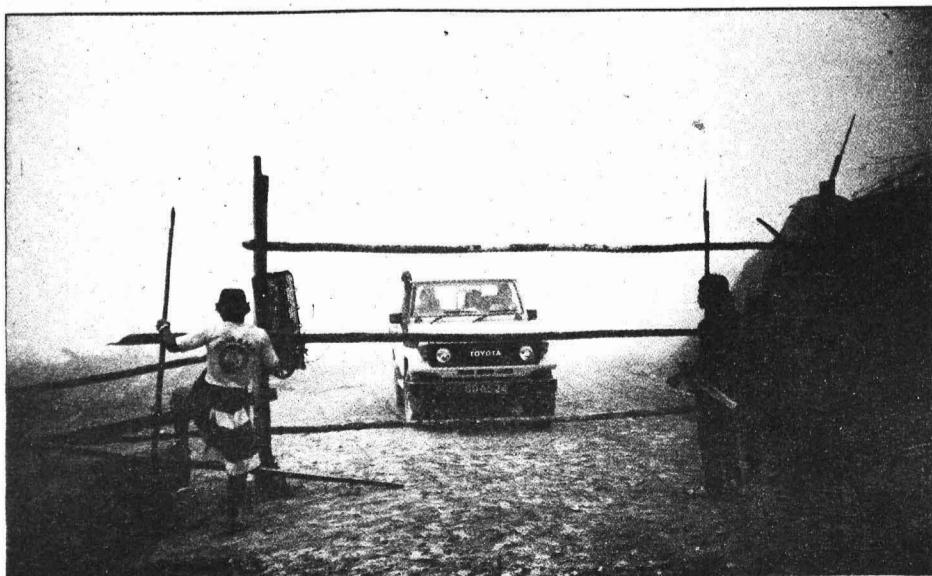
Much of the above information is very confusing and may or may not be truly accurate. Information coming from many nations often masks what's really going on. The international tropical timber trade is a nasty business, the players are dishonest scumbags who should not be trusted, and our good ol' Uncle Sam is right in there with the worst of them!

So, it seems our glorious US corporations are sliming over the peoples of the rainforest and trashing everything that comes their way. Are you helping them? Is it necessary to have a smooth, exotic hardwood desk? NO! If you're in the market for lumber, plywood, veneers, etc. make sure you're not buying tropical hardwoods. When in doubt, ask.

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A company land cruiser is stopped at a blockade site.

Photo: CAP/Third World Network

Beyond Board Feet:

A critique of Western NGO Campaigns to Save the Rainforests by Reforming the Tropical Timber Industry.

by
Patrick Anderson
P.O. Box 368 Lismore
NSW 2480 Australia

Over the past five years, awareness in the west about the ongoing destruction of tropical rainforests and rainforest cultures has grown rapidly. Discussion now includes the role of developed economies in promoting rainforest destruction through development aid, business activities and consumer choices. The problem has moved from "out there," to, in the case of tropical timber, literally our own doorstep.

The tropical timber industry is estimated to be responsible for the destruction of some five million hectares of rainforest annually (Myers). In Southeast Asia, over half the rainforest timber cut is exported to developed countries (Nectoux and Dudley). The tropical timber industry is the leading cause of primary rainforest destruction in Southeast Asia and Africa (Secrett).

Friends of the Earth in the U.K. (FOE UK) and Malaysia (SAM) have been in the vanguard of groups working to understand the dimensions of this problem, disseminating information and initiating campaigns to stop rainforest destruction caused by the tropical timber industry. One aspect of FOE UK's work has been to generate a consumer ban on tropical timber coming from poorly managed tropical forests; in effect a consumer ban on all rainforest timber. Similar campaigns are now underway in most developed countries. The campaign has now broadened to encourage local government authorities to stop using rainforest timber. In West Germany, some two-hundred other councils will vote on the issue in the coming year. The West German Minister for Building announced in January 1989 that no tropical timber will be used for government buildings in the future.

In the U.K. several major companies have agreed to stop selling goods containing rainforest timber. This ethical practice is spreading among small businesses dealing in timber products. The timber trades in the Netherlands and the U.K. have recently agreed to put a special tax on tropical timbers with the revenue to be spent on research and conservation products by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

A central aspect of the FOE UK campaign has been lobbying the tropical timber industry to become more efficient, less destructive and more profitable for producer countries. FOE UK has devised a "Code of Conduct" for timber producers and importers, which seeks to limit tropical timber imports to sustainably managed concessions (FOE). The campaign is based on the assumption that with better management, tropical rainforests could supply a sustainable timber yield as well as maintaining biological diversity and providing for local peoples' needs. Rainforest areas could produce foreign exchange and be protected from conversion to other uses.

Unquestionably, the tropical timber industry could be made more efficient and less destructive. However, there is not a single example of sustained industrial timber extraction from tropical rainforests. Wherever the industry operates, it degrades biological and cultural values. A study for the ITTO on *Natural Forest Management for Sustained Timber Production*, concludes that successful sustain-

able tropical timber operations cover less than one million hectares and are, "on a world scale, negligible" (Poore).

Poore cites the tropical rainforests in Australia as a shining light in the dim world of short term timber exploitation. But even in Australia, with a longstanding and relatively well funded forestry service, sustained timber yield from tropical rainforests has not been shown. Critiquing Professor Poore's work, Len Webb, Australia's leading rainforest ecologist writes, "The fact remains; nowhere in the moist tropics have polycyclic logging systems functioned successfully over a wide area of forest types and over several cutting cycles, i.e. over at least a hundred years" (Webb).

Yet sustainable rainforest logging has become a catch phrase of development agencies and forestry services around the world. Critics, including leading foresters, are adamant about the destructive effect of the industry.

"The tropical forester hears and reads about 'selection' or 'shelterwood' systems, yet does not know of any single good practical case where such logging has not resulted in degradation. It may well be worthwhile to destroy the myth that claims that these forests [primary tropical rainforests] can be successfully managed on a sustainable yield basis, because there is a lack of evidence or good case studies," according to G. Budowski of the Forestry Institute in Costa Rica (IUCN)

None of the proposed reforms of the tropical timber trade include adequate measures for the protection of primary rainforests. Industrial logging, severely degrading in itself, is the main way that primary rainforests are opened up to other destructive influences. Any plan that seriously seeks to conserve biological diversity must exclude industrial logging from the primary rainforests.

The tropical timber trade cannot be divorced from the issue of indigenous land rights. Many cultures that live in or rely directly upon rainforests are not recognized as the owners of their traditional lands by the Governments that over-rule their territory. How we stand on rainforest logging is also how we stand on the human rights violations occurring throughout the tropics, divesting tribal cultures of their forests to provide industrial commodities for the international market.

FOE UK has been active on this issue and in October 1987 organized a conference in Brussels on *The Tropical Timber Trade and Indigenous Peoples*. Representatives of indigenous peoples from throughout the tropics spoke at the meeting about the effect the tropical timber industry is having on their forests and cultures. Except for the names and details, the situation described in each case was the same. The logging of rainforests is causing severe hardship for many indigenous groups. Some rainforest cultures face virtual extinction in the coming decade due to the pressure of industrialized activities taking over their traditional lands.

The tropical timber industry was a major factor in all the cases presented.

Following these reports, northern NGO's (non-governmental organizations), including FOE UK and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), presented their plan for the reform of the tropical timber industry. They spoke of the careful approach needed to influence the industry so that it could become sustainable. Their plans made little mention of the effect of tropical logging on indigenous cultures and glossed over the fact that there is no example in the world of sustainable timber production from tropical rainforests.

At this point the plan was denounced from the floor as the sort of project that the timber industry itself would be expected to produce, and that the assembled representatives of environmental and indigenous peoples groups should call for an immediate ban on the import of rainforest timbers into Europe and developed nations. This statement was met with spontaneous applause from most of the audience, notably the indigenous peoples representatives; the people who know what is happening to their rainforests and cultures. A resolution calling for an immediate moratorium on tropical timber imports into Europe was passed by the meeting but has not been followed up by FOE UK or WWF.

The campaign by northern environmental groups to reform the tropical timber industry ends up

legitimizing an industry, which, even if it could produce sustainable timber yields, operates at the expense of local cultures and biological diversity.

Throughout the tropics, rainforests provide for the subsistence needs of hundreds of millions of forest dwellers (Repetto). Almost inevitably, where rainforests are exploited for timber, local communities suffer (Chin et al). The concept of "undeveloped rainforest" is part of the industrial paradigm that refuses to recognize that virtually all rainforest lands are managed by and provide for local cultures. The fact that many rainforest areas still carry a level of species diversity undiminished by human activity is a measure of the sophistication and sensitivity of relationship traditional cultures have to their forests.

The tropical timber industry also destroys the resource base for minor or secondary forest products such as fruits, nuts, medicines and gums which are a major part of local economies in rainforest regions. In the early 1980's, exports of minor forest products from Indonesia alone reached US\$ 125 million (Repetto).

The economic value of minor or secondary forest products has rarely been calculated. A United Nations Development Programme 1988 review of the early implementation of the FAO/World Bank Tropical Forestry Action Plan found that, despite the intention of the Plan to promote diverse economic activities in tropical forests, none of the countries reviewed had carried out an assessment of the

present economic uses made of rainforest areas, yet all were preparing inventories of remaining rainforests in preparation for industrial exploitation.

Basic research in this area will show what the tropical timber industry really is: one that sacrifices sustainable local economies and cultures and the biological diversity that they protect and rely on to provide cheap timber and quick profits for industrial societies.

Today even standard economists are seeing that the rainforests are worth more standing than converted into timber or hamburgers. In a study for the West German Chancellor, Professor Dieter Oberndorfer noted:

"Ecological investments to protect still remaining rainforests from further destruction are imperative even just for economic reasons. Even in the short term and medium time range analysis there is no conflict between economy and ecology ... A worldwide and controlled agreement that puts a ban on tropical timber imports would in any case be an important contribution for the protection of the rainforests of many regions."

No doubt more and more northern NGO's and governments will seek to address the issue of the destruction of tropical rainforests by the timber industry, but to be effective they must make no compromises, either with the rights of rainforest peoples or with the plants and animals of the rainforests themselves.

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TROPICAL RAINFOREST INDUSTRY DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

This directory has some of the latest info (June 1989 edition) on who's who in the tropical timber trade. It contains names and addresses for corporations and companies; lobbying and trade organizations, banks and financial institutions, consulates of rainforests countries (Pacific Northwest offices only), environmental and human rights groups, sources, and a rainforest country index. For your very own copy to do with whatever your heart desires, please send \$4 to:

George Draffan
P.O. Box 95316
Seattle, WA 98145

For more info, or additions you may have for the directory, please call George at (206) 527-2373.



Who's Doing What

The following is a list of some of the many US-based wood products companies and their foreign holdings (subsidiaries) in tropical countries as of 1984. A subsidiary is a company that is either wholly or partially owned by another company. Joint ventures (as are required in some foreign nations) are "equally owned subsidiaries". Some of these companies may have changed hands or just the proportions of ownership since 1984. For instance, Weyerhaeuser claims to have "transferred" their holdings in the Kennedy Bay Timber company. Whether or not this is true, and what motivated the transfer remain to be seen. Kennedy Bay controlled over a million acres of forest in Sabah, Malaysia so it's not surprising to find out the Weyerhaeuser wants out now that Sabah's forests are almost completely ravaged. If you know of any other juicy tidbits about any of these or other US-based tropical timber companies or their subsidiaries, please let us know ASAP!

Southeast Asia:

Boise Cascade

Boise Cascade Philippines, Inc.

Philippines ++

Georgia Pacific

Georgia Pacific Indonesia

Indonesia

Kimberly-Clark

Kimberly-Clark Malaysia Sendirian Berhad

Malaysia **

Kimberly-Clark Philippines Inc.

Philippines *

Kimberly-Clark Thailand Ltd.

Thailand *

(also in Singapore and South Korea, processing only)

Scott Paper

Scott Paper Philippines, Inc.

Philippines ++

Thai-Scott Paper Co. Ltd.

Thailand *

Scott Trading Ltd.

Thailand †

Scott Paper (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

Malaysia †

Weyerhaeuser

The Capricorn Corporation

Philippines ++

Kennedy Bay Timber

Malaysia **

Silam Forest Products, Sdn. Bhd.

Malaysia **

(through Kennedy Bay)

Africa:

Champion International

Monterey Printing & Packaging Ltd.

Zambia **

Brazil:

Champion International

Bates do Brasil-Papel e Celulose, S. A. *

Champion Papel e Celulose, S.A. *

Georgia-Pacific

Amazonias Compensados E. Laminados ++

(a veneer plant)

International Paper

International Paper S/C Ltda. ++

Kimberly-Clark

Suzano Kimberly Industria e Comercio Limitada **

K-C do Brazil (unknown percentage of ownership)

Scott Paper

Amapa Florestale Cellulose S.A. - AMCEL **

COPA-Companhia de Papeis **

Westvaco

Regesa, Ltda. ++

Other Latin American Countries:

Champion International

Manufacturas de Carton, S. A.

Ecuador *

Empaques Multiwall Ultrafort, S.A.

Nicaragua *

Envases Industriales Nicaraguenses, S. A.

Nicaragua *

Cia Colombiana de Empaques Bates, S.A.

Colombia **

Great Northern Nekoosa

Industria Panamena de Papel, S.A.

Panama ++

Envases Industriales de Costa Rica, S.A.

Costa Rica **

International Paper

Envases International S. A.

Venezuela *

Productora de Papeles S. A.

Colombia †

Kimberly-Clark

Kimberly-Clark International, S.A.

Panama ++

Kimberly-Clark de Centro America S.A.

El Salvador *

Kimberly-Clark International, S.A.

Venezuela *

Colombiana Kimberly S.A.

Colombia †

Colombiana Universal de Papeles S.A.

Colombia †

Scott Paper

Celutosa Jujuy, S.A.

Argentina **

Papeles Scott de Colombia S.A.

Colombia **

Scott Paper Co. de Costa Rica

Costa Rica †

* majority-owned subsidiary

** minority-owned subsidiary

† equally owned subsidiary

++ wholly owned subsidiary

Here are the addresses and Chief Executive Officers (CEO's) of the parent companies in the US. We encourage you to write, call, or do whatever you think is appropriate to express your displeasure with these tropical forest manglers.

Boise-Cascade Corp.

One Jefferson Square

P.O. Box 50

Boise, ID 83728

208-384-6161

John H. Miller, CEO

Champion International

One Champion Plaza

Stamford, CT 06921

203-358-7000

Andrew C. Sigler, CEO

Georgia-Pacific Corp.

133 Peachtree St. N.E.

P.O. Box 105605

Atlanta, GA 30303

404-521-4000

T. Marshall Hahn, Jr., CEO

Great Northern Nekoosa

401 Merritt 7

P.O. Box 5120

Norwalk, CT 06856

203-845-9000

William R. Ladig, CEO

International Paper

Two Mahattanville Rd.

Purchase, NY 10577

914-397-1500

John A. Georges, CEO

Kimberly-Clark

Texas Commerce Tower

545 E. John Carpenter Fwy

Irving, TX 75062

mailing address:

P.O. Box 619100

DFW Airport Sta.

Dallas, TX 75261

Darwin E. Smith, CEO

Scott Paper

Scott Plaza

Philadelphia, PA 19113

800-835-7268

Philip E. Lippincott, CEO

J. Richard Leaman, Jr., Pres.

Scott Worldwide

Westvaco

299 Park Ave.

NY, NY 10171

212-688-5000

John A. Luke, CEO

Weyerhaeuser Company

Tacoma, WA 98477

206-924-2345

George H. Weyerhaeuser, CEO

Source: Bilek, Edward M. and Paul V. Ellefson. 1987. Organizational Arrangements Used by U.S. Wood-Based Companies Involved in Direct Foreign Investment: An Evaluation. Station Bulletin 576-1987 (Item No. AD-SB-3207). Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota.

A Call To Action!

Earth First! Calls For A Consumer Boycott of All Tropical Timber Products

Why a boycott?

Consumers all over the US have decided to avoid tropical timber products on the assumption that their purchase would contribute to further deforestation. Yet conservation groups in the US have been reluctant to support such a boycott, citing the need to reform the timber industry through "constructive engagement". Those of us who have worked for years to reform the US timber industry with little success see this approach as unlikely to stem the tide of global deforestation. Primary forests must

be made off limits to timber extraction, without compromise or exception.

We must send a strong message that it is unethical to trade with any nation that engages in practices threatening to biological diversity, ignores customary land rights and endangers the survival of the entire planet. The United States is not exempt. We engage in these same practices, and we must clean up our own act if we are to expect other countries, such as Japan and Brazil, to take us seriously. Just as it was essential for the US to stop whaling in order to pressure Japan to do so, ending our involvement is a critical

step for us to take in order to take the moral high ground as we try to stop the rapid destruction of the Earth's forests.

A ban on tropical timber is not an excuse for us to consume more timber from temperate forests. Wood conservation and recycling must not only make up for any decrease in the supply from tropical countries, it should go further and reduce the growing pressure on our own forests. This is a global issue, and it will take global action. Refusing to buy tropical timber will not be enough. We will have to build grassroots support for the ban through action. Earth First! and The

Rainforest Action Network will be organizing communities across the country to plan pickets, demonstrations, and direct actions against the corporations which are engaged in the tropical timber trade. We need your help. Please contact us at the address below if you wish to receive action alerts, organizing packets, or the names and addresses of people or organizations in your area that are supporting the ban.

Earth First! Tropical Timber Campaign
P.O. Box 83
Canyon, CA 94716

Sustainable Development?

Toward an Understanding or Definition:

There is much talk about "sustainable development" as an objective in tropical forest conservation. Most proponents of this approach are vague about what type of developments they think are sustainable, or what models might exist. As the term is used in the timber industry today, it means viewing the forest as a resource to be exploited, then replaced with something easier to exploit in the future. Paying little heed to ecological diversity or ecology at all, the forest rappers merrily cut everything in sight.

When we use the term "sustainable development" we really mean "ecologically sustainable development". In this way we stress our priority of sustaining and restoring the ecological balance of natural ecosystems as a means to achieve an economically sustainable society. In a sense, we are talking about "developing sustainability", not just sustaining economic growth as an end in itself. Economies have to be created that can function and flourish on the "interest" generated by the Earth's natural ecosystems, not by liquidating the Earth's "assets".

Ecologically sustainable development can only be realized through an understanding of how the natural world works, and a recognition that natural resources can be obtained on an ongoing basis only from a naturally functioning ecosystem. Simply put, *understanding how ecosystems function is the key to ecologically sustainable development.*

Therefore ecologically sustainable development allows the natural system to keep functioning, to continue to evolve, while at the same time continuing to supply the vital needs of society. While this may seem romantic and impractical, most intact primary forests are being used in this manner today.

Intensive timber harvesting represents a radical shift in land use from traditional agricultural practices which have been adapted over generations for use on very specific sites by the local inhabitants.

The Real Worth Of The Forests:

Are they priceless biological treasures or crucial sources of hard cash?

Developing a timber industry for the purpose of supplying foreign capital to the state treasury is a radical shift away from traditional use, or the status quo.

We must cease to view the preservation of large tracts of rainforest as impractical because it severely restricts land use by outside or foreign speculators. Recognizing the civil rights as well as the customary land rights of indigenous landowners is essential to any program that has the goal of ecologically sustainable development. National Parks that promote tourism while ignoring traditional land uses rarely solve the problems they were created to address, and poaching and other encroachments by disaffected locals and colonists usually continues unabated.

The forests of the Earth are sources of many important foods and materials, wood fiber being but one of them. No forest can indefinitely survive the demands of management practices that put the production of wood products before the viability of the natural forest ecosystem. The entire forest biome is currently on the brink of a biological meltdown, and unless we begin to recognize its inalienable right to exist for its own sake, we may very well perish with it.

Forests play key roles in stabilizing the Earth's climate and hydrological cycles, and providing habitat for innumerable wildlife species. They also have economic values far beyond the value of the felled timber, which are sacrificed for the purpose of short term profits reaped by a privileged few. In this manner fisheries, fuelwood cutting, subsistence hunting, and the gathering of wild plants and fruits - all industries that require little or no capital investment yet yield valuable commodities year after year - are sacrificed. These existing uses, when added up over the long term, are actually worth more in terms of real earnings than the proceeds from the sale of the forest itself, which is in no way a renewable resource.

