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EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL

August 1, 1990

Vol. X, No. VII

IN DEFENSE OF WILDERNESS & BIODIVERSITY

THREE DOLLARS

Showdown on the Shawnee

by Orin Langelles and John Wallace

Earth First!ers have set up an encampment and 24 hour vigil protesting the proposed Fairview timber sale in the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois. The occupation began on June 20, in solidarity with the first major action of the Redwood Summer in northern California.

Environmentalists are waging a two-pronged resistance campaign: EFlers are blockading the logging road with tents, have reclaimed the road for a hiking trail, and have set up three platforms for tree-sitters. The other tactic is legal. On April 16 the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE) filed federal suits in Benton, IL, stating that the timber sale is in violation of federal law and requesting a preliminary injunction until the case is decided. RACE filed the suits after its lengthy appeals were rejected by the Forest Service.

Absurdly, a SLAPP (strategic lawsuit against public participation) was requested by the US Office of General Council (OGC) in East St. Louis, IL, to impose sanctions against RACE for "500 hours of administrative and legal work" following their actions in defending the Shawnee. The OGC is the legal representative for the United States Forest Service (FS). These sanctions could result in financial penalties upwards of \$22,500. OGC asked the court to dismiss the RACE suit on the grounds that it is "frivolous" and is meant to "harass" the FS. If the government succeeds, RACE members would be barred from ever filing suit against the Freddies again.

"They're trying to intimidate us and it won't work," said Joe Glisson from RACE's west field office at the Pomona General Store and EFl hang-out.

RACE was started over two years ago when the FS was planning to allow a clearcut in Cave Valley, the only remaining habitat in Illinois of Swainson's Warbler, a state endangered species. Zoologist Bill Cronin disagreed with the FS's FONSI (Finding Of No Significant Impact) in the Cave Valley sale area. The FS said there were no known threatened or endangered species in the sale area. Cronin said researchers had found 13 threatened and endangered species there.

RACE stopped that sale, despite having no help from the Sierra Club, which agreed to that clearcut and the further fragmentation of the Shawnee, including Fairview. "That's why RACE became good friends of the EFl organizers," Glisson said, "because grassroots environmentalists down here realized there wasn't any organized resistance except for what we were doing. So fortunately these folks (EFl) came down and we've been fighting those sales for the last two years. So far not one of these sales has been clearcut. We've stopped every one of them (though two sale areas have been destroyed by the FS's approval of group selection, which is also slated for Fairview).

Since the FS's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is insufficient, Glisson adds, "They're doing it illegally and that's why we're in court... In case we fail in the lawsuit, then we're going to have to come down here (Fairview) and get arrested to get national attention to this..."

Local support for the EFl occupation and vigil has been overwhelming. The EFl camp is deluged every day by locals coming to talk with the Shawnee defenders and graciously donating food (much of it from organic gardens), ice, and, of course, beer. A couple whose land borders the Shawnee are letting EFlers frolic in their pond. Two octogenarians pledged support and home baked bread. Weekends have been festive with local fiddlers and pickers along with EFl musicians playing traditional EFl folk songs and old Wobble tunes.

This tremendous response is due in part to the image created by EFl as defenders of the wilderness, which the locals respect as they want to see the Shawnee kept intact. Southern Illinois folk in the surrounding hills have always had an independent attitude against federal intervention (at one time a lot of moonshine came from here). Stories around the campfire show the locals' disrespect for the Forest "Service" and their selling of our national heritage to the timber industry. Horror stories abound about logging trucks driving at high speeds, running school buses off the country roads. It is rumored that locals took their ire out against two logging skidders which went up in flames. Supposedly the skidders belonged to East Perry Lumber Company of Frohna, Missouri, reportedly owned by a German consortium which rapes Illinois land to provide lumber for Germany.

RACE recently added East Perry as a co-defendant in their lawsuit. On July 2 in Frohna, Earth First!ers served the papers against East Perry, much to the chagrin of the company's top dogs.

The EFlers taking this stand in the Shawnee, our second smallest National Forest, have vowed to stay indefinitely and stop the Fairview timber sale. Incidentally, the 2.2 mile "road" they are blocking, which crosses a creek eight times in about 500 paces, cost taxpayers almost \$50,000 and eroded as soon as it was built.