The Earth First! Tropical Timber Campaign Forest Plan

The most important realization to be made when confronting the problem of global deforestation is that too much of the forest has already been cut. For instance:

- About one half of all tropical rainforests have been destroyed or severely degraded, most since the 1960's.
- 95% of the forests of the Pacific Northwest have been logged, most since WWII.
- Only tiny fragments of the Eastern Deciduous Hardwoods remain in the US after over two centuries of indiscriminate cutting.

• Many Central American and Caribbean countries like El Salvador and Haiti are almost completely deforested.

• The forests of Western Europe are gone, with only small tracts still remaining in the eastern part of the Continent.

• Southeast Asia is rapidly on its way to being completely deforested.

• The Philippines has lost 80% of its forest cover in the last 50 years, a rate of 2.4 acres per minute. In March, the Philippines finally banned all timber exports.

• South Asian forests (in India and Nepal in particular) are being cut for fuelwood, resulting in massive erosion and threatening ancient agricultural systems.

• The African rainforests have been depleted by 25% since 1950, mostly because of subsistence agriculture and fuelwood cutting. Logging is responsible for some 30% of the forest loss.

• Deforestation is occurring rapidly in some areas of the Amazon, primarily as a result of settlement. The timber industry is starting to take hold in Brazil, however, and it may not be long before commercial logging becomes the number one threat. The Japanese in particular are looking at the Amazon as their source of timber once Southeast Asia is deforested.

Our forest plan would halt all cutting of primary forests as rapidly as possible and foster buffer zones to rebuild native forests. Various other zones would address the needs of humans who live outside of the forest.

THE PLAN

The goals of this plan are to:

A) protect tropical rainforests from destructive logging practices, and

B) develop sustainable forest preserves with the following goals in mind: **One:** Reduce worldwide wood consumption, particularly in the US and Japan. This is the most important goal for the preservation of forests worldwide.

Two: Stop the international trade in tropical timber because it is extremely destructive.

Three: Provide economic relief for tropical timber exporting countries for the income represented by the lost timber trade. Direct this relief to the local peoples,

not to those who normally profit from timber exports.

Four: Force Japan, the United States, and Europe to legislate policies to foster sustainable forestry not necessarily emphasizing wood fiber products.

The following set of zones indicates a realistic way to monitor and facilitate tropical rainforest protection.

Zone One: Protect all remaining intact primary forest allowing for current non-destructive indigenous uses. Transportation should continue to be by river and on foot; roads should be severely restricted.

Zone Two: Establish buffer zones that prohibit timber harvesting and any other intensive uses. The goal of the buffer zones is to stabilize forest loss and fragmentation and to allow natural regeneration. Extraction by the local populace of materials such as rubber and wild foods would be encouraged.

Zone Three: Establish forest preserves for the purpose of sustainable forestry. Timber production would not be the primary purpose for these preserves, but one of many sustainable uses. Clearcutting, mono-cropping, even-age management and herbicides would not be allowed. Subsistence hunting, the gathering of wild foods and plants and the non-destructive extraction of materials would be encouraged.

Aside from timber cutting, a major cause of deforestation is the lack of arable land to support local populations. Usually large amounts of good land are under the control of large landowners for the production of cash crops such as coffee and bananas. This intensive cash-cropping has exhausted the soil and relies heavily on chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. Any campaign that seeks to arrest deforestation must confront the issue of unfair land distribution. Damaged agricultural lands should be rehabilitated for use by the landless poor. Agroforestry and other forms of regenerative agriculture such as organic farming must be encouraged, and intensive agricultural practices as mentioned above must be banned.



How to Spot Tropical Timber Products

There are many companies that specialize in imported hardwoods. There are furniture stores and lumber companies which will sell you tropical wood on demand. Any wood product *manufactured* in another country must be labelled as such.

If wood products are not readily identifiable as of tropical origin, the best way to find out is to ask. However, answers to tropical timber questions can often be misleading. For example, many imported tropical wood products used in the furniture trade are often "re-labeled" in order to intentionally deceive the public. (I have been told that Brazilian hardwoods used in a futon frame were oak or walnut. With further examination I learned that this was to ease the American consumer's conscience.) On the other hand, many tropical timber entrepreneurs flaunt the fact that they can provide you with "exotic hardwoods". This is often true when purchasing raw lumber or other timber products, (as opposed to furniture or other finished products).

Some of the more common tropical hardwood species include: Apitong, Banak, Bocote, Bubinga, Cocobolo, Cordia, Ebony, Goncalo alves, Greenheart, Iroko, Jelutang, Koa, Lauan, Mahogany, Meranti, Padauk, Purpleheart, Ramin, Rosewood, Satinwood, Teak, Virola, Wenge, and Zebrawood. Don't buy any products made from these trees!

One good way to be a "good timber consumer" (if there is such a being!), is to be familiar with the products imported into the US coming primarily from tropical countries. For instance, over two-thirds of the plywood imported into the US is from Indonesia, so if you're purchasing hardwood plywood, it's probably was once part of the Indonesian jungle.

The key is to be **obnoxious and ask a lot of questions**. If you're not sure that the wood you want to purchase is not from a primary tropical forest or an old-growth forest here at home, don't buy it. Try recycling, scavenging... use your imagination!

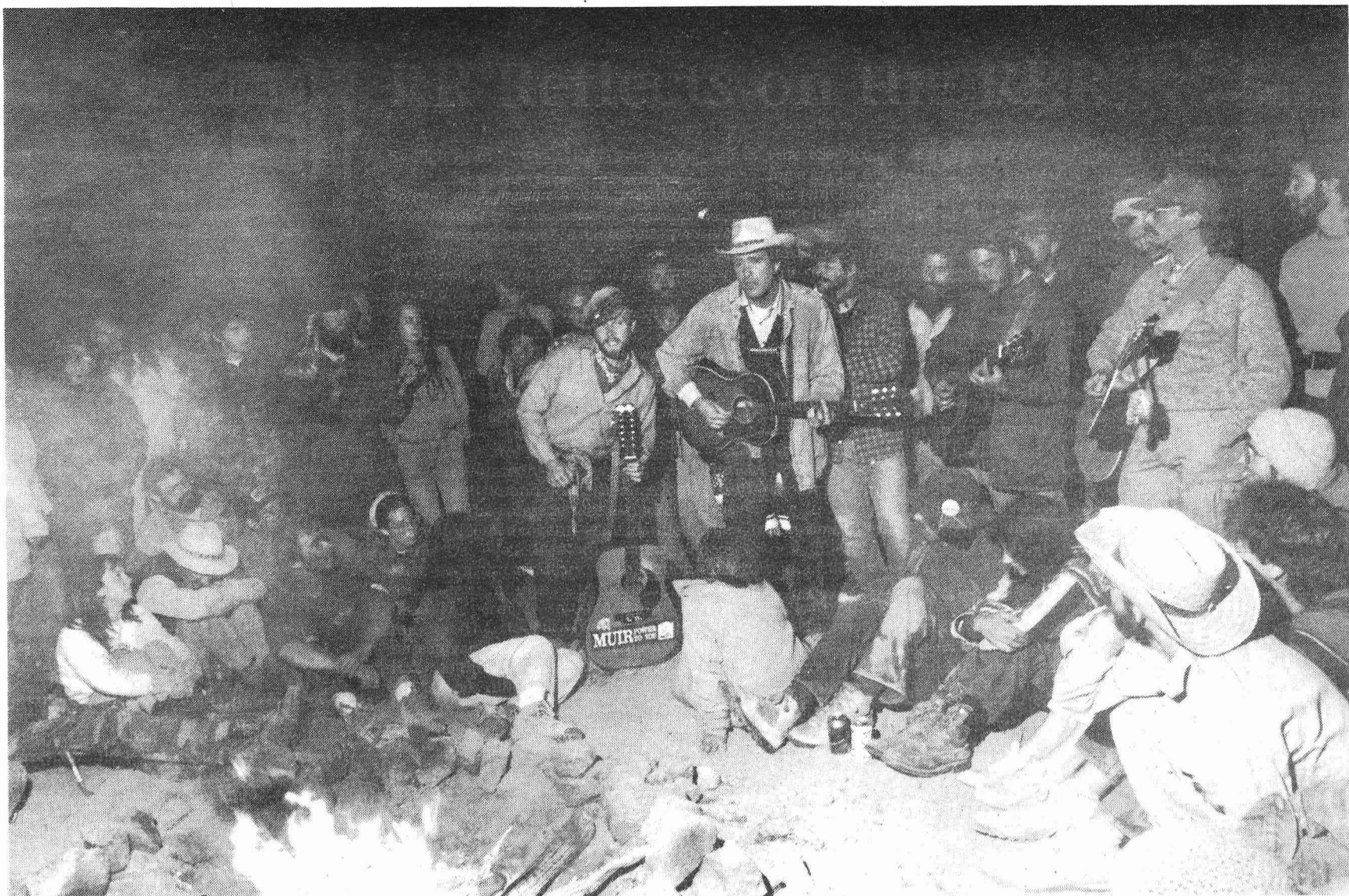


photo by David Cross

Musicians Glen Waldeck, Bill Oliver, Dana Lyons, John Bunkelman and Scotty Johnson keep the campfire crackling.

Riotous wRenchers Reassemble Rude wRenchers Roasted

Riotous Rendezvous Remembered

by Loose Hip Circles

It's 100 degrees in Albuquerque and the sun glares off the cement of this concentration camp we call a city. My body is here but my heart is in the mountains and my mind is still dancing with visions of the 1989 Round River Rendezvous, that annual tribal celebration which, this year, was held in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico.

The Jemez are the remains of an ancient volcano, whose ash has been found as far away as Ohio. People have been attracted to the area for millennia. The Anasazi came to Butterfly Springs, this year's RRR site, for the abundant water, comfortable climate and rich soil. Later, loggers, miners, and cattlemen came, leaving their marks upon the land. This year it was Earth First!'s turn to seek Butterfly Springs, swimming holes in the river, Anasazi ruins, meadow and forest (good choice Rich). The Freddie's tried to deny us the site, but given a last minute alternative of 400 disgruntled EF'ers wandering aimlessly around the forest, doing whatever it is we do in such a mood, they wisely decided to let us have the site.

The Rendezvous is always an orgy of life, so much fun and work crammed into so little time. This year extra intensity was added by the specter of the FBI (we must be doing something right!). Early topics of discussion included the FBI, the Arizona Four, and the ongoing debate —strategic monkeywrenching vs. random vandalism. "Think about it darlin'."

Due to rumors about a possible unfriendly visit from locals, security was tight and emergency plans for medical evacuation were in place. Fortunately, the most serious accident was a near broken leg. The victim was evacuated by a helicopter from the University of New Mexico Medical School in a nighttime landing organized by our Man with the Mobile Phone, Gary "Be Prepared" Schiffmiller. The helicopter team complimented Earth First! on having the best nighttime evacuation they had ever flown to.

Humor was an integral part of this RRR (sometimes due to its absence). The San Juan crew (a suspicious bunch of West Coast river rafters, whose damned song is still in my head) kept circle meetings from getting too uptight by letting loose "Dave the Football"; but midweek Dave disappeared and, well, the tension at Butterfly Springs almost went volcanic.

On the night of the Solstice, an American flag was burned and the next morning many vocal people were very unhappy about it. So instead of enjoying each other's company and doing the work that needed to be done, an all-Rendezvous debate ensued over patriotism, anarchy, national boundaries, the

industrial state, etc. Personally, the situation was not helped by the presence of what I call "movement tourists," some of whom had very little understanding of Earth First!. This fracas disrupted the Rendezvous, but it also served to heighten our awareness of the threats facing the movement and inspired us to "circle up the wagons." That night, tempers cooled, brains began to function and a new threat appeared on the horizon...THE JOHN DENVER RE-UNIFICATION ARMY, an intrepid (if not insane) band of musicians who — inspired by the day's events and the previous day's disagreement over the appropriateness of Neil Young, reggae and belly dancing at an EF! event — marched down from the San Juan camp resolved that any mention of the "F" word would bring immediate retribution — John Denver songs sung loudly and with feeling! They callously took over the campfire, ignoring all other performers and sang John Denver, until, yes, the crowd re-united; but, no, the crowd didn't throw rocks. The next morning, in the face of this horrifying threat, we all admitted that EF'ers could hold radically different opinions about certain issues and still put the Earth first, together. WHEW!!! The FBI will never figure out the JDRA.

So it was back to the original "agenda" of the Rendezvous, having fun (perhaps all heated debates should be held by naked people in a swimming hole?) and forming strategies to save the planet. The Kalmiopsis should be hot again this summer. I think half of Texas EF! went up there — glad to see y'all following tradition. Thanks to the inspiration and hard work of Mavis and Elise, Alaska should also be nerve-wracking for eco-rappers. And don't forget to watch for the national tree sit action "Save America's Forests" ascending soon (August 13) in a forest near you!

The Redneck Women's Caucus met. We renamed ourselves the Wild Women, decided that we didn't need to talk about male domination any more, and made plans for a Journal supplement on EF! women (no, not a topless calendar). The Men's Caucus met (boring name, guys) and their experience sounded similar to that of earlier Women's Caucuses: too many issues, a person of the opposite gender wanting to participate, and little nitty-gritty discussion until the closing minutes (give yourself a few years guys, it does get better).

A Mudhead rumor circulated that Foreman's bust was set up by Roselle so that Mike would be the only one to make all 10 Rendezvous. However, Foreman made it late Friday for the wake in honor of Ed Abbey and George Callies. Roselle never showed, so the theory's blown.

On the Solstice, Kelpie and tribe gave us a war dance with pounding drums, naked neanderthals, and wild creatures. An industrial machine was stopped in its tracks by monkeywrench waving children. Nearly everyone joined in the primal celebration of wild nature.

The traditional Sagebrush Patriots Rally began on Friday afternoon and went through Saturday. Speakers, poets, and musicians entertained and inspired us. JoAnne Rand wowed us with her powerful passionate singing. Lone Wolf Circles created a trance-like frenzy with his psychedelic rantings. Gary Schiffmiller put women's underwear on his head. Bill, Glen, Dana, Darryl and Judi were phenomenal as always. Roger Featherstone and Dave Foreman (supported by a band of munchkins singing "We represent the Monkeywrench Gang...") said profound, important things; and many more people gave great performances (like Rich, whom I have to mention since he is typing this for me, with his great new song "Cactus Ed"). Yet it was the Mudhead Kachinas who really made this rally special. This mysterious band of mischievous beings had no mercy and no reverence. EF! icons and luminaries were ridi-

culed, including Lone Wolf Circles who was made to eat his own sacred cow. One kachina pissed several times in front of the stage. "Some things just can't be expressed in words," the kachina later explained. Let's have more Mudhead Earth First! actions! Our irreverence may be our salvation. So "Spike a tree for Jesus!" and remember, "Everybody must be pied!"

What a Rendezvous ... despite everything, we survived it with friendships strengthened, new battles planned, new threats discussed, and a renewed sense of purpose. That Green Fire is still running wild and free and we are once again scattered across the country like volcanic Jemez dust.

Heartfelt thanks to Rich Ryan and Gary Schiffmiller, the 1989 Round River Rendezvous committee and to everyone else who helped, especially those hard driving shuttle workers.

Until next year in Montana, Adios Amoebas!

Sharp-tongued heroine Loose Hip Circles lives eight road crossings from the nearest 7-11 and has announced her candidacy for Garberville Rodeo Queen.

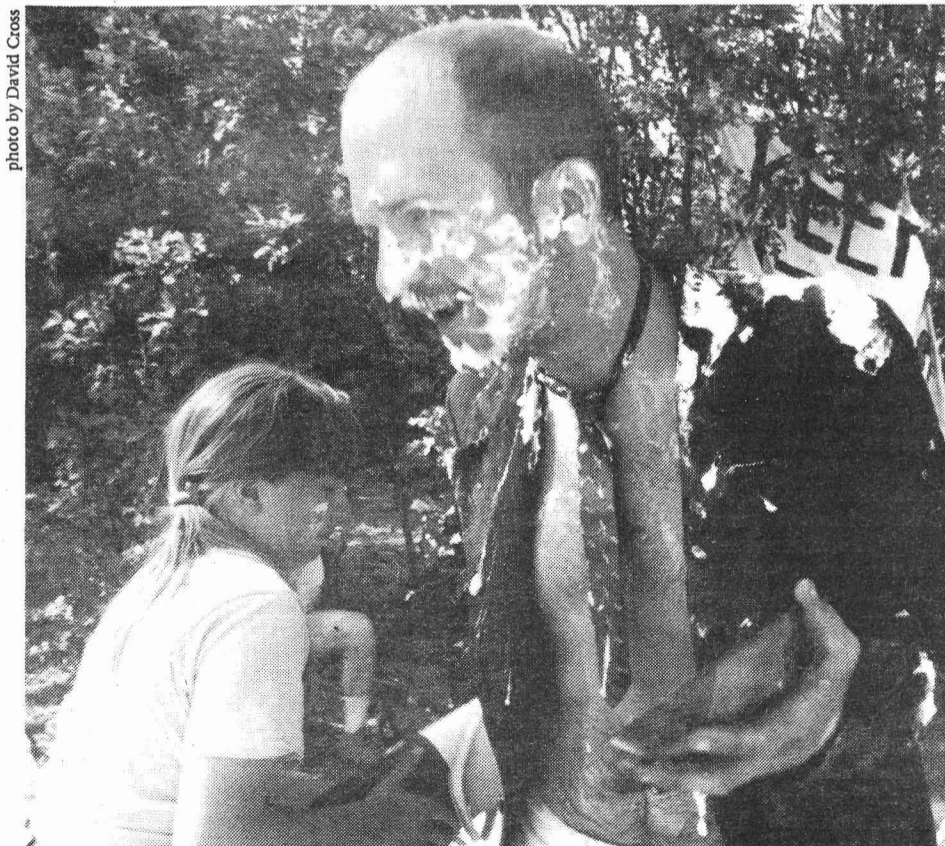


photo by David Cross

"Dick Business" (Mike Stabler) after being pied on stage.

Southwest Spotted Owl Gets Noticed

by Karl Montana

The Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*) is a medium sized owl that inhabits forested mountains and canyons throughout much of the Western United States and Mexico (Forsman 1984).

The Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) is one of the three subspecies of Spotted Owl. Its range is from southern Colorado and Utah south through Arizona and New Mexico to the mountains of Sinaloa in western Mexico. The California Spotted Owl (*S.o. occidentalis*) inhabits the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Range south of San Francisco and the mountains of northern California. The Northern Spotted Owl (*S.o. caurina*) inhabits the Cascades of Oregon and Washington, and ranges into southern British Columbia (Forsman 1984).

A recent three-year study of the Mexican Spotted Owl in Arizona found 148 owls, though the entire potential habitat was not surveyed. Most of the owls were found residing on steep slopes or in remote canyon bottoms. Until the advent of steep slope cable logging, these areas were inaccessible. Now with this technology on the rise in the Southwest, the remaining Spotted Owl habitat is seriously threatened. The vast majority of owls found in the Arizona study were on lands slated for harvest by the US Forest Service.

Most of the owls found in northern Arizona were inhabiting mixed conifer forests. Mexican Spotted Owls were found to use about 2000 acres of home range per pair, with an average of 1000 acres of that being old growth.

All Spotted Owls are believed to need dense canopy, old growth forest to survive. The many fallen logs in these unmanaged forests provide habitat for small mammals such as Deer Mice, Wood Rats, and voles that comprise the bulk of the diet of the Mexican variety. When clearcutting or thinning occurs, the forest canopy is opened, letting in more sunlight and thereby stressing the owl's ability to maintain a body temperature cool enough for it to thrive. An increase in temperature of just a few degrees can lead to

Spotted Owls abandoning a nest and, if the disturbance is widespread enough, abandoning their home ranges altogether. Opening of the forest canopy also puts the Spotted Owl at a greater risk of predation by other owls.

Habitat destruction from logging has been found to be the major cause of the decline of the Northern Spotted Owl. Over 92% of the original old growth forests of the Northwest have been logged. In the Southwest, even rough estimates of remaining habitat are hard to find, as so little research has been done. Spotted Owl researcher Joseph Ganey of Northern Arizona University estimates that about 75-80% of the original old growth forests of the Southwest have been logged. Ganey believes that the Mexican Spotted Owl may be at the fringe of its ability to survive, that any more logging in potential Spotted Owl habitat will adversely affect the ability of the species to survive over the long term.

Despite these alarming statistics, the Forest Service continues to allow Southwest old growth to be logged, even as the agency begins its Mexican Spotted Owl research program. The National Forest Management Act and Endangered Species Act both mandate that federal land management agencies maintain long-term viable populations for vertebrates. Yet the Forest Service has a policy of proceeding with a timber sale if Spotted Owls are not found in an area, even though the immediate absence of owls does not mean the area has not been inhabited in the past or will not be in the future. The Apache National Forest (AZ) is now conducting a timber sale in an area that was not surveyed for Spotted Owls and where a Spotted Owl was found roosting a few hundred yards from a yarder early this summer.

Very few studies of Mexican Spotted Owls have been done. The one intensive radio-telemetry study in Arizona was inconclusive regarding juvenile dispersal and migratory patterns. Joe Ganey estimated there may be 250-300 pairs of Spotted Owls in Arizona. No one knows if the Mexican

subspecies is in decline from habitat reduction, or what a viable number of owls for long-term survival would be.

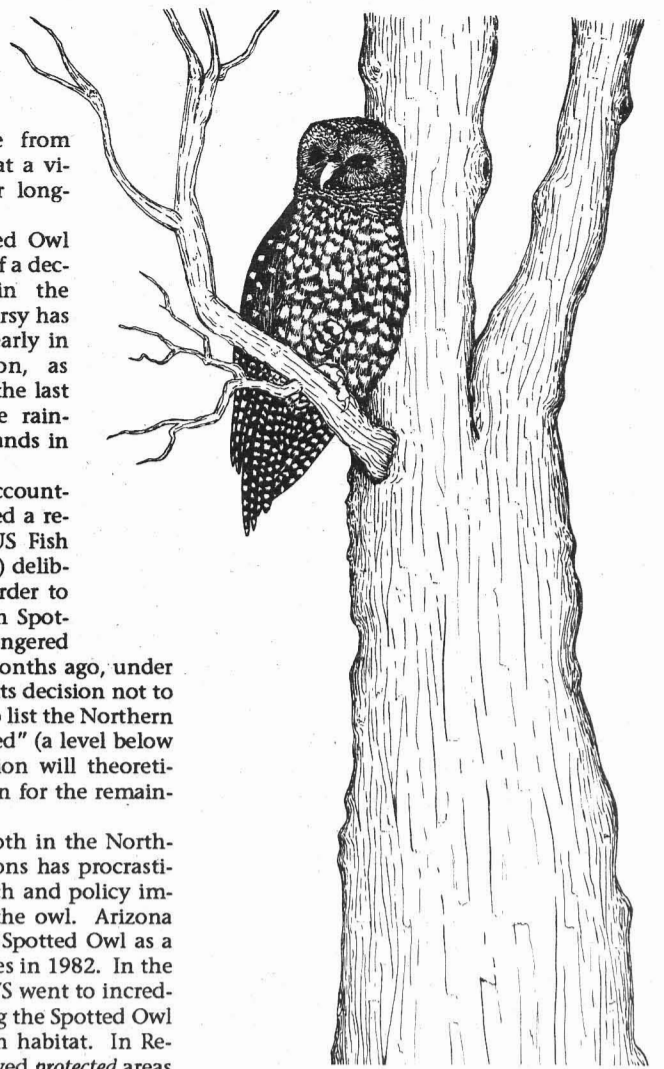
The Northern Spotted Owl has been the focal point of a decade long controversy in the Northwest. This controversy has cost the Forest Service dearly in terms of public opinion, as middle America watches the last of the ancient temperate rainforests wiped off public lands in the Northwest.

The Government Accounting Office recently released a report charging that the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) deliberately falsified data in order to avoid listing the Northern Spotted Owl under the Endangered Species Act. Just a few months ago, under court order to reconsider its decision not to list the owl, FWS agreed to list the Northern Spotted Owl as "threatened" (a level below "endangered"). This action will theoretically offer some protection for the remaining shards of owl habitat.

The Forest Service both in the Northwest and Southwest Regions has procrastinated for years on research and policy implementation to protect the owl. Arizona Fish and Game listed the Spotted Owl as a Class IV Threatened Species in 1982. In the Northwest, the FS and FWS went to incredible lengths to avoid listing the Spotted Owl and protecting old growth habitat. In Region 6 (NW), the FS surveyed protected areas — designated Wilderness, Research Natural Areas and other lands off limits to timber harvest. Ecologists charged that this was a deliberate plan to delay restricting timber harvest based on hopes that enough Spotted Owls would be found in these areas so that no more acreage would have to be protected.

In short, if the Mexican Spotted Owl and its habitat are to be protected, the Forest Service will have to be forced to stop the clearing of Southwest old growth.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Publicize the



plight of the Mexican Spotted Owl and Southwest old growth with letters to editors, articles in local papers, radio talk shows, demonstrations, etc. Circulate petitions. Appeal timber sales in potential owl habitat. Write Congresspersons and Forest Service officials (Apache-Sitgreaves NF — 602-333-4301; Gila NF — 505-388-8201) insisting that timber sales in potential Spotted Owl habitat be banned. For petitions and more information, write New Mexico EFI, 2405 Meadow, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

THE BIG THINGS THAT RUN THE WORLD — A Sequel to E.O. Wilson

A year ago in this space Professor E.O. Wilson extolled the importance of invertebrates to the rest of life, pointing out that perhaps 90% of the earth's biodiversity resides in this group of organisms and describing with dramatic flourish what might happen to the rest of nature should all invertebrates suddenly disappear. While I do not wish to dispute any of the points made by Professor Wilson or to belittle the essential role the "little things" play in maintaining the balance of nature, I would like to reply with a comment on the stabilizing function provided by the "big things."

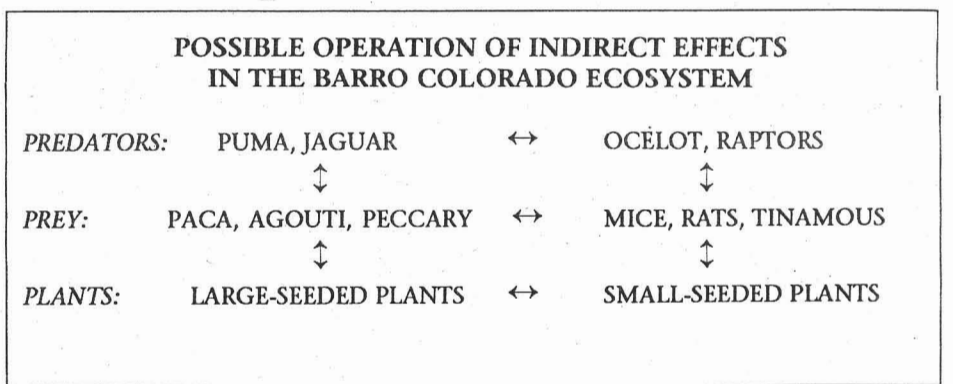
Big things such as elephants, jaguars, and tapirs tend to be neglected by ecologists, for the very reason that by being big, they lack amenability to study. Aside from the problems presented by unwieldy bulk, they occur at low densities, are generally difficult to capture, mark, or observe, and present an almost insurmountable challenge in the accumulation of adequate sample sizes. Not the stuff of NSF grants. All these difficulties disappear when one studies lizards, songbirds, or salamanders, and so quite understandably, vertebrate ecologists tend to invest their energies in such lesser creatures. I suspect that for this reason the key functions provided by the big things are underappreciated.

For the past 15 years I have been privileged to spend 3 to 4 months annually at a pristine site in Amazonia where big things such as peccaries, jaguars, and spider monkeys are an everyday part of the environment. Over this period, one or another of my associates has conducted a major study of each of these species, and of other large vertebrates as well. As our collective knowledge has deepened, so has my conviction that predation exerts a profound structuring influence on the ecosystem, one that extends far beyond the demographic impact on its immediate victims. If what I suspect

is true, the top predators in this system — jaguar, puma, and harpy eagle — hold the key to its stability and to the maintenance of its extraordinary diversity of plants and animals. They do so through what can be called "indirect effects." This refers to the propagation of perturbations through one or more trophic levels in an ecosystem, so that consequences are felt in organisms that may seem far removed, both ecologically and taxonomically, from the subjects of the perturbation. Even some of Professor Wilson's favored ants and beetles may ultimately owe their continued existence to jaguars and other megafauna. How could this be so?

To answer this, I shall begin by reviewing some facts on predation that have been established through the work of Louise Emmons at Cocha Cashu in Amazonian Peru. The top terrestrial predators at this site are jaguar and puma. Together these two carnivores annually consume about 8% of the standing crop of terrestrial mammals weighing 1 kg or more as adults, a figure that accords well with the take of lion in the Serengeti. So much may seem unremarkable. What makes this fact interesting is that prey species appear in puma and jaguar scats in almost precisely the same proportions as their relative abundances in the environment, as determined by direct census. This unexpected finding indicates that forest felids, unlike their savannah-dwelling brethren, harvest a wide spectrum of prey species in an almost perfectly nonselective fashion. In other words, forest felids act as ideal "searchers," *sensu* MacArthur & Levins, while lions and cheetahs fill the role of "pursuers" in the open plains of Africa.

The finding of nonselective prey harvest carries another, more subtle implication growing out of the fact that the fecundity rates of the various prey species are not all the same. Some, such as peccary and capybara, may have litters of 3 or 4, while others, such as agouti, paca, and coati, normally have only 1 or 2. The productivity of the high-fecundity species, as measured in kg of consumable material per unit area per year, may thus be considerably greater than that of the low-fecundity species, especially given the fact that in this case the high-fecundity species are of larger body size. This



being so, a few high-productivity prey species may largely determine the carrying capacity of the environment for large felid predators. In the presence of an elevated density of nonselective predators — elevated beyond the numbers their own intrinsic productivities could sustain — the abundances of the low-fecundity prey species could be severely depressed to levels far below what they might be in the absence of predators. Here we have an example of one type of indirect effect. When first described in the literature, it was termed "apparent competition" because the action of a predator induces the same type of reciprocal density relationship between two prey species that would be expected under classical Lotka-Volterra competition.

The obvious test of this interpretation is to remove the top predators and observe the demographic response of the prey. This test has been gratuitously performed on Barro Colorado Island, Panama. At 16 square kilometers, Barro Colorado is too small to support a population of pumas or jaguars, though both were known to have been in the area before the canal was built. In other respects the environment at BCI is similar to that of Cocha Cashu. The former lies at 10 degrees north and receives about 2500 mm of rain while the latter lies at 12 degrees south and receives about 2100 mm. If one compares the densities of terrestrial mammals in the two localities, the contrast is stunning. The numbers of several species — agouti, paca, coati — are more than 10 times greater on BCI, while those of some others — cottontail, armadillo, opossum — are from 2 to 10 times greater. Few ecologists would have predicted such dramatic effects of release from predation in large terrestrial vertebrates.

The implications of puma and jaguar predation may not end here, because three

of their principal prey species — peccary, paca, and agouti — are themselves predators of a different kind — seed predators. They subsist on the fallen seeds of canopy and subcanopy trees. Just as it has been found that the removal of granivorous kangaroo rats in the Chihuahuan Desert allows certain large-seeded annual plants to increase up to 1000 times over control densities, it is possible that major changes in the abundance of terrestrial seed predators in the tropical forest would lead ultimately to altered tree densities. One can easily imagine an interaction chain beginning with top predators, extending from these to large-seeded canopy trees, then, by way of seedling competition to small-seeded canopy and subcanopy plants, continuing to their seed predators — mice, rats, tinamous — and finally ending in the predators of these lesser seed predators — hawks, owls, and ocelots. The succession of links describes the direct effects in the system, while indirect effects occur between the large and small seed predators and between large and small carnivores.

Testing all the functional interrelationships in this scheme would obviously require a major research program, one that has not yet been undertaken. At this stage the sole available comparison, that of Cocha Cashu with BCI, suggests that the absence of top carnivores leads to dramatic increases in the numbers of terrestrial vertebrate seed predators.

The next question one would logically ask is whether the superabundance of terrestrial seed predators has affected the recruitment of large-seeded tree species on BCI. Although there are no data that speak directly to this point, there is a manuscript in press by E. Leigh, J. Wright, and J. Putz that offers a tantalizing bit of circumstantial evidence.

These authors noticed that the compo-



BIODIVERSITY UPDATES

Eastern Cougar Study

Numerous Cougar sightings, from Georgia to New Hampshire, have been reported to various Eastern state and federal wildlife agencies in recent years. Whether this indicates a reintroduction of this Endangered species into areas of its former range should be thoroughly investigated. If this is the case, protection of the species and its habitat should be our primary concern.

The Cougar (*Felis concolor*) originally occupied the largest range of any animal in the Western Hemisphere (Lowery 1974). This range included most of North, Central and South America. *F.c. cougar* and *F.c. corzi* occupied the northern and southern areas of the eastern United States, respectively. These two subspecies probably merged in northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The decline of deer populations combined with the loss of large areas of forest during the 1800s probably contributed to the decline in Cougar numbers to virtual extinction in most of its range in the eastern United States (Lowman 1975, Odom et. al. 1977). It was placed on the federal Endangered Species List in the early 1970s.

Many of the reported sightings of recent years have either been substantiated by physical evidence or have come from personnel highly qualified to make field identifications. Nonetheless, only a few states have initiated projects to investigate and analyze data relating to these reports.

The possibility of Cougar reintroduction into formerly occupied range has risen in recent years in much of the East due to the tremendous expansion of local deer populations and the substantial increase in forested area suitable as Cougar habitat. The implications of an increasing Cougar population, if present, which would make increasing contact with the general public, should be investigated. Several studies of *F.c. corzi* have been conducted in Florida [where the Cougar is known as the Florida Panther]. Estimates of the Florida population range from 20-30 animals.

sition of the forest on tiny islets in Lake Gatun is quite different from that on the nearby mainland. Air photos from the 1920s show that the islets were then covered by mature forest, so one can safely presume that they were forested when they became islands about a decade previously. The smaller ones (<2 ha) are too small to support large vertebrate seed predators. When one compares the forests of these islets with those of equivalent sites on the mainland, the contrast is dramatic: they are heavily enriched with species of *Protium*, *Oenocarpus*, *Sheelea*, *Astrocaryum*, *Dipteryx*, and other large-seeded trees. Whether it is the absence of vertebrate seed predators or some other peculiarity of the islets that has led to the contrast has not yet been established with certainty. Nevertheless, the suggestion is clear that the presence or absence of large terrestrial seed predators may have a decisive effect in determining the composition, and possibly the tree species diversity, of the neotropical forest.

While such a conclusion must remain for the time being in the realm of conjecture, its implications for the future management of isolated forest fragments are so far-reaching that it should not merely be brushed aside as premature speculation. If, in fact, jaguars and pumas do control the numbers of large terrestrial seed predators, and if these, in turn, do regulate the balance between large- and small-seeded tree species in forest regeneration, we shall confront a reality in which the perpetuation of diversity in tropical forests will require the maintenance of a more or less natural balance between predators, prey, and their plant food resources. Disrupting the balance by persecuting top carnivores, by hunting out peccaries, pacas, and agoutis, or by fragmenting the landscape into patches too small to maintain the whole interlocking system, could lead to a gradual and perhaps irreversible erosion of diversity at all levels — both plant and animal. In the end, this would work to the detriment of many of Professor Wilson's "little things." The essential point is that the big things are important too; what is worrisome in these changing times is that they are so much more vulnerable.

—John Terborgh, Biology Dept, Princeton U.

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That some species or subspecies of Cougar, or Mountain Lion, has come back in the East is undeniable. Most state and federal agencies, however, consider the Eastern Cougar (*Felis concolor cougar*) — federally listed as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act — to be extinct. Since this subspecies is considered extinct, management agencies have discontinued recovery efforts. In all likelihood, the US Fish and Wildlife Service will attempt to delist the Eastern Cougar in the near future. The EF! Biodiversity Project hopes to be in a position to legally challenge that inappropriate delisting effort.

Your help is needed to better document Cougar sightings and habitat use in the East. To join this effort and to obtain information on reporting sightings, contact the EF! Biodiversity Project, 2365 Willard Rd, Parkersburg, WV 26101-9269.

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—Jasper Carlton, EF! Biodiversity Project coordinator

ENERGY & WEAPONS THREATEN MONONGAHELA NF

Managers of the Monongahela National Forest, in the Appalachian Mountains of West Virginia, the site of historic environmental battles over clearcutting, now appear poised to usher increased military training and oil and gas leasing and development into the Forest.

Two initial environmental analyses are now under way, but the Forest, to date, has failed to respond to formal requests by the Earth First! Biodiversity Project and environmental activists in the region, to prepare a comprehensive environmental impact statement (EIS). By failing to prepare an EIS to properly address the environmental effects of the two proposals, Monongahela NF officials are ignoring recent federal court precedents regarding oil and gas leasing in the National Forests and the environmental planning requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and are depriving the public and concerned agencies of the right to fully participate in the planning process.

The Monongahela NF contains the highest mountains in West Virginia and glades that support a rich array of plants more commonly found in Canada. The oak-hickory woods of the Ohio Valley and Southern forests merge with the beech, maple, birch, and cool spruce forests of the North in the Monongahela to create many diverse and overlapping wildlife habitats. The Forest provides habitat for seven federally listed Endangered species: the Indiana and Virginia Big-eared Bats, Peregrine Falcon, Eastern Cougar, Bald Eagle, Virginia Flying Squirrel, and Running Buffalo Clover. The EF! Biodiversity Project has identified an additional 87 plant species and 47 animal species that are biologically threatened on the Forest. The great majority of these species are candidates for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act. If present trends continue, the Monongahela could become a biological graveyard!

The Biodiversity Project considers the Monongahela NF central to effective Eastern Cougar restoration efforts in the Appalachians. White-tailed Deer — the principle prey base of the Eastern Cougar — are at all time high population levels on the western slopes of the mid-Appalachians. Although the Cougar is an officially protected Endangered species, and with multiple sightings of the cat reported in the past decade, the US Forest Service treats the Cougar as an extinct species and has refused to initiate any road closures on its behalf or to meet its obligations under the approved National Eastern Cougar Recovery Plan.

Many areas within the Monongahela National Forest are in ecological collapse due to excessive timber harvesting, energy development roads, and recreational development. The FS has promoted commercial and recreational developments in some of the Forest's most pristine habitats, such as around Spruce Knob and Spruce Knob Lake.

If the FS has its way, wildlife will soon feel the adverse impact of oil and gas drilling rigs at unprecedented levels with an accompanying network of new access roads gouged into mountain slopes. Monongahela NF officials have never prepared an adequate environmental analysis of the impacts of oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development, and the forest plan does not contain the necessary guidelines appli-

cable to oil and gas activities.

Proposed increased military activities in the Monongahela are even more ominous. Infantry type maneuvers — including approach marches involving up to 300 men with aerial support helicopters, night parachute drops from low flying aircraft, and the use of "decoy" aircraft — will probably be proposed if approval is granted. Combat engineers with large earth moving operations and military police restricting public traffic would further damage the Monongahela.

That these two proposed activities, particularly in combination with other development activities on the Forest, constitute a "major federal action" requiring a comprehensive environmental impact statement (EIS) under NEPA is undeniable. The EF! Biodiversity Project, in concert with activists in Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio, is prepared to take administrative and legal actions to secure this NEPA planning process with full public participation. A comprehensive cumulative effects analysis, addressing the impact of present and proposed development on all rare and Endangered species and their ecosystems, must also be a part of that environmental impact statement.

The ecological health of the mid-Appalachians is at stake. Please write to Jim Page, Forest Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest, POB 1548, Elkins, WV 26241-1548, protesting these activities and demanding that the Forest Service prepare a full EIS for the new oil and gas leasing and military use proposals. Stress that the FS should now devote its resources to the restoration of wildlife habitat and correcting the ecological mistakes of the past.