The EFlers are not against the loggers. In fact, loggers are invited to come to base camp. EFlers will gladly show them areas that need to be replanted, and also point out that there are 4.5 million acres of land in Illinois that could be sustainably harvested (the Shawnee comprises only 7% of that) in a caring way to provide them with future job security.

We need people to stand with us and show the authorities that we care about this planet. This continuing occupation for wilderness is being brought to light by Big River EFl, Shawnee EFl, Southern Illinois EFl, EFlers everywhere and is supported by the St. Louis area Industrial Workers of the World.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: If you're not at Redwood Summer or up a tree for Gaia, please join us in our defense of the Shawnee. Bring camping gear. Above all, bring a good attitude and the spirit of non-violence and green fire. For updates contact BREF!, POB 189, Pacific, MO 63069 or call Steve 314-776-3390, René 618-684-4332, Orin 314-257-2437 or the Pomona General Store 618-893-2997.

Orin Langelles and John Wallace are Big River EFl organizers. Dee Dokken of KOPN, community radio of Columbia, MO, helped them with the research.



photo by Orin Langelles

Earth First!ers improve a Plum Creek Timber Company sign in Bozeman, MT, as part of this year's post-RRR action. For more about the Round River Rendezvous and the action, see pages 19-21.

REDWOOD SUMMER

44 Arrested at L-P Mill

In the first major action of Redwood Summer, California Earth First! forced a partial shutdown of Louisiana-Pacific's lumber mill in the coastal town of Samoa, CA, on June 20. Their action kicked off the campaign to save the world's last unprotected stands of old growth redwood. 44 activists were arrested at the demonstration, which was attended by over 750 activists and 200 members of the press, in what the Santa Rosa Press Democrat called "a perfect protest."

While lumber company PR types and the corporate press were whipping up a frenzy of anticipation over the likelihood of violence, Redwood Summer organizers held meetings with timber companies, mill workers and law enforcement agencies, defusing tension and educating them about non-violence. The result was a peaceful and powerful demonstration that brought together a wide spectrum of people ranging from loggers and mill workers to Veterans for Peace, students and activists from all over the country. Speakers included columnist Alexander Cockburn, Oakland bombing victim Darryl Cherney, Earth Day organizer Denis Hayes, and Rainforest Action Network director Randy Hayes. A solar-powered sound system filled the air with reggae music by Clan Dyken, accompanied by Cherney.

After the speeches, rally participants walked into the four-lane access road that also serviced L-P's giant pulp mill/lumber dock and the Simpson timber and pulp mills. Police in riot gear were on hand from every law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in Humboldt County.

The police, who initially anticipated a massive rush through the main gate, were the first to block the entrance to the mill. Soon hundreds of activists were in the road, some sitting and some dancing to the

More on Redwood Summer, page 7

rhythms of a highly energetic drum ensemble. Vehicles were slowly let through the blockade until a log truck arrived. A large affinity group linked arms in a circle directly in front, blocking its passage. People hung banners and danced on top of the truck. As the drums beat on, police eventually broke up the blockade and arrested 44 people. All were charged with obstructing a public place, unlawful assembly, and refusing to disperse. Log trucks were backed up for eight miles as nearly a thousand people danced and swayed on the highway to the music on a warm sunny day.

The Samoa action proved that EFl could mobilize the support needed to make Redwood Summer a reality, and could organize a peaceful non-violent protest in a community currently under the grip of a timber industry terror campaign. Media coverage was international and included articles in *Newsweek*, *Time* and the *New York Times*.

Of the women and men who ensured the success of the Samoa action by placing their bodies on the line, 17 remained in jail until the following Friday. 26 pleaded no contest, and received a 180-day suspended sentence, one year of probation, and fines ranging from \$325 to \$550. This means that if they are arrested again within the next year, they must spend six months in jail.

The remaining 18 defendants pled not guilty. They will have the opportunity to state their case and motives in front of a jury, and to protest the harsh sentence of the others. They will probably use the "necessity defense," and state that they had an ethical responsibility to act.