—Jasper Carlton, Biodiversity Project coordinator

EF! STOPS ROADS IN IDAHO GRIZZLY HABITAT

The Earth First! Biodiversity Project has secured a stay from the Forest Service on all heavy road construction associated with Cominco American's plans to explore for minerals in the biologically sensitive Buckhorn Ridge area of the Idaho Panhandle

National Forest. (See EF! Litha 89.)

This area, along the Idaho/Canadian border and along the Idaho/Montana state line, supports Grizzly and Black Bears, Elk, Bobcat, Lynx, Mountain Lion, Western Flying Squirrels, Marten, Fisher and Wolverine. Located in the Purcell Mountains and part of the Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystem, it is one of the few areas in the contiguous United States where all these species still survive together in the wild. Buckhorn Ridge has also served as an historic Mountain Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus montanus*) movement corridor between Canada and the US. New and reconstructed Forest Service roads in the area would severely impact undisturbed occupied Grizzly Bear habitat.

The Bonners Ferry Ranger District, in the northernmost part of the Idaho Panhandle, attempted to give Cominco American the approval to proceed with their mineral exploration plans on the Buckhorn Ridge without first preparing a comprehensive environmental assessment. This clearly violated requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and US Forest Service regulations. The EF! Biodiversity Project formally appealed the district's decision on 25 May 1989.

The Bonners Ferry District is the key location for the recovery of the critically Endangered Mountain Caribou. It also contains some of the richest Grizzly Bear habitat of all the border ecosystems. Nevertheless, the dominant management emphasis of the district continues to be large-scale commercial timber harvest. The district is already seriously overcut and over-roaded.

Mineral development interests in northern Idaho became incensed when Cominco American's request to legally intervene in the EF! appeal was denied by the supervisor of the Idaho Panhandle NF. The Biodiversity Project considers this appeal as an initial step in its increasing efforts to protect natural diversity in the Selkirk and Cabinet/Yaak Border Ecosystems of northern Idaho and northwest Montana.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the Regional Forester, Northern Region, Federal Bldg, POB 7669, Missoula, MT 59807. Insist that the Bonners Ferry Ranger District of the IPNF be managed with a wildlife protection emphasis, and that abuses of NEPA and other environmental laws be corrected.

—Jasper Carlton

BUY YO' SPHERE HERE

The love of wilderness is ... an expression of loyalty to the earth, the earth which bore us and sustains us, the only home we shall ever know, the only paradise we ever need — if only we had the eyes to see. Original sin, the true original sin, is the blind destruction for the sake of greed of this natural paradise which lies all around us....

Wilderness is not a luxury but a necessity of the human spirit, and as vital to our lives as water and good bread....

If industrial man continues to multiply his numbers and expand his operations he will succeed in his apparent intention, to seal himself off from the natural and isolate himself within a synthetic prison of his own making. He will make himself an exile from the earth....

—Edward Abbey, *Desert Solitaire* (1968)

Looking through the *Milwaukee Journal* of the day Ed Abbey died, I find a photo of a woman in jumpsuit, with arms outstretched to form a V and grinning triumphant. The caption says: "Abigail Alling waved to the crowd as she emerged from her 5 days in the biosphere." The headline under the photo exclaimed: "On the road to space/ Biosphere test proclaimed success." Then I notice this Associated Press news item bears the dateline of Oracle, Arizona — a town near where Abbey lived and died.

"An experiment that could be a precursor to space colonization was proclaimed a 'huge success' after a marine biologist emerged from five days of isolation in a tiny world within a world. Abigail Alling said the greenhouse-like module that cut her off from the rest of Earth's environment for five days was 'truly paradise.'"

This Eve of a human-created biosphere emerges from her Apple-computer-generated paradise all smiles. But what of the God-given/Gaia-given Biosphere — that took billions of years to evolve — going to hell in a handbasket at high speed? Right next to this item is "EPA outlines ways to lessen warming: Washington, DC — The Environmental Protection Agency wants to take bold actions over the next decade to delay and lessen the expected warming of Earth from industrial gases accumulating in the atmosphere."

Abigail Alling's biosphere was "about the size of a single-car garage." It was "a self-contained greenhouse ... topped with a futuristic steel-and-glass canopy ... Four men and four women are scheduled to enter the

2 1/2 acre 'Biosphere II' in September 1990 for a two-year stay. That 'environmental system' is set to include a 35-foot-deep, one-million-gallon 'ocean.'

"Biosphere II will contain — in addition to the 8 humans: a chicken, fish, and goats. Food is grown, harvested and prepared inside the biosphere, and wastes are biologically treated and recycled as fertilizer."

I think: Too bad they can't learn to implement this recycling experiment on the scale of our planet as a whole and learn to live here, make living here "a huge success" we can smile as ecstatically about as Abigail Alling emerging from her "paradise" the size of a single-car garage!

"The Biosphere project is located on the 2500-acre Sun Space ranch, located near Oracle, a small town about 30 miles north of Tucson. The ranch is owned by Space Biospheres Ventures, a for-profit research company financed largely by Texas oilman Edward P Bass. If the project succeeds, Space Biospheres Ventures plans to market versions of the biosphere to governments and researchers studying such endeavors as preservation of endangered species or space colonization."

Oh great: we can put the endangered species in space, where there'll be more room for them than on this human-crowded, real-estate scarcening planet! Maybe we can carve the rainforests up and launch them in 2 1/2 acre pieces into the stars! And why worry about Earth's old-fashioned (ancient-fashioned) atmosphere going on the blink, when you can have a new-fangled biosphere 2-car-garage-size for your family right in your own backyard? This could be the biggest rage since fall-out shelters during the '60s!

While Ed Abbey, fierce defender of the natural/real Biosphere, lay dying near the town whose name, Oracle, was made appropriate by his frequent appearances there, the engineers of the synthetic/imitation "biosphere" grin triumphant. Grin triumphant over research by a Texas oilman, a month before the Three Mile Island of oil spills loomed off the coast of Alaska. Abigail Alling grinning in her Space Age jumpsuit like the Crista McCauliffe of an android humanhood, a zomboid Brave New World.

—Jeff Poniewaz, Milwaukee, WI

COUNTING THE REAL COSTS

by George Wuerthner

Ed. note: Lest the reader think that Lynn Jacobs is exaggerating the problem of grazing in the West, we present here further evidence of this problem by a professional ecologist.

Domestic livestock grazing has been the greatest environmental calamity ever to befall the western United States. The aridity that typifies the West results in fragile landscapes with little ability to absorb major ecological disruptions. Aridity also reduces biological productivity. Because of the land's low productivity, the operational costs for Western livestock producers are greater than for those who raise livestock in more humid regions such as the southeastern US. However, the Western livestock industry has been able to transfer a large portion of its operational costs to the public, thereby remaining competitive with producers from other regions. If ranchers were assessed the real costs of doing business in the West, particularly on public lands, the Western livestock industry would be unable to compete economically with livestock producers from more benign climatic regions. If the many external costs and liabilities associated with public lands livestock grazing were fully considered, livestock would be removed from all public rangelands and these lands would be managed instead for their recreational, wildlife, and biological values.

There has been little discussion of the externalities associated with public livestock grazing among range managers or the public at large. The only overviews presently available are the excellent works by Lynn Jacobs (*Free Our Public Lands*) and Denzel and Nancy Ferguson (*Sacred Cows at the Public Trough*). This article is an attempt to further their efforts by giving examples of the environmental and economic costs of public lands livestock grazing.

Omnipresence of Livestock

Impacts from livestock grazing are seldom recognized because grazing dominates most of the Western landscape. Few areas that are suitable for grazing remain ungrazed. As a result, realistic "scientific controls" are almost non-existent except on some large National Parks and other special preserves where grazing is not permitted. Most people, including many range managers, have never seen a large tract of rangeland that is ungrazed by domestic livestock. Thus the present environmental status quo, which is well below potential, is considered the norm.

Few realize just how widespread livestock grazing is on our public lands. According to a 1988 GAO report, 89% of Bureau of Land Management and 69% of Forest Service lands in the West are leased for grazing. This amounts to some 250 million acres, virtually all the Western public lands suitable for grazing, and a total area greater than the 14 Atlantic Seaboard states. Most federal lands not leased for grazing are inaccessible, heavily forested, rock, or otherwise unsuitable for livestock.

Grazing also occurs on most of the large National Wildlife Refuges in the West. Of the 109 Wildlife Refuges in Fish & Wildlife Service Region Six — Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota — 103 are grazed.

Grazing is also permitted in some National Parks and Monuments — federal lands that are specifically designated to preserve NATURAL biological communities. Grazing is permitted in Grand Teton National Park, Great Basin NP, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Capitol Reef NP, and numerous National Recreation Areas. Even within Parks, Refuges and other lands supposedly off-limits to livestock grazing, trespass livestock are often a problem. For example, this spring while floating the Rio Grande River, which forms the western border of Big Bend NP, I counted 136 trespass animals along the riparian zone.

Due to their aridity, Western lands contribute only a small amount to the total US livestock production. Far more meat is produced in the Midwest and even in single Eastern states like Florida than from the all rangelands in the West, public and private combined. Public lands produce only 2% of US meat.

Even in the West, the vast majority of ranchers and farmers operate only on private lands. Among the 336,765 farms and ranches with livestock in the 16 Western and Great Plains states, only 26,445 (8%) graze livestock on federal lands. In Oklahoma, of 58,236 livestock producers, only 39 hold federal leases.

Because of the West's general aridity and thus naturally low forage production, a large area is required to raise one cow. It is

estimated that on BLM lands in Nevada, 21.8 acres of land are needed to feed one cow for a month (Animal Unit Month, or AUM).

Economic Costs of Public Lands Livestock

The fee for grazing on public lands is generally well below that for nearby private lands. In addition, the federal agencies spend far more administering grazing allotments than they receive in fees. For example, in 1985 the BLM in Oregon spent \$4,777,653 on range management and improvements, yet only collected \$1,298,783 in grazing fees.

Because of this government subsidy, access to public grazing permits enhances the value of private ranches that "own" such leases. Since the federal government usually transfers public grazing leases with the sale of the base ranch property, federal grazing leases have acquired a market value. Banks even loan money based upon the acreage and AUMs contained in public grazing allotments. As a result, ranchers bitterly oppose proposed reductions in numbers of livestock, seasons of use, and other limitations that would reduce the value of their leases. Some ranchers have even taken federal agencies to court over proposed grazing reductions, contending the government is taking "their" property.

In addition to the losses incurred by the government through its below market leasing practices, many "grazing accessories," such as stock ponds, water pipelines, fences, cattle guards, and "Open Range" signs, are partially or fully paid by taxpayers. Range "improvement" costs for chaining, seeding, and weed control are also borne in part or fully by taxpayers. Among other programs financed at public expense but benefiting almost exclusively the ranching community are university and government livestock research programs, drought insurance and crop insurance, predator control, soil conservation programs, low interest government financed FmHA loans, beef price supports, and the wool incentive program.

Another cost that should be but is not attributed to livestock grazing is money from fish and wildlife budgets to reduce livestock grazing impacts. For example, due to livestock grazing, cottonwood along the Gila River Box in Arizona is not regenerating. In response, the BLM planted and individually fenced cottonwood seedlings to protect them from browsing cattle. Money for this project came not from range improvement funds, but from the district's wildlife budget.

Ecological Costs of Western Livestock

If the ecological costs were computed into the overall cost-benefit analysis, losses attributed to livestock in the West would run into the hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Some authorities estimate that livestock grazing has reduced biological productivity of the Western landscape to one-tenth its pre-grazing levels.

This estimate is partially substantiated by the federal government's own estimates of range condition. In 1985 the BLM inventoried 68% (118 million acres) of its rangelands and found 71% of that in unsatisfactory range condition. On many specific planning units, the figures were even worse. For example, on the BLM's Challis, Idaho, Planning Unit, a 1977 report found 94% of the 352,000 acres it administered was in poor or fair condition, and 52% was experiencing severe to moderate soil erosion.

Even these numbers are misleading insofar as range condition evaluations present an inaccurate picture of the land's health. As a rule, each range allotment varies in terrain, distance from water, etc. These factors influence livestock utilization. Since livestock, particularly cattle, avoid steep slopes and spend a disproportionate amount of time in riparian zones, these low areas tend to take the brunt of grazing impacts. However, since these areas are averaged in with steep slopes and areas far from water that receive almost no use, the real impacts on riparian areas are masked. Thus a range allotment could be rated as in good condition and yet have a completely devastated riparian zone.

The biological impacts of grazing on riparian zones are disproportionately high because in the arid West, many species depend upon these lush habitats. A recent survey of all vertebrate species in Arizona and New Mexico found that 75-80% depend upon riparian habitat for at least part of the year. Even the Grizzly Bear, now extinct in these two states and usually not considered a riparian-dependent species, spent much of its time grazing and foraging in these lush areas.

Other species not typically associated

with riparian vegetation may depend upon it for part of the year. For example, adult Sage Grouse feed almost exclusively on sagebrush leaves. However, Sage Grouse chicks cannot digest sagebrush and require food of higher nutritional content that they obtain by foraging on insects and succulent plant growth in sub-irrigated moist meadows adjacent to streams (Call & Maser 1985).

Overgrazing of riparian zones by livestock has two deleterious consequences for young grouse. First, excessive grazing eliminates the taller grasses and shrubs that provide hiding cover from predators. Second, excessive grazing accelerates streambank erosion and down cutting, lowering the local water table, and eliminating moist meadows and hence food typically eaten by young grouse (Call & Maser 1985).

The magnitude of riparian zone destruction is not widely appreciated, yet the riparian cottonwood-willow community is the rarest of the 104 major categorized plant communities in the United States (TNC 1987). In Arizona, less than 3% of the original riparian vegetation remains (Arizona Game & Fish 1988), and this remnant represents only .001% of the state's land area. The few remaining cottonwood-willow sites in Arizona and New Mexico are home to 100 species of state and federally listed Threatened or Endangered species (Johnson 1989).

Though we presently have an Endangered Species Act to protect individual species, we lack an Endangered Ecosystem Act to protect entire plant communities. Cottonwood will probably not be completely wiped out in the Southwest, but the physical elements of the cottonwood-riparian community may become so rare, and in fact may already be so rare, that they will no longer function effectively as an ecological unit.

Texas also has lost most of its native cottonwood. For instance, one of the early settlers of the Terlingua Creek area, now part of Texas's Big Bend National Park, described it in 1885 as a "bold running stream, studded with cottonwood and alive with beaver" (Wauer 1973). Today, Terlingua Creek, one of the largest drainages in the Park, barely flows, and in an inventory of cottonwood completed several years ago, the NPS found only 221 of the native trees left (conversation with Park personnel). Though non-native cottonwood have been planted in several campgrounds, successful regeneration of the native cottonwood is almost non-existent because trespass livestock graze most riparian areas of the Park even though it is designated a World Biosphere Preserve.

Where they do remain, the presence of a species like cottonwood may give the impression of ecological health; however, in many places, all that survive are "historic" trees — large individuals that established themselves prior to widespread livestock grazing. Though still numerous in many drainages, these old trees will not be replaced when they die.

Since large grazing mammals were not major parts of their recent evolutionary histories, livestock grazing in the Palouse Prairie (eastern Washington), Southwest, and Great Basin has been particularly devastating (Mack & Thompson, 1982). Moreover, what native browsers and grazers were in these regions underwent periodic population reductions or migrations which gave plant communities long periods of rest between short periods of sometimes heavy use. Range managers have failed to study natural evolutionary processes and the interactions between herbivores and their forage plants. Consequently, most grazing systems do not emulate natural population fluctuations or long-term shifts in grazing pressure (Wuerthner 1988a).

Most livestock grazing is relatively constant, occurring at nearly the same levels year in and out. As a result, even in regions where large herds of grazing mammals were common, such as the Great Plains, current livestock grazing is causing major vegetative shifts. For example, Dr. Mark Behan documented that regeneration along the Wild and Scenic stretch of the Missouri River in Montana is almost non-existent. The only place Behan found seedling survival was on islands inaccessible to livestock. Though cottonwood are still abundant along the Missouri, in 50 years, they may be gone (Behan, personal communication).

When I recently explored Arizona's Gila Box Canyon, every young cottonwood I found displayed evidence of cattle browsing, and no trees were surviving past the sapling stage. Because mature cottonwood are disappearing from the Gila and its major tributaries, natural seed sources are being eliminated. Hence, even if cattle were re-

moved, natural recovery would take decades, if it would occur at all. As with the Missouri River in Montana and Terlingua Creek in Big Bend, the Gila River in Arizona is remarkably different than it was prior to livestock grazing. When trapper James O. Pattie explored the Gila Box in 1824, he caught 250 Beaver in it and its tributaries after trapping only a few days. He described the Gila as "very beautiful, running between banks covered with tall cottonwood and willows" (Pattie 1831).

The loss of Beaver, along with the loss of cottonwood, has had synergistic effects. When Beaver were abundant, so were Beaver dams. These small impoundments raised local water tables, flooding lowlands and encouraging new riparian growth. Eventually, a Beaver colony will eat most of the large trees within reach of their ponds and abandon their territory for new areas. However, by this time in the natural cycle, numerous young sapling of willow, cottonwood and other riparian species are established along the margins of the old ponds. By the time the Beaver dams wash out, as they usually do after a period of disuse, the newly established trees have a well developed root system so that even a subsequent lowering of the water table does not necessarily jeopardize their existence.

Beavers' numerous small dams also help with flood control, slowing the downstream wash of summer cloudbursts and winter snowpack run-off. With the loss of willows and cottonwood, and the overall vegetative denudation of watersheds due to livestock grazing, a downward spiral of the entire watershed occurs. Without cottonwood regeneration, Beaver are deprived of food. They leave and their dams slowly decay. Now water from cloudbursts, instead of ponding and slowly moving down a drainage, races downstream, scouring the channel. Increased channel erosion concurrent with the abnormally high and frequent floods eliminates sandbars which are essential for cottonwood establishment.

The synergistic combination of all these factors has resulted in tremendous environmental degradation of the Gila River drainage. Moreover, this has been repeated along thousands of other Western waterways.

Largely as a result of this widespread watershed degradation, the fastest disappearing wildlife group in the US are its native fishes. Of 32 native fish species in Arizona, 5 are extinct, and 21 of the remaining 27 are officially listed as Endangered or Threatened or being considered for listing (TNC 1986). Since larger vertebrates, such as fishes, are barometers of environmental health, one must wonder what impacts grazing is having on smaller aquatic life such as insects and other invertebrates which form the base of many food chains.

The loss of riparian cottonwood also influences non-aquatic wildlife. Many birds and mammals depend upon large old growth riparian species for nesting, roosting or denning. Woodpeckers, hawks, Great Blue Herons, and Bald Eagles nest in areas with mature riparian trees (Johnson 1989). Less obvious impacts occur to species like the Red Bat, which is found primarily along riparian corridors in the Southwest and is listed as threatened by the state of Arizona (AZ Game & Fish Com. 1988). According to the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, livestock grazing and associated forms of habitat and wildlife destruction (e.g., predator control) are partially or fully responsible for the population declines of 13 out of 18 mammal and 11 of 22 bird species listed by Arizona as threatened or endangered (AZ Game & Fish Dept. 1988).

The loss of riparian vegetation may also imperil songbirds and other animals that are numerous compared to rare riparian nesting species such as the Black Hawk, but are severely reduced in number from the pre-livestock era. Studies at Oregon's Malheur National Wildlife Refuge of passerine birds nesting in riparian habitat showed that increases in grazing resulted in decreases in birds. Bird counts were 5-7 times higher on an ungrazed area of Malheur than on similar areas grazed annually (Taylor 1986).

Grazing and haying has been documented to cause similar declines in the success of nesting ducks, Sandhill Cranes and other birds that nest in wet meadows and the fringes of marshes (Kirsh et. al. 1978). Even Refuges set up specifically for waterfowl and other wetland birds, such as Malheur, are grazed (Wuerthner 1988b).

Seldom considered are the structural benefits large riparian species like the cottonwood may provide. As these trees disappear, so do large diameter snags and fallen logs. How important these may be to ecosys-

OF PUBLIC LANDS GRAZING

tems, we are only beginning to appreciate. In Oregon, it was found that large fallen old growth trees contributed 50% of the fish habitat in small to medium sized streams (Swanson et al. 1978). Cottonwood, sycamore, and other large riparian trees species may play similar roles in arid region stream channels.

As anyone who spends time in the desert notices, the shade provided by large trees is a welcome respite from the summer heat. The gradual loss of large cottonwood and the consequent loss of shade is another ecological cost not computed into government analyses.

Riparian zone destruction from overgrazing by livestock also results in replacement of deep, narrow stream channels by wide, shallow waterways — greatly reducing the streams' suitability for fish. This damage is so prevalent that most people do not realize that sluggish brown waterways were not the norm in the pristine West.

Though there are few ungrazed lands in the West to compare to those grazed, one good comparison of stream bank changes can be found on the Sawtooth National Forest near Ketchum, Idaho. The Pole Creek Ranger Station has been fenced for nearly 100 years. Pole Creek, a tributary of the Salmon River in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, is an aesthetically pleasing stream outside the ranger station compound. Most people would assume it is a good trout stream, and by the current degraded standards of the West, it is. Pole Creek is about 10 feet wide and a foot and a half deep, with grassy banks. Inside the fenced complex, however, the stream narrows to less than a foot in width and deepens to a 3 or 4 feet with markedly undercut banks. Streamside vegetation, particularly willow, which is absent outside the enclosure, nearly obscures the stream. There is no doubt which side of the fence is better habitat for trout and other aquatic species.

This difference has been verified elsewhere. P.E. Marcuson found significantly higher rates of channel erosion on grazed portions than on an ungrazed portion of Montana's Rock Creek (Marcuson 1977). One study of the Little Deschutes River in Oregon found trout populations to be 350% higher in ungrazed vs. grazed portions of the river (Lorz 1974). Similar figures exist for other streams, yet few fishers recognize the widespread destruction of fish habitat by livestock grazing.

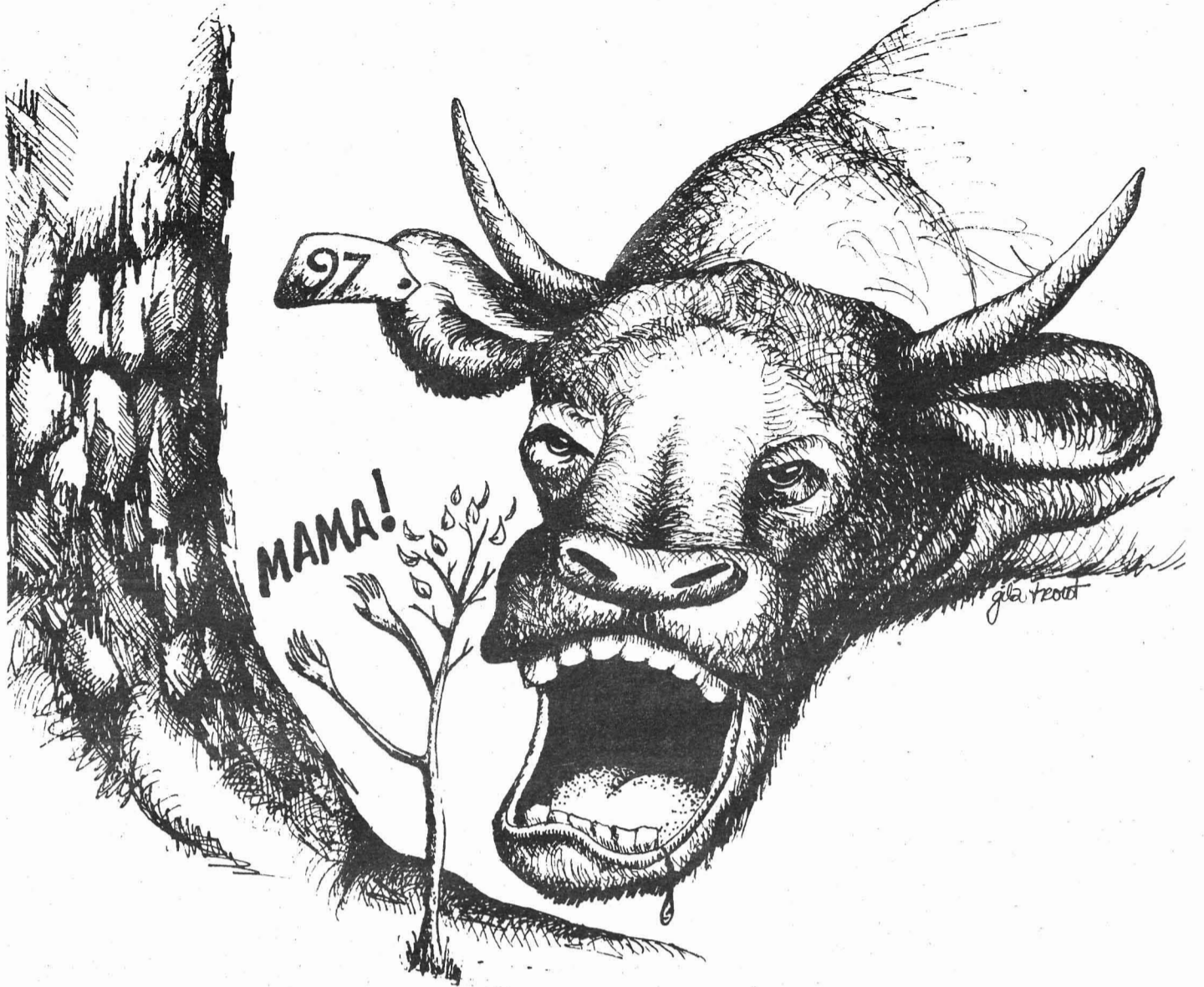
Grazing has impacted our watersheds in even less noticeable ways, too. For example, throughout the Great Basin and the Canyon Country, cryptogamic soil lichens cover bare soil with a thin, black crust. These soil lichens reduce wind and water erosion, while increasing water infiltration and reducing water evaporation by acting as a mulch. Soil lichens are very susceptible to trampling, and cattle have utterly destroyed such lichens in many areas (Mack & Thompson 1982).

In some parts of the West, good wildlife habitat still exists, but wildlife populations are excluded or greatly restricted in their use of it. For example, while sufficient habitat remains on public lands to support much larger populations than at present of big game species such as Pronghorn, Bison, and Bighorn Sheep, livestock usurpation of former ranges prevents this from occurring. These species exist at 1-3% of their primeval numbers (Wagner 1978).

Livestock use indirectly influences populations of large omnivores like the Grizzly Bear. Though livestock grazing is not permitted in Yellowstone National Park, 44% of the surrounding National Forestlands are currently leased for grazing, and adjacent private lands important for Grizzly survival are also grazed (GYC 1989). Since Grizzlies eat primarily vegetation, livestock grazing adversely affects the bears. When habitat is cropped, bear nutritional levels may fall. Reduction in nutrition results in declining fertility and cub survival. In addition, reductions in important bear plant foods force Grizzlies to wander farther to find food, increasing bear-human encounters and consequent bear mortalities.

Ranchers long ago fenced out Elk and other competing herbivores from their natural ranges and relegated them to a marginal existence on the less favorable lands — now largely comprising the public lands. In addition, the industry strives to eliminate smaller competing herbivores, particularly jack rabbits and prairie dogs.

One consequence of prairie dog reduction programs has been the near-extinction of the Black-footed Ferret, which feeds exclusively on prairie dogs. Prairie dogs once numbered in the hundreds of millions, and provided food for numerous predators, from



Golden Eagles to Kit Foxes. Lewis and Clark mentioned skirting the periphery of a prairie dog town 7 miles long near the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers in Montana during their 1804-1806 expedition (Coues 1893). Burrowing Owls and many other species used prairie dog burrows as homes. No one knows how many species have suffered severe population reductions as a result of programs to exterminate this plains dwelling rodent.

Ranchers often resist attempts to restore native species. Ranchers killed a plan to reintroduce Elk to public lands in the Jarbidge Mountains along the Nevada-Idaho border. Rancher opposition is the main obstacle to Gray Wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone National Park, where polls show the vast majority of people support restoring wolves. Of course, ranchers do not pay those who must forego the opportunity of seeing wolves in Yellowstone or Grizzlies in New Mexico's Gila Wilderness. This is another unaccounted form of subsidy.

Also overlooked generally is the impact of Western livestock on water. During drought years, many rivers and creeks are entirely drained to irrigate hay fields and crops used to feed livestock. For example, the Yellowstone River between Livingston, Montana, and Yellowstone NP, has only two tributaries whose flows actually reach the river throughout the summer. Since the native Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout only spawns in feeder streams, all trout reproduction in this river segment comes from these two streams (Clancy 1988). Even so, the Yellowstone is considered a blue ribbon trout stream. One wonders what kind of trout fishery the Yellowstone would be if all its tributaries still flowed uninterrupted.

Water development is another unnoticed impact of livestock grazing. Most Western water projects benefit the livestock industry. For example, 90% of the Colorado River Basin water development projects are used to irrigate crops that feed cattle (Hanson 1982). On the average, the government subsidizes irrigation at \$54 per acre. If red meat production were the goal, this money could be better spent funding meat production in the East, where a more benign climate and productive soils make livestock grazing less environmentally damaging.

Domestic livestock and polluted irrigation water used for growing livestock feed are major non-point sources of water pollution. Grazing also indirectly and directly causes elimination of native plant species and replacement with non-native species. Sometimes this results from invasion by weeds of rangelands in poor condition, and sometimes from premeditated seeding programs. The BLM has planted Crested

Wheatgrass, a non-native species of little value except as livestock forage, on millions of acres (Ferguson 1983). Cheatgrass, Russian Thistle (tumbleweed), and other non-native species also invade without direct assistance, replacing native species wherever the land is overgrazed.

Why the Abuse Continues

Despite all the above impacts, federal agencies seldom consider reductions of livestock grazing. Usually, the solution to undisputed ecological degradation is to spread livestock out more, often with subsequent increases in livestock numbers, but decreases in grazing intensity. This is often accomplished through more water development, fencing, seeding and chaining programs. This costs taxpayers more, and is analogous to building taller smoke stacks as a means of reducing air pollution: The same amount of pollution is still being emitted; it's just spread over a larger area.

Considering that only 27,000 operations graze livestock on public lands, it is difficult to understand the incredible political power this special interest wields over the West. The membership of the Sierra Club is nearly 20 times that of all the public lands grazers, National Wildlife Federation over 100 times as great, yet neither has the clout of the ranchers.

Three out of four of Arizona's 3.3 million people are urban dwellers in the Phoenix or Tucson areas. The state has only 3792 livestock producers; and of these, only 1323 graze livestock on federal lands (Synar 1986). Yet these 1323 exercise more control over the federal lands in Arizona than do Arizona's other 3.3 million residents.

The bias toward livestock production is obvious in federal budget considerations. Though grazing programs benefit only 27,000 ranchers, whereas over 90 million Americans engage in non-consumptive wildlife use, federal agencies usually spend three times as much on their grazing programs as they do on wildlife (US Fish & Wildlife Service 1984). Forage allotments also are strongly biased toward livestock. For example, on the Burns, Oregon, BLM district, 279,785 AUMs were allotted to livestock, 8347 AUMs to wildlife (personal communication BLM 1987). (An AUM — animal unit month — equals the amount of forage that can sustain one cow for a month.) On the same district, 69% of the riparian zones were considered to be in poor or fair condition, and only 7% in good health! This is the result of 40 years of BLM scientific range management.

So why does public lands grazing evoke so little controversy? The biggest reason is that most people, even most environmen-

talists, do not realize how much damage livestock grazing causes. There are many reasons for this ignorance:

First, many of the landscape changes associated with livestock grazing occurred 100 years ago or longer. The loss of cottonwood in Big Bend National Park, for example, occurred largely before it was established as a Park in 1944. Since most people do not have an historical context for comparison, they believe what they see today is they way it has always been.

Second, many symptoms of overgrazing are visible only to those with special training. Changes due to grazing are usually gradual and subtle. Whereas anyone can see that a clearcut has dramatically altered an old growth forest, it is difficult for someone untrained in ecology to recognize that what was once a hillside covered with Bluebunch Wheatgrass is now covered by Cheatgrass and that this has no less severe an impact on the landscape. Cheatgrass looks fine to the average person.

Third, because many of the changes occurred long ago, land managers and environmentalists tend to accept the present condition as the starting point in any discussion. Thus, while many conservationists argue that livestock should be reduced or better managed on public lands, few challenge the basic assumption that the livestock industry is entitled to priority rights on public rangelands.

Finally, ranchers have defined the framework within which any discussion of change is considered. Among the questions that should be addressed, but are not, are these: Why are cattle rather than Bison, Pronghorn, and Elk the primary grazers of public rangelands? Why do we assume that ranchers have a right to a predator free environment? Why is the highest use of Western water considered to be irrigation? Are not the recreation values of rangelands now higher than their value for forage production?

We should challenge the premise that public rangelands are essential for the production of domestic meat. The only defense for the continuation of public lands grazing is that it is a traditional use of the public lands. Even this, however, is a totally lame rationale. Dumping raw sewage into our rivers was traditional also. The public interest would best be served by eliminating all public lands grazing, restoring these lands to as close to their original ecological condition as possible, and saving them as biological preserves allowing compatible recreation.

For the complete set of references which accompany this article, send a SASE to the Tucson office of the Journal.

IN LEAGUE WITH THE BEINGS OF THE FUTURE

by Joanna Macy

For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field, and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. (Job 5:23)

That verse of the Bible delighted me as a child and stayed with me as I grew up. It promised a way I wanted to live — in complicity with creation. It still comes to mind when I hear about people taking action on behalf of other species. When our brothers and sisters of Greenpeace or Earth First! put their lives on the line to save the whales or the old-growth forests, I think, "Ah, they're in league."

To be "in league" in that way seems wonderful to me. There is a comfortable, cosmic collegiality to it — like coming home to conspire once more with our beloved and age-old companions, with the stones and the beasts of the field, and the sun that rises and the stars that wheel in the sky.

Now the work of restoring our ravaged earth offers us that — and with a new dimension. It not only puts us in league with the stones and the beasts, but also in league with the beings of the future. All that we do for the mending of our planet is for their sakes, too. Their chance to enter and love our world depends in large measure on our often uncertain efforts.

At gatherings that address the ecological or nuclear crisis, we often begin with an evocation of the "Beings of the Three Times." We invite their presence at our deliberations. In evoking beings of the past and the present, we speak their names, spontaneously and at random — names of ancestors and teachers who loved this earth, and then names of those living now, with whom we share this time of danger. But after the third evocation, which calls on the beings of the future, there is silence: for we do not know their names. Yet that moment of silence is the most potent of all to me, for those unborn ones are so many, and so innocent, and so at our mercy.

I sense them hovering, like a cloud of witnesses, those beings of the future. Sometimes I fancy that if I were to turn my head

suddenly, I would glimpse them over my shoulder. Philosophers and mystics say that chronological time is a construct, a function of our mentality; there is also, they say, a dimension in which all time is simultaneous, where we co-exist with past and future. Perhaps because I am so time-ridden, hurrying to meet deadlines and appointments, I am drawn to that notion. The dimension of simultaneity, where our days and centuries merge in a blink of the cosmic eye, is powerful to me, giving context and momentum to work for social change.

In that context, it is plausible to me that the generations of the future want to lend us courage for what we do for their sake. I imagine them saying "thanks" to Randy Hayes and John Seed for their dogged efforts to protect the rainforests. Thanks to Jacques Yves Cousteau for his campaign on behalf of the seas. Thanks to Amory and Hunter Lovins for their work on renewable energy, to leave breathable air for those who come after us. Thanks to Fran Peavey and her Indian friends for organizing to clean the Ganges, and to Mark Dubois and Sulak Sivaraksha for working to save the other great rivers.

The imagined presence of these future ones comes to me like grace, and is one reason why I have been drawn to the issue of radioactive waste. Of the many causes that pull us into league with the future, this one, in terms of time and toxicity, is the most enduring legacy our generation will leave behind.

*Hundreds of thousands of metric tons of radioactive waste have been generated by our production of nuclear power and nuclear weapons.

*The toxicity of these wastes requires them to be kept out of the biosphere for many times longer than recorded history.

*"Temporarily" stored in tanks, trenches, pools, and even cardboard boxes, it is leaking into the air, soil, aquifers, and rivers in 34 of 50 states.

*No permanent repositories are operative.

*As a "final solution," two mammoth burial

sites are being prepared in New Mexico and Nevada.

If we think on behalf of future beings, this last fact is the most alarming of all. Eager to put it out of sight and out of mind, our government intends to bury the waste. As we discover in other aspects of our lives, hiding does not work in the long run. This is especially true of nuclear materials because, irradiated by their contents, containers corrode, and because earth's strata shift and water seeps and the radioactivity will shift and seep with them — into the aquifers, into the biosphere, into the lungs and wombs of those who come after. Indeed the two designated repositories are already presenting problems: salt brine is leaking into the New Mexico site and the other is geologically at risk because it adjoins the Nevada test site.

When I asked officials at the designated repository in New Mexico how future generations would be protected, they said the site would be safe for a hundred years or so. "And after that?" I asked. They looked at me blankly, as if puzzled by such an exotic question.

Standing there in the briefing room, I wondered how that question would be answered if we were to inhabit our earth with a sense of time and of our unfolding story. If our long evolutionary journey were real to us, if we felt the aliveness of our planet home and a living connection with those who come after, would we still want to sweep these wastes under the rug?

A different approach to nuclear wastes came to mind in England five years ago, as I visited Greenham Common and other citizen encampments surrounding US nuclear missile bases. These encampments with their dogged dedication and strong spiritual flavor reminded me of the monasteries that kept the lamp of learning alive through the dark ages. I realized that it would require a community empowered with such dedication to guard the centers of radioactivity we bequeath to future generations for thousands of years.

In my mind I could see surveillance communities forming at today's nuclear facilities. These Guardian Sites are centers of reflection and pilgrimage, where the waste containers are religiously monitored and repaired, and where the wisdom traditions of our planet are the source for contexts of meaning and disciplines of vigilance. Here "remembering" is undertaken — the crucial task of continuing mindfulness of radioactive danger. Here those who come for varying periods of time participate in an active community to receive training and to alert

the public about the necessity for nuclear guardianship.

The vision has remained with me, reinforced by reading technical papers on the necessity and feasibility of above-ground storage of nuclear wastes. When I think about how the beings of the future will relate to our radioactive legacy, an unexpected danger occurs to me: the danger that they may not take seriously the toxicity of these wastes. It will probably be hard for them to accept that we, their ancestors, would knowingly fabricate and leave behind materials that would cripple and kill for millennia to come. They may be tempted to deny such criminality, just as a growing number of people today want to deny the reality of the holocaust.

The challenge for them, therefore, in protecting themselves from these wastes, will have to begin with acceptance of what we, their ancestors, have done. For that acceptance to occur, a measure of forgiveness will be necessary. Our generation's crime against the future will be too terrible to be believed, unless it can, in some measure, be identified with — that is, in some measure, forgiven.

When should acceptance and forgiveness begin? Must it begin already with ourselves? So that we can stop trying to hide our guilt and bury our shame? So that we can find solutions other than hiding our nuclear wastes in the living ground?

Such reflections bring the future ones close, as if we were in conversation. These beings yet to be born teach me about the acceptance and forgiveness that are needed if mending is to occur. Sometimes I fancy I can see their faces — some are human like mine, others furred or feathered. My heart is warm in their company. That warmth encourages me to begin to work to create a demonstration Guardian Site for nuclear wastes.

At a recent meeting of educators, my friend Brian Swimme was asked to introduce me. He did so saying, "She has a lot of friends. Most of them aren't born yet." The same is true for Brian, and for all of you who choose to take part in mending our world.

For then, thou shalt be in league with the beings of the future, and the generations to come after shall be at peace with thee.

Joanna Macy is the author of Despair and Personal Power in the Nuclear Age and many other acclaimed works; and with John Seed she initiated the Councils of All Beings. This article previously appeared, in longer form, in Creation magazine, and is reprinted with the author's permission

It's Okay- It's Natural

by Terry Morse

Apologists for modern industrial society's war on nature have a relatively new argument they'd like us to buy for why the destruction is acceptable: *Homo sapiens* is a product of natural (evolutionary) forces, they say, therefore, human behavior and its products (e.g., technology) are the product of these same forces, therefore, they are "natural." Therefore they are "okay."