CONTENTS

Journal Workshop	2
Letters	3
Redwood Summer	7
Bowen Gulch, Mt. Graham	8
California (VA) Timber Sale	9
Hawaiian Rainforest	10
Denali RVs, Swords to Wild.	11
Tribal Lore	12
International News	15
EFl Bulletins	17
EFl Directory	18
1990 RRR	19
WILD Conference	22
Nemesis News Net	24
Sharks, Big Bend	26
Old Growth in East-Ohio Valley	27
Activist Angst	29
Prairie Shield	30
Outhouse, Earthsounds	31
Reviews	32
Dear Ned Ludd	34
Armed With Visions	35
EFl Bookstore	36
Trinkets & Snake Oil	38

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The RRR EF! Journal Meeting—A Watershed

By Dennis Fritzing

The single most important meeting at the Rendezvous was undoubtedly the EF! Journal meeting. We trudged up through the wild lupine, sage, and wild rose infested meadow, tearing our eyes away from the spectacular scenery of the nearby Madison Range, and gathered on the edge of the Wild Rockies campsite. All 4 Journal staffers were there, plus about 40 other EF!ers, and 2 members of the media. Before we got started there was some discussion about having media present, the upshot of which was they were asked to leave, which they did with our thanks.

Background

Then we got down to brass tacks. Soft-spoken Dana Lyons was asked to read a letter Mike Roselle had written to the Journal criticizing its editorial policies and content. Dana excerpted it instead since it was three pages long. Briefly, here are Mike's thoughts: 1) The single purpose of the Journal is to build the EF! movement; 2) the staff is in a phase of denial if it thinks the Journal doesn't represent the movement; and 3) the Journal has been hijacked by a small group. As a result of the Journal's decision not to print Mike's critical letter, he apparently wrote an even stronger letter where he got into name calling, mud slinging, and threats. Needless to say, this situation produced a state of alarm among the staff and some of the Earth Firsters who heard about it. The fact that all four staff members showed up at the Rendezvous (which is our national organizing meeting, after all) indicated that they were willing to be peppered with some really tough questions, and also that they were willing to respond to what people had to say.

The Circle Meeting

The facilitator for the meeting summarized the concerns of the Circle as 1) the role of the Journal; and 2) its ownership. Then discussion began.

"I've been unwilling to accept that the Journal is only one voice. No amount of disclaimers will convince outsiders that it is."

"Instead of the staff circling the wagons or coming up with formulas, the question is really how we can be the cutting edge of the movement."

editor's note

The Journal seems to be entering a time of transition, as will be apparent from reading Dennis Fritzing's article on the RRR Journal meeting. It may be that *Earth First! Journal* will evolve into two journals, or perhaps into one journal plus some unemployed erstwhile staff members celebrating their newfound freedom ... time will tell.

To accommodate the wishes of EF! direct activists, we'll make some changes in future issues. The letters section will be longer, "Ramblings" will be eliminated, and action articles will be more prominent.

Z and Dale have returned from their travels, so the Tucson office is again open. Please expect delays with any orders sent in earlier this summer. —JD

"We need to ensure that we have a good, broad democratic representation of the movement. A wide diversity of opinion including even the controversial, though I don't think the controversial should dominate."

At this point some concrete suggestions were made, including rotating the editorship; a virtual open policy on letters—say, under 200 words; and broadening the board of directors for the Journal on a bioregional basis.

That the board consists of exactly the same four members who happen to be the Journal staff, struck many as a conflict of interest. Whatever it is or isn't, it don't look good—that's why changing the makeup of the board became an early topic in the Circle, although the idea was later dropped. The desire to see more, less-edited action articles was also mentioned by several, and was a theme we would keep coming back to. Dave Parks introduced the idea of "counter articles."

Roger Featherstone defended the staff, saying the Journal had spent \$5000 on the special Redwood Summer mailing, and hadn't even gotten a thank you. Rod Mondt added that the Journal wasn't "making money hand over fist."

The group returned to suggestions of what the Journal should have: more information on tactics, strategy, etc.; more ecological information; and the long-winded academic articles have to be chopped down. The idea of starting a new paper was brought up, and engendered this response from Karen Pickett: "I don't think that's a really good solution, because it gets back to the ownership question. Frankly I think we have our work cut out for us fighting Industrial Civilization rather than trying to start over."