By appealing to modern concepts of human evolution and ecology, the apologists hope to give their destructive behavior the legitimacy of scientific rationality. The problem is that not all of their premises, and hence their deductions, are valid.

Most biologists and many anthropologists today would agree that human biology and behavior are the result of natural evolutionary processes. It is, after all, the evolution of the human brain and hands that, in interaction with certain biological, physical and social environments, led to modern industrial society. To the extent that we define "natural" as anything that has come about through "natural processes," modern industrial society is "natural." The problem is with the assumption that "natural" implies "good" or "okay."

Untested and perhaps untestable ideas like the Gaia hypothesis aside, modern evolutionary thought does not see purpose in evolution. What exists in nature exists because it is successful (i.e., has not led to extinction) in the context in which it evolved and currently exists. Nothing is implied about future success. Evolutionary theory makes only weak predictions about the future, for instance that generalist populations are more likely to survive changing conditions than are specialist populations. Evolutionary biology offers no guarantees that because *Homo sapiens* or any other species is successful (i.e., numerous and widely distributed) today it will be so under

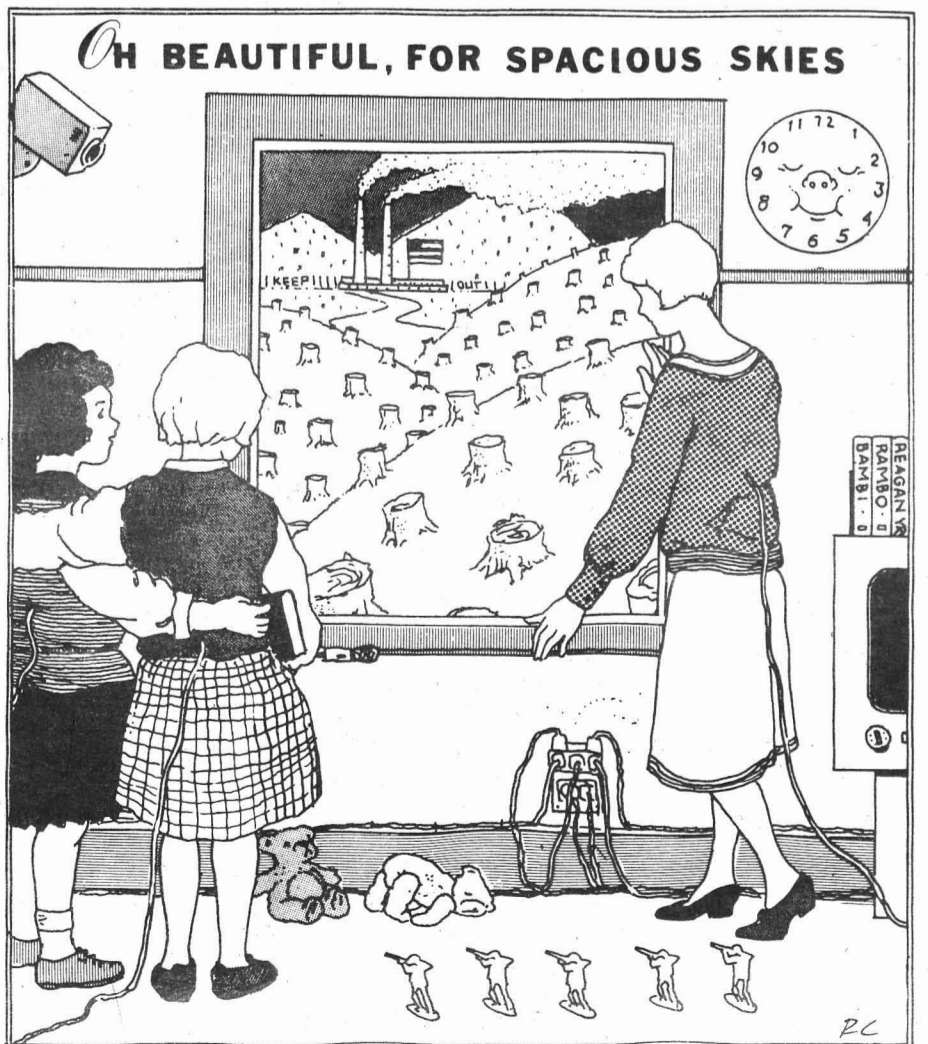
changed conditions tomorrow. The dinosaurs were successful in their day; their present day descendants (birds) are so modified as to be hardly recognizable as dinosaurs. They are not the dominant biological group that their ancestors were.

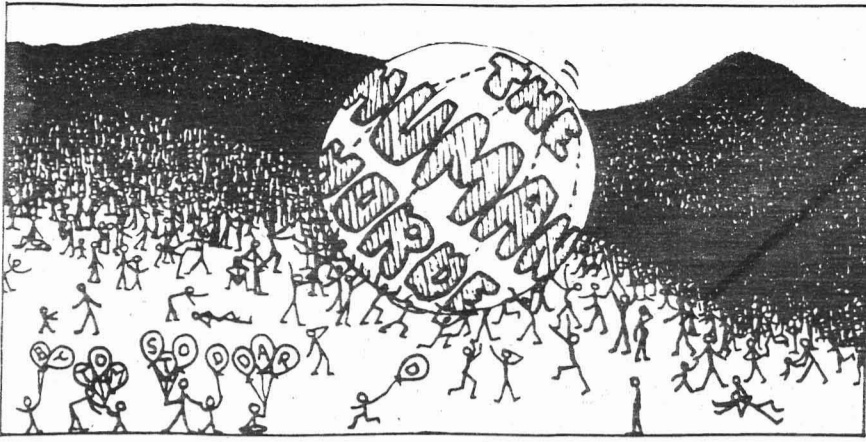
There is another way to look at the question of human behavior and its consequences. That is to ask in what sense it is natural. It is natural to the extent that it is a result of natural processes. In a different and more important sense, it is not natural in that never before in nature has a species had such awesome power to modify the environment. Mass extinctions and major landform changes of the past have resulted from geological and astronomical events and processes, not biological ones. They also took place over much longer periods of time than the two hundred or so years in which modern technology has been degrading things. We, as a society, and perhaps as a species, may not survive the changes we are causing.

I have argued that our behavior and its consequences are natural in the sense that they result from natural processes, but that they are unnatural in the more important sense that their power and the scope of their consequences are unprecedented on Earth. Calling our behavior and technology natural, hence okay, may be a good debating tactic, but it is not a good survival tactic.

One aspect of human behavior the apologists conveniently ignore is also both natural and unnatural in the above senses. That is our ability to foresee the probable consequences of our actions and to change our behavior now if we don't like what we foresee. This part of our evolutionary heritage may save us from ourselves, if we use it.

Here's hoping.





**There are now 10 million environmental refugees in the world. They are permanently displaced humans set adrift by long-term degradation of the land they previously occupied. Most wait for hand-outs in refugee camps in northeast Africa, sail from Haiti for Florida, or flee to New Delhi. All live without hope. (Data from *Not Man Apart*, J. Jacobson)

***TIME* magazine in an 8/1/88 cover article, titled "The Dirty Seas," described a litany of water problems and said "[What] New Yorkers found [on] public beaches ...

was an assault on the eyes, noise and the stomach. From northern New Jersey to Long Island, incoming tides washed up a nauseating array of waste, including plastic tampon applicators and balls of sewage 2 inches thick. Even more alarming was the drug paraphernalia and medical debris ... crack vials, needles and syringes ... There were also dozens of vials of blood, 3 of which tested positive for hepatitis-B virus and at least 6 positive for antibodies to the AIDS virus." *TIME* never mentions human overpopulation.

Fragments of Earth Wisdom

Living Wild

By Dolores LaChappelle

"What one eats determines one's ethical relationship to the cosmos and shapes and determines power relationships within each culture."

William Koethke

"Years ago, the morning after an evening of beer drinking and poetry reciting, a hung-over clot of revelers were walking back from breakfast. Robert Sund...lagged behind the rest of us, preoccupied. He had stopped and was staring into a corner, a crack where two concrete buildings met. Curious, we went back; he looked up from a small cranial shaped pile of moss and said something like: 'That's our only hope'."

Tom Jay

"What the men of the city do not realize is that the roots of all living things are tied together."

(Chan K'in, Lacandon tribe of the Mexican rainforest)

Commenting on this, anthropologist Victor Perera writes: "There were times, sitting in the god-house at Naha, when I could almost touch the frail thread that intertwines all living things in the forest, from the lowliest bed-louse to the noble jaguar...I began to understand how each synthetic object we admit into our lives nullified a bit of our souls, and removes by that much our purchase in the natural order."

We all knew that anyone who defended the earth would be persecuted as soon as the Industrial Growth Society fully understood that saving natural beings is contrary to its single-minded goal of "production." Now that the persecution is beginning, what should we do? We should not go "radical" in the usual simple-minded sense of revolt; instead we must go truly radical. The word 'radical' comes from the Latin, *radix*, meaning root; so we go to the roots of it all and

that means plants, of course, from which all of us mammals get our food. Before going deeper into plants, I will quote Robert Nichols, who explains the only kind of writing that is really useful in these perilous times:

"Let's leave the field of protest literature, whose task is to correct lies: that Laos or the zones of El Salvador are not being bombed, when the fact is that they are. Let's leave this field to enter that of literature that inspires — such as the work of Ivan Illich, E. F. Schumacher, Murray Bookchin, Leopold Kohr. This prophetic voice is not one of our modern modes. It belongs to the age of Blake and Whitman, as the gentle moralist voice of Wendell Berry on agriculture is an 18th century mode.

Let's leave the field of protest to the armies of protest and drop our flags, even the one of protesting facts and blocking the State's latest, more catastrophic folly. In other words, as we hear the rumble of the wall collapsing over our heads, we say 'Let it come...in this instant we'll find a way out'

In doing this we turn to an alternative literature, that is a literature of alternatives."

Nichols explains that "the path" of books like those of Illich "go[es] to higher and higher levels of abstraction...using concepts such as domination, planned scarcity, appropriate scale." This is the "high road." The other way "goes to the small, the actual set of circumstances, the real thing, the real person." At the top, these "high" books may be grand, but "at the bottom is real life" and "as we descend the ladder of conceptualization toward the ground, something is missing and we stumble. The bottom rungs have been left out." How, then, do we begin climbing out of the depths of the destruction and despair caused by the modern Industrial Growth Society?

Susun Weed shows us the way out, the "root" way, the way of the plants. Each year publishers send me dozens of environmental books to review — most of which are irrelevant for us in this desperate summer with its long litany of environmental disasters (every minute 100 acres of rainforest destroyed, one animal species a day lost forever, the 11 million gallon oil spill in Alaska, and now the political moves against anyone standing up for the environment). Susun's book, *Healing Wise*, pulled me out of near despair, because she shows us something so obvious we all overlook it. Most of the species of our wild allies have been eradicated or are being decimated (the Grizzly Bear, elephants, etc.) But one they spend millions of dollars trying to eradicate without success; everywhere — even in cities — it is alive: "golden, in the sunlight, bold and brazen. Erupting with fountains of bright spring yellow. Crowned with twenty, fifty,

**Zero Population Growth started in 1968 in response to Paul Ehrlich's *The Population Bomb*, with him as first president. Their goal is modest: "The birth rate should equal the death rate, and immigration should equal emigration." (Annual membership is \$25 and includes ten issues of *The ZPG Reporter*. National Headquarters: 1400 16th St NW, Washington, DC, 20036; 202-332-2200.)

**WRITE-NOW (362-B Vista Rd, Bishop, CA 93514) in its June newsletter reports the following: The California Office of Family Planning is slated for oblivion. Although the state budget surplus is \$2.5 billion, Governor Deukmejian plans to eliminate all funds for family planning services. If his intention is carried out, the cost will be high, both in tax dollars and human suffering. According to cost/benefit studies, the Office of Family Planning saves taxpayers \$11 for every \$1 invested. If its services are cut, taxpayers will bear the burden of \$320 million in health and welfare costs. With no family planning programs, there will be up to 100,000 more unintended pregnancies (California's population grew by nearly one million last year!). Since half of unintended pregnancies end in abortion,

abortions will increase (state Family Planning does not fund abortions). The state funded program is responsible for family planning services to over half of all low-income Californians. There is no federal substitute. Please voice your concerns to the governor today! (Gov. George Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814).

**The highly effective "Morning After Pill," Ovral, prevents pregnancy if taken within 72 hours of intercourse, but is not being promoted because of opposition from religious extremists. Catholic hospitals are not willing to use it for rape victims. (Data, CAPS)

**Ethiopian Orthodox and Islam are the dominant religions in Ethiopia, and both fiercely oppose any form of contraception. One spokesman says, "Children are a gift from God. God will punish you if you do not accept his gift." (Data, *Popline*)

**In 1950 only 1 Third World city had a population of over 4 million. By 2000, 46 cities will have populations this large.

—Tom Stoddard

a hundred golden headdresses. The queen of life. Unbounded life!" It's the dandelion — the one who feeds and heals us — who gives us Vitamins A, B and C and D, potassium, calcium, iron, manganese, sulphur, magnesium, silica, and is a prime healer for any problem related to the liver: including stress, chemotherapy, damage from alcohol or drug abuse, and hepatitis.

Susun's book shows us how our natural "green allies" not only feed us but cure us, and that frees us from the demons of fear that the medical association and insurance sellers inflict upon us. Before this book, no one clearly differentiated between the three different ways of curing — the "Scientific tradition," the "Heroic tradition" and the "Wise Woman/natural" tradition.

Susun explains that for healing, measuring is what counts in the Scientific tradition. "Numbers don't lie...the implication is that everything else does, including feelings, intuitions, etc... Numbers are true because they are constant and they repeat.... The ascorbic acid molecules in this tablet are exactly the same as the ones in that fresh, wild salad, except that the tablet is clean, white, pure, reliable and repeatable, while the plant you must admit is dirty, multicolored, crude, and variable." Ultimately the body is considered a machine that must be serviced just as a car is.

Some people painfully climb out of the Scientific tradition trap only to fall into the Heroic tradition trap. Susun is wonderfully sarcastic about this popular new age, yuppie, holistic, spiritual tradition. "In the Heroic tradition the spirit/soul is high, white, and free. The spirit is unconcerned with low earthly matters.... the Heroic tradition tells us that disease and pain (and even death) occur when we do something wrong or bad and do not atone for it.... Asking for forgiveness can help right the wrong. And so can punishment.... Deprivation...fasting, strict dietary rules, excessive exercise...limited sleep, limited sexual contact...and limited ease are proper punishments... one of the keys to healing in the Heroic tradition is the establishment of guilt." The body must be cleansed inside and out. Enemas and colonics are the cures. "An empty colon is about as close to clean as a colon can be, so frequent fasting.... Rare substances and occult techniques are favored." As one ad says, "We travel to the far corners of the world gathering herbs to cleanse your system." Never mind that this gathering wipes out the entire herb for that part of the world forever.

In the Wise Woman tradition, nature herself is the healer. Each of us can come to know the "wise woman" within — men as well as women. The Wise Woman tradition loves roughness, insists on uniqueness, and has no rules. "Every problem, each pain, disability, disease, is understood, in the Wise Woman way, as a hole for the entry of wholeness, a portal for the arrival of an ally." Here is where our green allies, the plants, come in. Death is not failure in the Wise Woman tradition. Death is allowed because "the Wise Woman tradition is grounded in change." So there's no necessity to keep individuals alive at any cost.

"Chaos, permeability, and nonsense are honored in the Wise Woman tradition, not instead of, but in addition to honoring order, boundaries, and logic. Life and death co-exist; there is no pitched battle; there are no enemies in the Wise Woman tradition."

This tradition demands that "we learn to receive the abundance of the universe. Learn to receive the blessings of our mother. Learn to receive the ever-changing, ever-different flow of life and death, wellness and sickness, good and bad, with respect and joy."

The first time a green ally saved me was years ago, when due to stupidity, I found myself totally incapacitated — I had the excruciating pain caused by the bones of the spine pressing on the spinal cord. Luckily, my son took me to a Norwegian man, ostensibly a chiropractor, but actually a herbal healer. He took an x-ray and then told me to stay in bed and drink horsetail tea (a common plant that grows in swamps) several times a day. The third day he came by the house, looked me over and told me to get up and walk slowly and from then on walk as much of each day as I could. I did this and was totally cured in just a few days. Without my green ally, the horsetail, I would have been under drugs and in traction, followed by surgery.

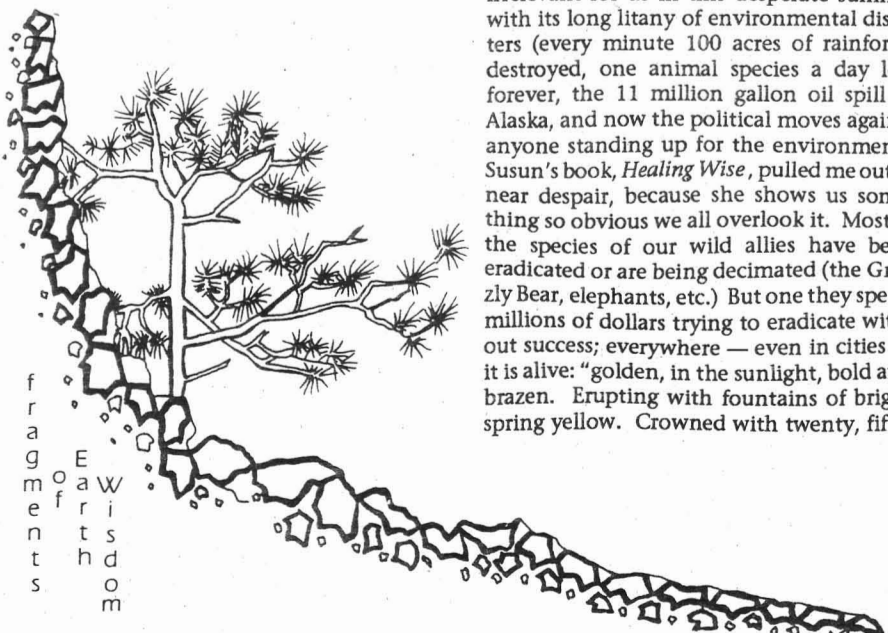
Susun goes into detail on common healing weeds: burdock, chickweed, dandelion, nettles, and oatstraw. She shows how most of the major diseases, including cancer, can be healed by at least one of these green allies. No quick fix, mind you, but a slow process — sometimes up to two years is necessary, but then, think how many years it took to get yourself into a health problem. Susun explains: "Eating wild food is consuming optimum nourishment. Do it frequently, in addition to your regular diet, and your tastes begin to change. The junk foods you couldn't resist before now irritate your tongue, smell offensive ... A wild plant nourishes the fullness of your being from the fullness of its being."

In summarizing the Wise Woman, nature tradition, Susun writes: "We come to see suffering as resistance and denial, so more and more we open to ourselves, we accept ourselves. And we are filled with joy. What a way to be not cured! ...Wholeness is accepted....Let us love ourselves, gloriously and heal each other.... Let our heart beat and our breath flow at one with the universal pulse: grief/joy, grief/joy, grief/joy."

The Wise Woman way defines health as flexible, encompassing and vital. The Wise Woman turns to her "green allies" for help in living wild; thus Susun provides us with the bottom rungs of our ladder.

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Trading Truth for Credibility

by R.F. Mueller

The American people, as HL Mencken recognized, are fairly reliable dopes, a trait they share with rest of the species. But there's a difference. Americans also have money, and it is available to those who know the right button to press. Like all their compatriots in the "cause circuit," environmentalists and consumer advocates from Ralph Nader and Jay (Megabucks) Hair on down have learned to press this button.

Gaining favor with the American public, however, has its price. If you want their money you must make them feel good. Denouncing a big bad corporation helps. Saving cuddly animals is surefire. But best of all is making them feel that through donations, they're being effective, they're doing good. It's part of the same self-congratulation syndrome that makes Americans such virulent chauvinists. This positive feeling is often usefully reinforced by guilt, perhaps every time they slide behind the wheel of a shiny new import or turn up the heat in their four bedroom split levels. Yet the folks from Jay on down learned long ago not to lay too much guilt on the pursued. Talk about automobile pollution, but confine it to tail-pipe emissions of gas guzzlers (a good excuse to buy a new compact); talk about appliances, but in terms of their efficiencies rather than their necessity or lack thereof; talk about energy conservation and "clean" energy in terms of solar heat and electricity, but make no mention of dwelling size or the electrical infrastructure required. Going too far will tax credibility.

I've been a spectator of this game for too long and I'm bolting the stands right now. I'm sick of them selling out the truth for credibility with people who are willing to fight for the environment only as long as it doesn't inconvenience them and their pandering elected officials.

An environmental organization that epitomizes the problem, since it concerns itself with the entire environmental spectrum, is Environmental Action, with a journal of the same name. They date back to Earth Day #1 and have ever since been in the forefront of exposing all manner of industrial polluters and bought politicians. They originated the "dirty dozen" as a familiar category of politicians sympathetic to Earth despoilers and have gained considerable attention in Congress and other centers of power. So what's my gripe?

In the early days of rising concern about the environment, in the 1960s and 70s, there was little recognition of the true magnitude of the problem and it was widely believed that we could muster our technology as effectively in pollution control as in producing nuclear bombs and moon landings, if we would commit sufficient funds and resolve; if we could get industry to clean up its act, we could maintain economic growth and the American dream of a constantly rising standard of living. While this dream never existed for some of us, and such thinkers as Jay W Forester (*World Dynamics*) and WR Catton (*Overshoot*) seriously eroded it for others, all the standard environmental groups as well as the rest of the population continue to behave as if the dream is alive and well.

Take EA's recent consorting with 17 other environmental groups in the *Blueprint for the Environment*, that limp document they presented stillborn to George Bush after his election. Recently (EA 11/12-88) Ruth Caplan, EA's executive director, who co-chaired the energy task force for this effort, editorialized that "whether it is global warming, acid rain, urban smog or concern about energy independence and trade competitiveness, energy efficiency is the key." In the editorial, she gushed about a poll of the American public that tended to confirm her conclusion. Perhaps we should use polls more frequently to support our proposed solutions to environmental problems!

In another article (EA, 1/2-89), the director of EA's energy conservation coalition lauds the potential contribution of better mileage standards for cars. It appears that automobiles and light trucks account for 20% of all US direct emissions of the major greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, but that 80 mpg cars — vs. present average of 18 mpg — are waiting in the wings, from which we may infer a reduction of CO2 emissions from this source to about 1/4 of present. Unfortunately this sanguine analysis says nothing about the growth in the infrastructure (re-tooling, etc.) that this may entail. Worse, the 20% vehicle CO2 contribution is only a small fraction of the total CO2 emissions assignable to cars when the existing infrastructure is accounted for. Will the touted increase in efficiency reduce CO2 accumulation attributable to the factories, mines, stone quarries and tropical forest destruc-

tion? (I discussed the thermodynamic limitations of infrastructure in articles in EA, 7-78 and EF!, 2-87, 8-87). In any case, 1/4 the exhaust of 100 million vehicles is still a lot of exhaust. The real question is why have all these cars and all this infrastructure when we really don't need them to live comfortably? EA has not called for Americans to give up their wasteful mobility.

Unfortunately this type of omission occurs in other EA analyses. In their Nov/Dec 1988 issue devoted to the *Blueprint*, they embrace the terminology of the growth boosters and imply that we have a "healthy economy" and even state that energy efficiency and renewable energy "can be used to spur the economy." In so doing, they fail to take the total system into account and show a misunderstanding of the thermodynamics of energy use. They promote presumed "renewable energy" — solar, hydro, wind, biomass, etc. — without considering obstacles that may be almost as formidable as in hydrocarbon and nuclear sources. Such obstacles become apparent when so called renewable sources are carefully examined. With solar electricity, as with all highly technical efforts, the infrastructure involves an enormous investment in mines and factories, as well as in waste disposal systems for the toxic metals and other components (Mueller, EA 7-78). To make significant inroads on total energy use, solar power would require usurping large land areas — watersheds, wildlife habitat — by collectors that might also seriously alter the local thermal regime. With biomass, the diversion of organic materials from food and fiber production on good soils, or the alternative of marginal land utilization, would further impoverish soils already seriously depleted in organic matter, or convert more natural areas to agriculture.

The most serious flaw in the *Blueprint*

energy picture is the disinterest in the total energy/pollution burden placed on the planet by the industry/consumer complex regardless of efficiency or energy source. Elsewhere (EF! 2-88) I discussed the pollution that results from the "useful" energy as well as the waste energy that inheres in all manufactured goods and is released as these goods are used and wear out. In this context the *Blueprint's* desired decrease in the cost of renewable energy with consequent "spurring of the economy" is simply begging for a new version of catastrophe. In terms of materials depletion and pollution, as long as we maintain a highly technological society, it makes no difference whether the avalanche of goods and services is produced by "clean" renewable energy sources or nuclear power. A given society depends on the same mix of goods and services regardless of energy source. Finally, any thorough energy analysis requires that we consider the disordering (entropic) effects of enormous technological energy flux. That these effects are most evident with such spectacular failures as oil spills and radioactive clean-ups shouldn't distract us from their presence in everyday affairs or their role in the destabilization of societies.

Increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy use are worthy goals if our efforts are not overtly or covertly technology-intensive. However, such reforms in energy use become meaningless in the context of the existing wasteful industrial/consumer society in which they can contribute only fractional energy reductions when orders of magnitude are required. Consequently, it is irresponsible to suggest that they can be a "key" to saving the planet without at the same time calling for a drastic reduction on all fronts of technology and energy use. We must stop confusing credibility with a rosy outlook. Only straight talk

will make the true magnitude of our dilemma credible. Only by giving up the luxury and comfort of the American dream can we save the planet and ourselves.

But the game of pseudo-credibility isn't confined to EA and the *Blueprint* biggies. The tactic of benign neglect of the more unpalatable truths is practiced by a variety of large and small organizations of professed Earth keepers — as some will admit if you press them. For example, some organizations fight hazardous waste generation and disposal but avoid asking their members to modify their lifestyles to eliminate a small part of the hazard, even to give up such poisonous trivia as drycleaning, lawns, and cosmetics. Instead they speak in generalities of "source reduction" as if their appeal is to another generation. As a result, hazardous wastes are dug up, transported far and wide, and disposed of in new locations or destroyed in ways that generate more wastes.

It's time for the major environmental organizations to assume leadership in laying out the hard facts of the struggle for survival. Encouraging efficiency and renewability as the keys to the struggle may even be worse than doing nothing since this favors continuation of a lifestyle that can only doom us all in the end. It's also time to stop using self-serving polls to identify popular issues and solutions. And if the whole truth is too difficult to bear at once, at least some of it should be administered with the pabulum. Who knows, people may even start to demand it!

R.F. Mueller is a money grubber for *Virginians for Wilderness* — but only from the thoroughly disillusioned. His article could aptly inspire a movie, and accompanying theme song, serving as an expose of cooptation and intrigue within mainstream groups, entitled *Growth Boosters*.

LOVE YOUR MOTHER — DON'T BECOME ONE

by Leslie Lyon

A female acquaintance asked me recently if I could pick the happiest day of my life. It was a question that begged the usual answer of a wedding or an acquisition. The answer I gave shocked her. The best day of my life, I told her, was the day I decided never to have children.

My decision to forego parenthood was not easy. Like most women of the baby boomer era, I grew up thinking that a woman's worth was measured by her skill as a mother. The suburban Utah street where I grew up was a representative slice of a state devoted to the cause of producing large numbers of children. From the time that first doll was placed in our eager hands, we girls were indoctrinated into the one certainty of our lives — that we would have many babies.

On our street, nary a house had less than four children. Our parents never noticed the price we paid for their fecundity. Classrooms of less than 40 children were rare. Only the children seemed dismayed about the endless construction of new houses, swarming up the mountainsides until we had no place left to play.

Never in that world of harried adults and neglected children did I hear a hint that unlimited parenthood might be inappropriate. No one thought of the problems our huge generation would create.

Not until I was in high school did I hatch the bold idea that I need not get married and pregnant immediately after graduation. When it dawned on me that life might have more to offer than motherhood, I was racked with guilt.

And truly, a part of me wanted to be a mother. I loved kids, and I craved the immortality parenthood offers. I decided I'd have kids, but not very soon. I set my sights on 1980, ten years after I finished high school. That way, I'd have time for adventure before I settled down.

For the first few years, all went well. I assured my parents that I would do my duty, eventually. Like many young people of those days, I read Paul Ehrlich and celebrated Earth Day, and then decided to have only two children. I landed a boyfriend who looked likely to stick around.

As the appointed time approached, I felt the old dread again. It never occurred to me that I could reverse the decision, made in my foolish youth. Luckily, it did occur to my boyfriend. Perhaps, he said, it was even our duty NOT to have children. He had just read somewhere that when a wild species becomes too numerous, its members have

smaller litters or no litters at all. Didn't it make sense for us to do the same?

That day, I knew what it was like to have a revelation. With a certainty that humbled me, I knew that the last thing the planet needed was my children. When the shock of this new conviction was over, I felt relieved, and only a little sad. Soon, I felt happier than ever before. I had not only rid myself of a compulsion society should never have forced on me, but I had done something noble for Mother Earth.

At first, my family and friends disapproved, of course, but in time, they came to respect and even envy my decision. My father took it surprisingly well when I told him somebody had to compensate for the fact that he'd had eight children. Now that some of my high school chums have unruly teenagers, they tell me how smart I was not to have kids. People usually assume that I passed up motherhood either because of a career, or because I hate children. It's an eye-opener for them when they learn the truth.

Sadly, many parents I know admit that they jumped into parenthood with no planning. Prospective parents should always remember the impact they'll make if they bring a new consumer into the world. People have often accused me of being selfish for not having children, when it should be obvious to all that the opposite is true.

It's also true that in these days of right-to-lifers and slim birth control pickings, it can be very hard to keep from having children. As a female who was once atrociously fertile, I know this all too well. It takes considerable determination at times to avoid parenthood. The second happiest day of my life was the day I got fixed.

As for you men, it won't help much for you to decide you can do without fatherhood unless you do something to prevent it. It makes me furious to hear some guy put on airs about swearing off children, while insisting that birth control is the woman's responsibility. I have the greatest respect for a man who has the courage to take the ultimate step — a vasectomy.

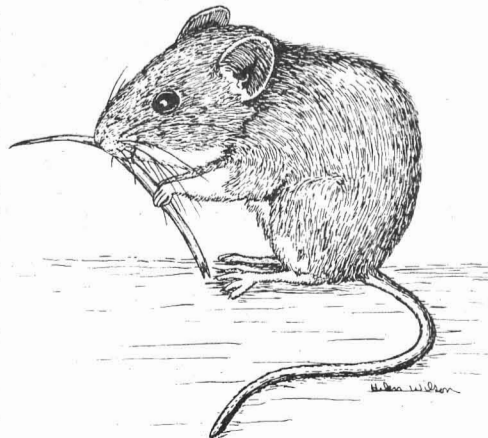
Among the advantages of foregoing parenthood, the most important to me is the freedom I have to fight for the environment. With no children to occupy my time, I can devote myself to the defense of Mother Earth. Too many times, I've seen a dedicated activist lose interest in the cause when that bundle of joy comes along.

Some will claim that if too many environmentalists remain childless, we will doom ourselves to extinction. I would

counter this claim by asking how many Earth Firsters were raised by environmentalists. Modern children learn as much from outside sources as they do from their parents. Also, just because I have no children, it does not follow that I can't influence youngsters. Most of us have nieces and nephews, and we can go to schools and teach kids to appreciate Nature. I present wildlife education programs to the 4th and 5th graders in my town.

Of course, this article is aimed more toward those who feel ambivalent about having a family. If you've already taken the plunge, or know you will, make it your duty to teach your children that parenthood is a privilege, not a right. Don't browbeat your children into providing you with grandchildren. And above all, don't criticize your childless friends. Our forbearance has made the future a little less bleak for your own offspring.

But what do you say, you ask, to people who point out that you might have spawned a Gandhi or an Einstein? All parents dream that their kids will grow up and save the world. But can such a tenuous hope really justify the cost of loading more burdens on an already staggering planet? Further, you definitely can help save the world by refusing to "be fruitful and multiply." Remaining childless is one of the noblest sacrifices we can make for Mother Earth. If wild animals can forego reproduction in an emergency, why can't we?





THE GRIZZLY DEN

by Howie Wolke

AN ECLECTIC PATH FROM THE NFMA PLANNING QUAGMIRE

Last January while skiing along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, a friend and I jumped three Puma on and near a recent Elk kill. To say the least, it was an exciting moment. Deep in the wilds that day the world seemed perfect. Words such as deforestation, desertification, erosion, and extinction, seemed far removed, pertaining mainly to places like Germany's Black Forest, the Amazon, or some distant Third World archipelago like Indonesia.

Unfortunately, though, the language of eco-catastrophe pertains to America, too. Yesterday's bad science fiction is today's reality, from the Atlantic barrier islands to the Pacific Northwest. But nowhere in America is ecological destruction more vivid and more preventable than in our National Forests.

The forest planning process has recently taught us that the US Forest Service's vision for the future includes a 25% increase over today's already excessive logging levels. The agency also proposes to roughly double today's Forest road network, which is already 360,000 miles long and growing. Furthermore, the FS plans to continue its overwhelming emphasis on even-aged single species timber management, mostly by clearcutting. And to rub salt in the wound, the planned destruction will cost US taxpayers billions.

I do not intend here to document ecological destruction in the National Forests. Environmental journals and a growing number of other publications are rife with graphic descriptions of the problems. Moreover, one need only walk through National Forests such as the Bitterroot, Monongahela, or Willamette to be awed by the damage humans have wrought, in the name of multiple use and under the guise of professionalism.

In a 1985 editorial in this journal, I advocated destruction of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) forest planning process. That was before the verdict on the process was in, but even then it was a sensible proposal simply because the Forest Service has always viewed planning as a balancing act among "user groups," "special interests," or "publics" (they really do use that word!). As most Forest watchers know, the agency's version of "balance" is lots of money, planning, and dedication to timber production, balanced by lots of token verbiage for environmental protection. Agency decisionmakers simply do not view watershed disasters, reforestation failures, depletion of old growth dependent species, reductions in genetic diversity (due to replacing natural forests with tree plantations), and local desertification (due to livestock overgrazing) as part of a deepening worldwide problem. As long as the agency continues to pretend that the National Forests are merely a big pie to be apportioned to hungry "publics," all relevant environmental laws, including NFMA, NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act), and ESA (Endangered Species Act) will continue to be ineffective.

As the 1980s draw to a close, it's obvious that NFMA planning will not work. Appeals, lawsuits, demonstrations and civil disobedience, and proposed legislation have muddled an already confusing picture. If NFMA planning cannot protect the National Forests, what can we do? In lieu of some immediate and sweeping new congressional mandate for the Forest Service, I suggest that activists wage a three-pronged attack to hammer the FS into submission. Then and only then will the political climate be receptive to effective reform — or, better yet, to overhaul.

Our first job is education. If proponents of sane public land management can successfully link National Forest issues with planetary survival, their chances for success will dramatically improve. Properly managed forests benefit all life on Earth. And wilderness is the Earth's storehouse for genetic information, its blueprint for the functions of processes too complex for humans to comprehend. Healthy forests are a hedge against extinction, watershed degradation, and atmospheric deterioration. When environmental advocates begin to convince people that wilderness is more than a place to backpack and that properly managed forests are more than just an antidote to ugly clearcuts, then we and our

fellow creatures will have a chance. That is not to say, though, that we should eschew aesthetic arguments. According to renowned conservation biologist Michael Soule, the best way to motivate people "is probably with pleasurable experiences and memories." Wilderness is beautiful; a living forest is a wondrous place. We must speak from the heart as well as from the brain.

It is also important to promote a vision of the National Forests as they should be: primarily wild, say about 75% Wilderness, with a nationwide annual cut of about a billion board feet (roughly 10% of today's cut) produced by small-scale labor-intensive uneven-aged management, with a greatly reduced Forest road system.

In short, nature is fantastically multi-dimensional. If we wish to educate and motivate, our approach should also be multi-dimensional.

Second, we'll continue to rely heavily upon those who write letters, testify at hearings, lobby, file appeals and litigate. But all

such efforts must be based upon the premise that our political system has already compromised away too much wildness and biodiversity. While we undeniably exist in a world of compromises, given the urgency of our situation it is only prudent to always consider future efforts beyond any particular piece of pending legislation: Take what you can get, but don't give an inch. Then demand further protective measures tomorrow.

The third approach is controversial. Although the hand that pens the letter might not be the same as that which pounds the spike, the hands complement each other. Non-violent civil disobedience and monkeywrenching have prevented the massacre of some forests. Tree-spiking, for example, has caused the FS to cancel a number of timber sales in the West. If the FS meets increasing levels of physical resistance, then, in combination with more traditional tactics and education, these "radical" efforts will save some wild places. The

key word is polarization, not negotiation. Again, the goal is to pound the Forest Service and its supporters into submission.

In summary, diverse forests are more stable, longer-lived, and better at nutrient cycling and providing habitat for rare species than are tree plantations. By the same token, the effort to save our National Forests will be enhanced by a growing diversity of approaches. That diversity is beginning to grow, and some activists' eagerness to compromise is waning. Thus, despite ongoing disaster, there's hope that someday the National Forests will be as they ought to be: wild, rich in native diversity, stable, vital, and living testimony that humans can change their thinking and their actions.

This article appeared in a slightly different form in the latest issue of Forest Watch. This issue is devoted to the forest planning process, of which Forest Watch editor Randal O'Toole is perhaps the most trenchant critic, and among its other fine essays is one by Dave Foreman.

Non-Violent Direct Action Training: Our Tactic vs. Their Interiority of Pacifism

by Bats in the Rafters Affinity Group
Southern Willamette Earth First!

ed. note: A longer version of the following article arrived mysteriously in the mail long after the completion of the Breitenbush protests, which were described in Litha 89. This summary is timely, nonetheless, insofar as it offers insights into the pitfalls of taking non-violence too far. — JD

I am only effective as long as there is a shadow on white America of the black man standing behind me with a Molotov cocktail.

—Dr. Martin Luther King

Illuminated by the stark halogen lamps on the truck, we swing picks and shovels all night, volunteers constructing 7 barricades along a 2 mile stretch of road approaching ancient forest near Breitenbush Hot Springs, Oregon. Authorities call this the Roaring Devil Old-Growth Timber Sale.

Thus did resolute bodies and tall barricades stop all logging on April 2. But now, before dawn of April 3, as 30 Earth First!ers and others hold hands in a circle behind the first barricade, no sheriffs, state police, or Forest Service goons have arrived, and locals and loggers are coming to crack heads.

The fear of loggers' clubs is increased by being trapped with no "higher human authorities" to appeal to. Fear and adrenaline cause a flurry of discussion. Defend ourselves? Try to talk them out of attacking? Then the armada of authority arrives. Helicopters, bulldozers, and paddy wagons are here to save the day and conduct a proper response to our protest. Over 30 arrests are made. No heads are cracked, but questions remain.

EF! and THE DOGMA OF PACIFIST HUMANISM

Our path avoids the dichotomy of "violence," an injustice to a moral norm, and "non-violence," a fidelity to that norm. The path of humanism, with its constructed "subject" and reified "object," is traced from Aristotle. Descartes and Kant helped codify the regime of thought that has become, "the authority of the hierarchical state." Descartes and Kant helped move that authority inside, where police mechanisms cost less in terms of hard cash. The humanist framework passed on from such an "enlightenment," the linear, rational, and obviously True human nature, today forms the unquestioned backdrop for discussions of violence versus non-violence. Against this carefully codified common sense definition of thought, marginal voices are literally non-sense.

There are only two roads, they say, for the body to follow: the male, active, aggressive, codification of violence; or the female, reactive, passive, codification of non-violence. This dichotomy prompted one European radical environmentalist to remark, "American environmentalists live in the

same house as Exxon; they just live in the cellar."

Descartes solved several problems for Western Progressivism, the dominant paradigm, the regime that rushes us to environmental disaster. By nailing two live dogs to a public wall, Descartes proved that the dogs' relentless yelping (before they finally died) was not a sign of mammal emotion, but was mere mechanical response. Humans are above everything else, Descartes proved. And white males are right below god in the Great Chain of Being.