"Maybe we have to get back to some of that excitement we had five to six years ago. Let's look at the '84-'85 issues and try to format after that."

"There's got to be a methodology for deciding what goes along with our slogan No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth."

John Davis was asked whether he cuts action articles more than he cuts conservation biology articles. (Yes.) Someone replied they could find conservation biology articles elsewhere, but they could find action articles only in the Journal.

(To the staff) "If you can't get action articles, you need to EXTRACT them from the people doing the actions." Reprinting articles from grassroots newsletters like *Wild Rockies*, if they aren't sent in, was another suggestion.

Once again an *Open Letters* policy was suggested. Someone wanted a Journal that's "juicy and fun," and Barry Martin said the not-printing of Mike Roselle's critical letter "set red lights off" for him.

At this point the facilitator summarized: "It sounds like the most popular proposal is to separate the board from the staff and have the board represent bioregions and philosophical or political concerns."

"Solicit a rebuttal to a controversial article beforehand and print them side by side."

(Lone Wolf Circles) "I want to refer back to two position statements in the Journal: 1)

they aren't going to be printing all action articles, and 2) they're going to avoid inter-ecine squabbles."

(Mike Howell) "I wonder how much of this isn't just because there's a personality conflict."

"To me controversy and philosophy are what's important [in the Journal]."

"The anarchist contingent isn't being heard, and I think that point of view should be heard."

Some seemed to think debates in the Journal could go on too long, for instance, the Howie Wolke-Randall O'Toole exchange that went through three issues.

Then we started talking about expanding the board, the makeup of the board, and how it would interact with the staff. When someone asked about the legal ramifications of modifying the board, it got this response:

"My name is Ned Mudd and I'm a lawyer from Alabama. I want to tell you that B of D's are such shit. You may be opening up a can of worms if you move in that direction. I want to know about wilderness and biodiversity. . . I've learned more from Jasper Carlton's articles than anything else in the Journal. If Mike and Dave have a problem, I'll send them each a bottle of Rebel Yell and let them go off in the desert and work it out."

Karen Wood explained the way CFLAG (Cathedral Action Forest Group) is organized. They have a facilitator (instead of a president), a "permanent workers circle" instead of a B of D, and they operate by consensus. She said they managed to make it work, both literally and legally.

(Dave Parks) "If we start talking about modifying a B of D, that'll take some time. I think we ought to set up an advisory committee that has no legal standing. Call it supervisory but don't give it any legal standing."

"It seems like we've come up with a solution—open up letters, open up the action pages."

Some felt that the Journal meeting at each year's Rendezvous adequately dealt with criticism of the Journal. "We trust the Journal staff during the year, so what's the beef?"

(Lone Wolf Circles) "Because they're not accountable right now."

"Will the Journal staff respond? I think we need to know where the holes are right now."

(Kris Sommerville of the Journal staff) "We're here today because we want to find out what everybody wants, so I don't think it's fair talking about accountability."

"They're doing what I think is activist work and I think they deserve that recognition."

(Dana Lyons) "I propose that we have nine volunteers from this Circle to work with the staff for two issues and they all have to be agreed on by consensus."

At this point a storm blew up, and everyone decided to adjourn and come back in 20 minutes.

(Dan Conner) "I'm the second lawyer here. I propose we keep the status quo [the Journal staff and structure as it is]." (Proposal not accepted.)

"Let's have seven people here willing to

continued on page 4

EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL August 1, 1990 Vol. X, No. VII

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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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K. RAT

"Land of Many Abuses"

by Andy Mosier



Dear shit fer brains . . .

Editor's note: The logo for this section has been recalled by its artist, Mike Roselle. We are looking for a replacement and would welcome any submissions.

Starting with this issue, we shall endeavour to print most of the letters received. To make this work, though, we need your cooperation: PLEASE KEEP LETTERS SHORT! If you can't say it in 300 words, consider writing a full-fledged article or essay. This is not to say I'll automatically eliminate longer letters, just a strong statement of preference. Share the soap-box!

—Dale

Gentlemen (?)

I hope you people are very happy with the results of your recent dismantling of a PG&E power distribution tower in the Watsonville, CA area.

Namely, you have created an immediate demand for some 60,000 gasoline powered generators in the Watsonville area. I suppose you will be delighted with the resultant increased smog and gasoline demand (read, higher prices and more pressure FOR offshore drilling).

I also assume you people know you are directly and financially responsible for all food spoilage in the said 60,000 homes. I hope your treasury can absorb the costs of this foolish, stupid, and ill-advised SABOTAGE.

I personally was not a victim of this insanity- but if I had been, I would move heaven and earth to insure that you people compensated everyone even remotely affected by your destruction of a vital resource. Plus a substantial penalty, of course. Plus YOUR funding of a security force armed and with orders to shoot-to-kill any further saboteurs.

— X

P.S. I have X-ed out my name and address to prevent any of your terrorists from finding me and "persuading" me to change my mind. As far as I am concerned, "earth first?" is on about the same level as the Islamic Jihad or those pathetic panhandlers infesting airports.

Dear Fecal Encephalitics,

Due to your RRR being held in my neighborhood, curiosity led me to drop in and see what these saviors of Nature were really all about. I had long hoped that others felt as I did about the current state of Nature and looked forward to meeting them. Perhaps my expectations were too high, for my impressions were not all that good.

What I found was a patriarchy of indiscreet, loudmouthed males who dominated all proceedings with their tongues. As a male, I find this an embarrassing representation of my gender. Infighting, the likes of which can only be found in church, was the dominant emotion. And clearly EF! must already be extinct judging by the paranoia displayed.

But what bugged me most was the presence of ritual and pseudo-religion. What in hell does howling accomplish? It separates you from the common man by making fools of everyone. And who are these airhead flakes, these trite little Ghandis who are dying to spend their lives in jail to justify their moronic beliefs? The same folks, no doubt, who made the 60's a failure (that's right, a failure) by adding their myths to a just cause.

Then there were the social-Darwinists who fantasized for the day that all redneck

loggers, corporate rapists and other such ilk would become extinct due to their actions. This is a mere variation from the social-Darwinism Capitalism preaches... survival of the financially fittest. VFW bars are chock full of characters who do likewise, depriving segments of the populous of food and medical care with their over-fed philosophies.

The facts of twentieth century life speak for themselves. All this bullshit is unnecessary for our common cause and, in fact, subverts our effectiveness.

There was a glimmer of hope from this my first exposure to Earth First!. Perusing the literature I picked up, I found the *Earth First! Journal* to be well written, informative and free of the crap the RRR groupies purveyed. It is my hope that there really is such a thing as Earth First! and that what I saw was the deviant wing that all organizations are cursed with to some extent. Our world needs Earth First! I hope you're out there.

— Occupant, Montana

Dear Cranium von Poopoo:

The folks here at the University of Virginia, which is, by the way, probably the most conservative Southern gentleman's school in the whole fuckin' country, want to say a few things about this sorry-ass journal y'all are distributing. Man, it's lame. Even our little under-funded eco-team puts out a newsletter that's enough ultra-local cool to blow your nerdy tunes away, and just to prove it, we're enclosing a few issues.

Of course, the *EF! Journal* didn't use to be so clammed. What's the scoop? Y'all have made a big move, it seems, from doing stuff to saying stuff. Man, if I wanted to hear people say stuff I'd listen to NPR. Earth First! is the do-stuff faction of the environmental movement, and that's why most of us signed up, you know? Like me, I learned all I needed to know about the environment from *Walden*, and when I finished it I liked it so much I decided to forget how to read. And so I became an EFler, where all you have to do is sit in trees and hang banners and raise hell, which is what we do down here at UVa, and all of a sudden the *EF! Journal* is printing this technical stuff and like all along we thought we were part of the bitchinest movement since the Visigoths and now we wonder if maybe we're just a bunch of nerds.

What I mean is, are we all alone down here in Central Virginia? Are we running around in goofy costumes and jumping off buildings all by ourselves, while the rest of you talk about hydrolized nesting glucose coefficients? If you ask me, now that EF! is really hitting the mainstream press it's time to show ourselves as the folks who get out and do stuff even if they don't happen to be professionals, the folks who sense that something is godawful wrong around here and who aren't afraid to yell about it. When we want to read boring technical stuff we'll go to the library. Let's have more (short) articles on what the eco-fuckers are screwing up and more (joyful) articles on what you she-women/he-men do-gooders are doing about it, huh? We all know about Deep Ecology, we all want to save the damn syrup-foot, furred-necked tree snake marsupialas liposuction syncophantus, but god damnit why can't you concentrate on the local actions that people are taking on so we don't feel so defensive and lonesome out here in Central Virginia, or wherever it is we are. Okay?