Descartes also "solved" the problem of being-in-the-world. Cartesian dualism separates existence into the stuff of science, the "external," on the one hand, the things that can be reduced to parts like the mechanical clock; and the pure soul on the other hand. Matter, including animals and trees, can be manipulated and exploited any way you want. It is essentially dead. What counts is the self, the cohering subject, the soul.

The external world can be the no-holds-barred playground of science, but only if we have the Christian hermeneutics to care for the soul and keep it separate and absolve it of its guilt. Later, Freudian hermeneutics and "humanist" hermeneutics were needed to step in and patch a paradigm that had developed leaks [sic].

IMPLICATIONS FOR EARTH FIRST!

The humanism of progression, aggression, manifest destiny, and social Darwinism has been critiqued extensively in the environmental movement. But pacifist humanism, since it erodes our movement from within, must be brought into the light to effect any real change in the Western paradigm.

In this short paper we cannot deconstruct the transparent hermeneutics of pacifist humanism. Such deconstruction is a good project — but the project of a book. (See Foucault's *Language, Counter-Memory, Practice, or The Archeology of Knowledge*.) Instead, we will tell how the pacifist dogma potentially threatens Earth First! direct action.

To begin, non-violent activists are trained to not trust their emotions and instead to respond to the world with a reified, mechanical script of action. Emotions are, they say, the enemy of non-violent discipline. A rationalist approach, even if your companion is being clubbed, is preached.

Two obvious problems arise with the pacifist rationalism: First, in a direct action the scene is not a static script but a moving process. Creative response to the authorities' tactics, even within the non-violent strategy, demands that the full brain be present, not the automaton of the disciplined self-martyr. Second, emotions and adrenaline are the body's tools to protect itself. The humanist hermeneutics has a long tradition not only of trying to separate the "soul" from the body, but also of lofting,

or valorizing, the "soul" or constructed cohering self above the body. In other words, stay cool and with the script, or else the earthy impure body might interfere with the higher motives, the "true self," the disciplined Center of Reason. This exercise reinforces the myth of dispassionate intellect. (Usually male intellect, for since the time of the Greeks, males like Aristotle have had their bodies better in tow, they tell us. "We are whole and separate from the earth. We don't menstruate or bear children.") Fortunately, the body, when the shit really hits the fan, is usually able to take the reins and rid itself of the collected baggage of the academic rationalist self and the pacifist preaching, and muster all its resources including the gray matter on top.

This recurring mutiny in times of stress against the rationalist hermeneutics is vilified as "selfish" or "animal instinct," almost interchangeably. Yet some of the most "heroic" actions of the body are not rationally planned; they are realized in defense of one's children, one's community, or even one's dog. Furthermore, the "animal instinct" is not the agent directing the atrocities and cruelties now epidemic to *Homo sapiens*.

EF! and THE CONTEXT OF STATE VIOLENCE

Non-violent direct action can work to protect ancient forest as well as for other worthy issues of micro-politics in the United States. At the same time, a dogma that poses as "non-violent philosophy" can further reactionary division between American activists and the Third World, those 90% of the world's people who do not "consume a majority of the world's resources."

Third World activists face murderous repression daily in a way that activists in Oregon don't. Many who raise the name of Gandhi in condemning all forms of non-pacifist struggle, many who profess to follow a "strictly non-violent code" — who would pre-separate human activity into just action and unjust violence, into black and white — avoid answering the hard questions even within such abstract hermeneutics, i.e., neglect the life choices that for too many around the world are more than speculative concerns.

In all the Non-Violence Trainings we have attended, we have met no "Pacifists" who seriously assert that they would not protect themselves or their families from a killer breaking into their house. Most such pacifists agree that cutting off someone's arm is not violent if you are in pursuit of a higher good, e.g., if you are a physician (credentials are always involved in the violent/non-violent game) preventing gangrene and saving the patient's life. But such pacifists, up to their necks in dusty hermeneutics of higher goods and higher bads, don't see cutting off the gangrene now infesting Gaia as non-violent.



LIME CREEK ODYSSEY, Steven J. Meyers, 1989, Fulcrum (350 Indiana St, Suite 510, Golden, CO 80401), cloth, 12 photos, 116pp. \$14.95.

A couple years ago, we gave a necessarily glowing review to Steven Meyers's book *On Seeing Nature*. As said in that review, Meyers has a rare gift for seeing and understanding Nature and conveying that understanding. In *Lime Creek Odyssey*, Meyers applies that understanding to a particular place, Lime Creek, a small stream in the San Juan Mountains of southwest Colorado. The artful tale he tells of this home for Cutthroat Trout, Water Ouzels, Marten, and himself gives the reader a greater appreciation for the subtle beauty of water, rock, air, and light.

CROSSROADS: Environmental Priorities for the Future, ed. by Peter Borrelli, Island Press, Wash. DC, 1988.

April 22, 1990 will mark the 20th anniversary of Earth Day. Hundreds of national, regional and local organizations have formed a coalition — Earth Day 20 Foundation — to coordinate activities which, it is hoped, will launch renewed global initiative for environmental protection. Several environmental organizations have sponsored symposia and conferences devoted to assessing the success — and failure — of the environmental movement over the past two decades in the United States.

Crossroads is an anthology edited by Peter Borrelli that explores the dilemmas of economic growth, environmental protection and political activism. Four of the articles were originally published in *Natural Resources Defense Council's Amicus Journal*. Twenty articles were written by scholars and leaders of environmental organizations including Barry Commoner, William K. Reilly Jr., Jay Hair, Huey Johnson, Michael Frome and Thomas Berry.

William Reilly, appointed by President Bush as head of the Environmental Protection Agency, in his article warns, "Regardless of the controversy ... public consideration of a new approach to environmental protection is essential. Merely patching up current policies and institutions ... will not be adequate for the country in the long term. Fundamental changes in concepts, in laws, and in the organizational structure of legislative and executive branch activities are essential if further progress is to be made."

Unfortunately, neither Reilly nor other authors follow up on this assertion. There are no suggestions for integrating deep ecology into mainstream environmental thinking, no suggestions for new laws or organizational structure in this book.

Borrelli claims, in the introduction, that he and his associates interviewed over 200 environmental activists and leaders — including Dave Foreman, Mike Roselle, Paul Watson and Mike McCloskey — before detailing current trends and diversity within the environmental movement. One of the by-products of the Reagan era, he says, was to "force environmental advocates not only to try harder but to reexamine priorities and strategies." Yet Borrelli and his associates seem to take a historically limited view of the environmental movement.

Earth Day 1970 did not mark the beginning of the American environmental movement. Throughout the 20th century, men and women have worked both for conservation and preservation. Many important federal acts, including the Wilderness Act, were passed by Congress during the 1960s.

In the language of the 60s, Earth Day was a happening, a spontaneous outpouring of concern, mostly on college campuses. Former Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin sponsored legislation in the US Senate that proclaimed April 22, 1970, as Earth Day; but it took grassroots activists, media hype, and moral concern developed during the anti-Vietnam war movement to produce the Earth Day phenomena. Whether Earth Day can be considered the beginning of a "new" environmental movement is a question for historians to debate. There is wide agreement that the movement has changed since 1970.

Borrelli argues that the movement has become more diverse and that most of its

members are not card-carrying environmentalists. Labor and minorities, both hard hit by Reagan administration policies, have seen the benefits of environmental protection laws. Human needs as well as environmental protection came to be emphasized after 1970.

While asserting that the movement has great diversity, over 200 pages of this anthology are devoted to views of Washington establishment environmental leaders and only about 20 pages to deep ecology and "The Monkeywrenchers." Mike McCloskey, chairman of the Sierra Club, says that self-discipline in the movement broke down during the 1980s and that deep ecology and Earth First! represent a split in the environmental movement. Many scholars see the American deep ecology movement as a reemergence of the ecocentric philosophy of John Muir. Other scholars see the emergence of nonviolent resistance as a mode of advancing the rights of nature.

Almost none of the 20 leaders and scholars who wrote essays for this anthology mention intrinsic worth of nature, wilderness, new worldviews, paradigm shifts, or spiritual connections with nature. The authors focus on the need for sustainable economic growth built, as William Reilly says, "on healthy and productive natural systems."

Barry Commoner criticizes "ardent environmentalists" who look more to ecology than to economy as the source of their theories. He concludes that European Greens' concern with ecology is a serious political drawback. Commoner asks that the movement direct its attention to economy and technology. Calling attention to the source of environmental pollution in the production and economic systems may minimize the importance of immediate problems, he says, but will be more effective in building a political coalition with a vision that attracts adherents.

Other contributors, including Randal O'Toole, writing about the use of economic incentives to reform the US Forest Service, suggest economic policies that will change the behavior of players in the production-consumption game.

This anthology may evoke a sense of *deja vu* in older environmentalists, especially those active in the late 1970s. Several anthologies and reviews of the environmental movement, including Rice Odell's *Environmental Awakening: The New Revolution to Protect the Earth*, were published in 1980 before Reagan's landslide victory.

After reading *Crossroads*, this reviewer wonders where the Washington, DC, leaders of major environmental organizations have been for the past two decades. How can a discussion of the environmental movement for the 1990s and beyond have so little mention of the restoration movement, wilderness, green politics, ecofeminism, and the deep, long-range ecology movement? Recent books by European greens, including Jonathon Porritt's *Seeing Green: The Politics of Ecology Explained*, Sandy Irvine and Alec Ponton's *A Green Manifesto*, and *The Green Alternative: Guide to Good Living*, edited by Peter Bunyard and Fern Morgan-Grenville, provide much clearer vision for economy and environment than is provided by *Crossroads*. Kirkpatrick Sale's article, "The Forest for the Trees: Can Today's Environmentalists Tell the Difference?" (*Mother Jones*, 11-86) provides a clear conceptual understanding of the differences between the New Ecologists and the establishment environmentalists represented in *Crossroads*.

The closest this anthology comes to discussing deep ecology themes is in Thomas Berry's essay "The Ecological Age." Berry is Catholic theologian who is reinterpreting Christianity in the light of ecological awareness. His latest book, *The Dream of the Earth*, was published by Sierra Club Books in 1988.

Berry calls us to face our true problem, which is "the problem of recognizing the primacy of the natural world and its spontaneous functioning in all that we do. Our own actions can be truly creative only when they are guided by those deeper spontaneities ... what we are ultimately groping toward, is the sensitivity required to under-

stand and respond to the psychic energies deep in the very structure of reality itself. Our knowledge and control of the environment is not absolute ... It is a cooperative understanding and response to forces that will bring about a proper unfolding of the earth process if we do not ourselves obstruct or distort these forces that seek their proper expression."

Reviewed by Bill Devall, author of *Deep Ecology*.

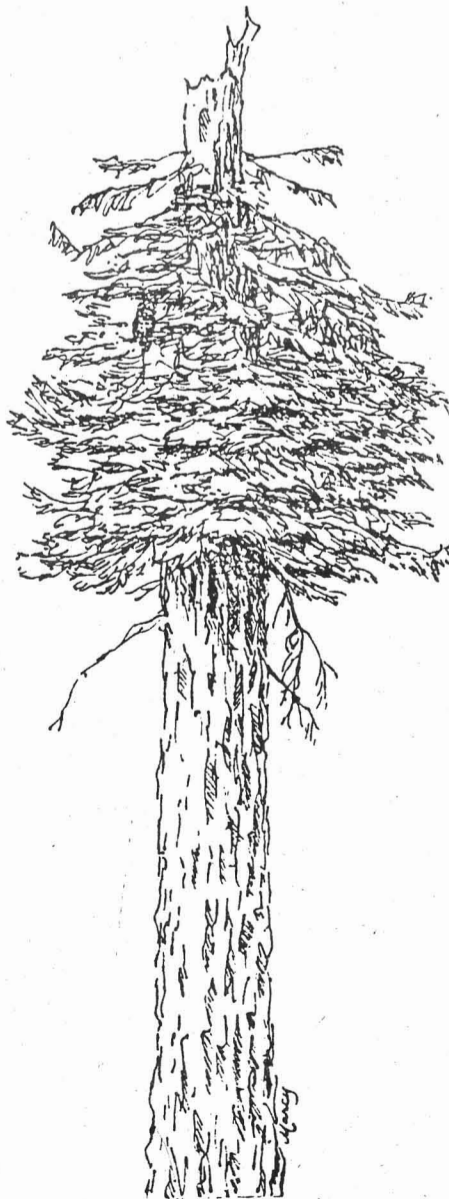
EARTH RISING: Ecological Belief in an Age of Science, David Oates, 1989, Oregon St U Press (Waldo Hall 101, Corvallis, OR 97331), 264pp, cloth \$24.95, paper 14.95.

Some biologists complain that environmentalists obfuscate the term 'ecology' when they use it in a normative sense. They argue that ecology is an objective science and should not be confused with ethical or philosophical norms. These arguments have made some environmentalists despair of finding a better term than 'environmentalism', a term many find unappealing. 'Ecology', apparently, is not what we support; it is merely a useful science. To the aid of such environmentalists has come David Oates, whose well-written book *Earth Rising* explains how an emerging worldview, "ecologism," is based on and inextricably tied to the science of ecology.

Oates is quick to disabuse us of the notion that the emerging ecological worldview will usher in a New Age or that it represents an apocalyptic "turning point," in the words of Fritjof Capra. All peoples in all ages, Oates says, have strived for coherent unifying worldviews; that is, each people has created a *cosmos*.

In suggesting the rough outline of a new worldview to fill the void in our nihilistic modern culture, Oates draws from the world of Nature and the world of ideas. For the former, he relies largely on Paul Ehrlich, Eugene Odum, Ludwig von Bertalanffy, and Rachel Carson; for the latter, Lewis Thomas, Gary Snyder, Paul Shepard, Aldo Leopold, Wendell Berry, and Alan Watts. He discusses the key concepts from ecology that have been adopted by environmentalists into the ecologism worldview. These include the ideas of superorganism, homeostasis, synergy, and systems theory and cybernetics. These serve as myths within the context of ecologism.

A chapter that deep ecologists will find of particular interest is "Ecologism into the 80s: Orthodoxy and Schism." In describing some of the debates and conflicting trends that have tested ecologism's strength this decade, Oates offers a critique of deep ecologists. Citing *Deep Ecology* as the most important book in the field of the same name,



Oates decries what he sees as a failure by authors Bill Devall and George Sessions — as well as by Arne Naess, who coined the term 'deep ecology' — to retain the themes from the science of ecology that have characterized ecologism. He bemoans their apparent retreat into intuition and mysticism as the basis for their worldview. Oates reiterates the need for science as well as intuition in constructing a new worldview. It will be interesting to see how deep ecology theorists react to this critique of their views. Perhaps they will argue that Oates's worldview is too much like that of New Age technological optimists.

In sum, Oates has written a fascinating and compelling treatise on behalf of a worldview that seems a feasible way to help the planet. Read and ponder this.

Reviewed by John Davis.

STAYING ALIVE, 1989, Vandana Shiva, Zed Books (57 Caledonian Rd, London N1 9BU England), paper \$15, hard \$55.

Staying Alive (this time without John Travolta) reveals in all its sordid manifestations an environmental and social crisis so extreme and so entrenched in most colonial and industrial societies that its resolution is a prerequisite to restoring humanity to its proper place in Nature. This multifaceted crisis is the inseparable oppression of woman and Nature.

After explaining the historical basis for the prevailing patriarchal paradigm (citing Carolyn Merchant, author of the classic *The Death of Nature*, and other revisionist historians), Shiva explains the failings of gender based ideologies. In contrast to many feminists as well as to purveyors of the patriarchal paradigm, Shiva rejects biological determinism (an implicit assumption of those who hold that women are inherently more in tune with Nature) even while calling for recovery of the feminine principle. She shows that this Nature oriented, nurturing principle can be found among both women and men but that women tend to work more closely with Nature.

Shiva presents case studies demonstrating how the disempowerment and exploitation of women is inextricably tied to the disemboweling and exportation of Nature. Scientific reductionism and the patriarchal paradigm have spawned maldevelopment, which is typified by cash crops raised for export on land owned by men but with most of the hard labor done by women. Many of her examples are from her native country, India, a land with a rich history of environmental direct action by women; and her account of the Chipko movement is especially useful for direct activists.

Among the many lessons to be gleaned from *Staying Alive* is that, paradoxically, it is the oppressed and marginalized people of the world — poor women and indigenous peoples, mostly — that offer humanity and Nature hope for liberation from the fetters of our overbearing civilization. Third World women and tribal peoples have not been so corrupted as the rest of us by genocidal cultural norms, and thus we should look to them to lead us out of this decadent state we have created.

Staying Alive is a valuable piece of liberation literature. The author has increased our chances of making humanity once again compatible with a healthy planet.

Reviewed by John Davis.

THIS INCOMPARABLE LANDE, ed. by Thomas J Lyon, Houghton Mifflin Co (2 Park St, Boston, MA 02108), 1987, \$29.95 hard, 476pp.

The Incomparable Lande is an anthology of classic American Nature writings, edited and with a fascinating introductory history by Thomas Lyon. In his "Taxonomy of Nature Writing," Lyon divides Nature writings into 7 main sorts, along a spectrum from the "primacy of natural history facts to a clear emphasis on the writers experience." The categories are 1) field guides and professional papers, 2) natural history essays, 3) rambles, 4) solitude and backcountry living, 5) travel and adventure, 6) farm life, 7) man's role in Nature. Among the writings in this anthology, he places those of Roger Tory Peterson in category 1; John Muir, Rachel Carson, and John Hay in category 2; John Godman (*Rambles of a Naturalist*, 1828), John Burroughs (*Wake-Robin*, 1871) and Annie Dillard in category 3; Henry David Thoreau (*Walden*, 1854), Henry Beston, and Ed Abbey in category 4; William Bartram (*Travels*, 1791), Thoreau (*Maine Woods*, 1865), Edward Hoagland, and Barry Lopez in category 5; Liberty Hyde Bailey (*The Harvest of the Year to the Tiller of the Soil*, 1927) and Wendell Berry in category 6; John Burroughs (*Accepting the Universe*, 1920), Joseph Wood Krutch, and John Hay again in category 7.

Lyon is to be commended for this sterling book. It has helped better define what may be this country's greatest literary legacy (excepting Mark Twain, a legacy unto himself): Nature writing.

Reviewed by John Davis.

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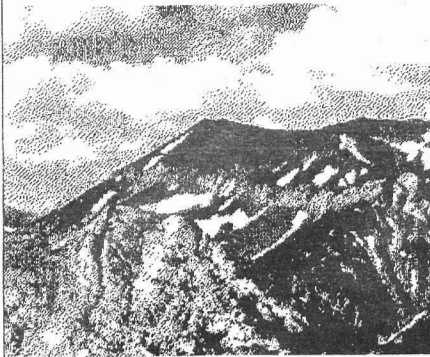
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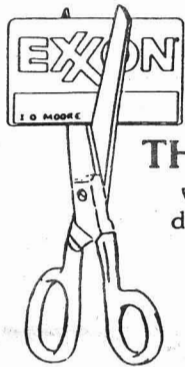
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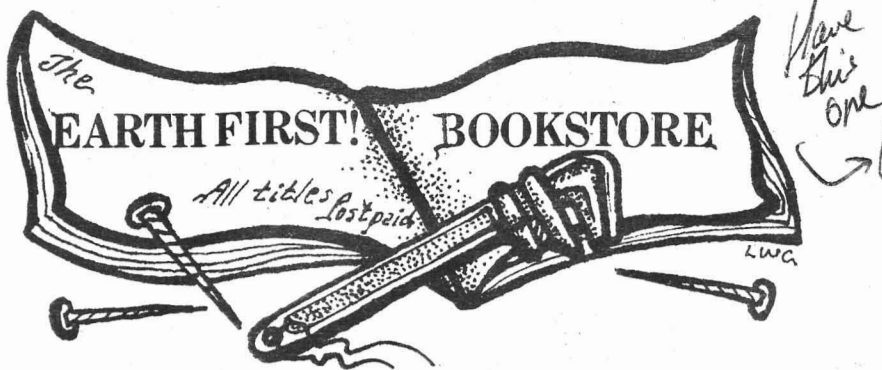
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