— Pajama Crankshaft, U.Va EF!

A Note from Arne Naess on 2-90 "Fragments of Wisdom"

In your February issue p.28 a false rumor is mentioned that I, as a climber, made a lonely environmental direct action at Mardola by hanging from a place the police could not reach me and threatening to kill myself.

I feel ashamed that I personally did not definitely ascertain that Dolores LaChapelle was informed of the falsity of the rumor. As a sort of punishment I now see its falsity registered by somebody else. If I had been in Norway at the time, Sigmund Kvaloy would have warned about a rumor he found written on p.12 in Dolores LaChapelle's important work *Sacred Land, Sacred Sex*, and I could have written a denial myself.

Anyhow, there will be a positive outcome: another push toward the publication of the anthology presenting seven Norwegian ecophilosophers.* And Sigmund says he will write to Earth First! as soon as he gets time!

Long ago I remember I told friends in the US that I found it highly deplorable that geologists and hunters of fossils did not use me as a climber to inspect vertical walls. This must be the source of the rumor. Joe Meeker was in Norway and he did not believe the rumor which must ultimately stem from other sources.

Twice I joined the 5 week long important demonstration of Mardola, and both times journalists behaved badly. But it was clear in Norway that the considerable work of organizing the direct action was due to farmers and a small group of environmentalists with Sigmund Kvaloy as a central figure.

**Wisdom and the Open Air. Selections from Norwegian Ecosophy* is an anthology introducing the work of 7 living Norwegian ecophilosophers, poets, and activists. The oldest, Peter Wessel Zapffe, is now 90 years old, and the MS ought to be out before he leaves us forever.

The deep ecology movement has no leaders but millions of supporters. The term "deep ecologists" is misleading and tends to focus on academics and off what goes on in the richest countries. What we can do as academics is to furnish appropriate terminologies and concepts, and get people with vastly different backgrounds together.

Today nobody can survey the promising efforts in various countries. We need a series of publications, not only notices. *Wisdom and the Open Air* deserves to be one of them.

Arne Naess is the eco-philosopher who coined the term 'deep ecology'. His numerous articles and books have helped inspire the deep ecology movement worldwide.



The Forest Service shows their environmental concern in Virginia.

Dear *EF! Journal*,

Just read my first copy of your fine publication, and being a novice in the ways of EF! wisdom, I found it indispensable in furthering my education. In the words of a local Arizona EF! activist, "It ranges from the ridiculous to the sublime..." but I wouldn't have it any other way. Keep up the good work and don't lose the sense of humor.

The Brigid edition was my first introduction to the Movement. Of course I'd heard of EF! before, but only from shall we say, "unfriendly" sources. Upon learning that the average EFler can run the gamut from refined intellectual to beer-guzzling redneck, I knew I'd found a home. Being a little of both, I didn't fit in with the somewhat elitist Sierra Club, who drink only Perrier. Nice folks, just a little too Yuppyish for my taste.

But alas the *Journal* is not without intolerance. Who cares what a person's views are on abortion or immigration? I thought at Earth First! social issues took a back seat to Wilderness, (which is what attracted me in the first place). Social issues are important, to be sure, but we've got a dying Planet to attend to, goddammit! Just as Wilderness needs diversity, so does EF! You were able to inspire me, and other potential eco-warriors await inspiration as well, if you can get your collective shit together and put aside petty philosophical disputes and do what you do best: educate and inspire.

Now we all like a good argument now and then. It's good for all involved if done correctly, and the *EF! Journal* should be an open forum for debate, but let's not risk driving away valuable contributors because of their viewpoints on non-wilderness subjects. Good help is hard to find, and I'd hate to see the movement die before I had a chance to devote my life to it.

— Rex Trannyman

Dear Shit Fer Brains,

Just prior to printing Northcoast EF!'s renouncement of tree spiking, you stated that you would not cover the ensuing debate. I must point out that this effectively silences response from spikers. A group like Northcoast EF! is very public and deals with a lot of money; they can easily afford to print newsletters, bulletins and announcements and send them to all corners of the radical ecological community. Freedom of the press is for them that owns it. A poor anonymous spiker has to rely on others to spread his or her word. What follows is less an argument than an invitation, a posted notice of welcome from California to all of the travelling monkeywrenchers who read this paper nationwide, so please print it.

The renouncement of spiking by certain EF! groups is ridiculous to begin with, simply because EF! groups do not do such illegal stuff. Spiking is done by anonymous individuals who blend into the crowd. There has been no consensus among such people to stop spiking in northern California or anywhere else. Do you think that all the spikers in an area get together and discuss their plans for illegal activities? Only the most foolhardy do. You should realize then that this renouncement of tree spiking is meaningless.

Spikers, and monkeywrenchers in general, work against the system by using direct tactics, seeking to actually stop specific local acts of land rape. Organizers, on the other hand, work by mobilizing public opinion to effect political change, a much more abstract strategy. Earth First! has always had both self-effacing monkeywrenchers and publicity-seeking organizers, and in general they have respected each other. Now a handful of organizers are hoping to win public sympathy by denouncing a prime tool of radical forest defense. Their renunciation of spiking reinforces the false myth that it is dangerous to workers. There's no evidence of this, but now people will be more likely to believe it. Go back to the Sierra Club, folks.

I'm offended, OK? I feel like I've been kissed off, stabbed in the back. But it doesn't really matter, I suppose, because spiking will continue. In the firs, in the redwoods, summer, fall, winter, spring. I just wanted to let any travelling spikers know that you're still welcome here in northern California, by people who are doing the "brass tacks" fieldwork.

I suppose the argument may be made that spiking shouldn't be done during Redwood Summer, because it would make it more dangerous for the CD people. Well, real non-violence was never a guarantee of safety, folks. There were radicals in India blowing up British trains while Gandhi was marching. I appreciate what you're doing and I wish you the best, but I'm not going to stop doing what needs to be done just to reduce the risk and to feed some organizer's delusions of grandeur and control. We have to stop the destruction of the forest any and every way we can. Control doesn't mean shit to a tree.

Let the hammers ring, quietly.

— John Henry, Emerald Triangle, CA

Dear SFB:

'Bout three years ago the U.S. Navy contacted Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution (North of Ft. Pierce, FL) to have a look at tri-butalyn tin. They wanted assurance

continued on page 4

Letters . . .

continued from page 3

ances that it would be okay to coat the bottoms of their ships with the stuff. Now, I came upon this information second hand, but the way I heard it, tests were conducted on a number of marine organisms and the stuff proved to be a general hazard.

A phone call was subsequently made by the lab's department head to the Navy, in the form of a preliminary report, and the harrowing details were selectively forgotten.

If any of you know whether this pesticide is being stirred into our troubled water, lay down a bridge and send in the info.

— Sand Man

Dear Manure fer Brains,

Excuse me while I rant. Just finished "Bison and Brucellosis," Solstice Edition *EF!* Journal, and I'd really like to scream. Another atrocity in the name of the U.S. livestock industry. This we all know and scream about, overgrazing + public lands + fences while coyotes, buffalo + wolves go down like flies. And then, + then I go to rendezvous + see people eating hamburgers and steak + I hear rumors of *EF!* raft trips spending \$300.00 on meat Safeway! Ahhhh. Now I'm not a militant vegetarian or anything but I'm sick to death of this casual lack of consciousness. Perhaps a photo of an overgrazed prairie with cows and the caption "It's not their eating that's the problem, it's yours. If you're going to eat commercial beef make sure you pick up a six-pack of Coors to wash it down with."

— Anonymous

Dear Earth First!

Enclosed is a belated renewal for "our"

Journal Workshop . . .

continued from page 2

work with the Journal for the next year."

"Give 'em a budget."

"I'd like to see it called a task force rather than a board, because a board is such a heavy thing."

"The board should mediate between the staff and members."

(Jake Jagoff) "The majority of their input is going to be giving articles."

"Let's clarify the proposal: maybe do this for two or so issues to come up with a framework—basically taking this Circle and making it smaller."

"I think it's important that each bi-region be represented."

"After two issues if we have insurmountable problems, then what?"

(Dave Parks) "... you have seven bi-regions covered, but also have to have a couple at-large to cover special interests."

(Darryl Cherney) "We want more people that are good at putting out a newspaper."

"The people on the committee should be willing to take some heat—that's the purpose of the committee."

"What's a bioregion? Arriving at bi-regions could take a whole week."

"We're talking about two different bodies—geographical distribution, as fair as we can make it, and philosophical distribution, as fair as we can make it."

"Maybe what we need is a grievance committee."

(Darryl Cherney) "It's a problem-solving group, as opposed to a power group; the question is, how do we have . . . more artwork, more philosophical balance, more bioregionalism, more action articles. I'm inclined to say who wants to be part of the staff, be part of the staff."

"We need to trust each other as a group of people who've been using the consensus process. Free flowing—that's what's worked so far."

"The grievance committee can be a function of the advisory board."

"The cost of communicating is high, so I approve of a short term tenure."

"I propose we have bioregional representation but with a grievance committee that comments after the fact, and then after two issues the committee announce how it felt it's done."

"For format ideas, for editorial ideas, how are they going to be decided on?"

(Dana Lyons) "The idea of a grievance committee in the future may be a good thing, but for those two issues they should accept all input."

"If we implement this, it doesn't mean those people can't come up with a new plan."

"I'm looking at it more as a re-active rather than a pro-active process."

"I think this committee shit is just another name for a corporation. If you don't like it [the Journal], tough shit. You'd think the Journal is horrible or something."

(Dave Parks) "Not everyone does 'trust these characters.' That's the point."

newspaper. It takes a long time to be forwarded by slow boat from Montana to Japan.

It probably comes on the same freighter with Northern Region USFS logs!

I hope to do some more investigations on imports—the US trade talk negotiators are pushing hard to change the Japanese law outlawing three-story wooden buildings that must now be built of concrete. Yes, use more Pacific NW wood! Meanwhile loggers here on Kyushu are going bankrupt because they can not match the "give away prices" of Pacific Northwest and SE Asian softwoods. These are tree plantations that have been continuously cut for 300 years each 20 years ("sugi"—Japanese Cedar). They are ticked off at the US timber industry and are becoming increasingly vocal.

— Joan Mantaigne, Kumamoto, Japan

Dear Shit Fer Brains—

I work at a bank and read many credit reports on loggers here in Oregon who want loans for cars and boats.

It seems that the ONLY claim to ancient forests Oregon timber industry spokesmen can come up with is "saving jobs," lest these workers I read about daily end up on welfare.

Guess what? They already are!! Most loggers work six to seven months out of the year cutting tax-subsidized public lands.

THE REST OF THE YEAR THEY LIVE OFF THE PUBLIC DOLE VIA UNEMPLOYMENT! REGULARLY! An annual pattern from what I've seen, is to indirectly live off the backs of taxpaying workers for six months, then stop logging public lands to live on unemployment for six months.

HOW DARE THE PUBLIC BE THREATENED WITH HIGHER TAXES SHOULD PUBLIC LANDS BE CLOSED TO THESE CORPORATIONS. "Thousands on Welfare," my ass. They already are!

"We have to come up with something that's seen as legitimate by the rest of the movement."

"I'm presuming that this task force is going to work with the staff."

(Staff) "I see us making a commitment to give space in the Journal to this issue and its resolution. I think we ought to trust this Circle and its powers to come up with short- and long-term solutions. [However,] I think the committee ought to critique an issue after it's come out; before just won't work."

"What's the process for resolving a serious disagreement? 'Anybody who submits an article and is concerned about it can cc. the committee.'"

"... the people who work on this committee aren't bioregional at all."

"The people who volunteer to be on this committee should do so in a spirit of cooperation rather than having an axe to grind."

"The proposal is too cumbersome—I think it's extremely likely to collapse in a few months."

"My proposal is people on this committee should actually work on the Journal rather than just be critics."

"The whole thing collapsing under its own weight isn't a concern of mine—it's designed to be temporary."

"We're forming a rather temporary committee to work with the staff the next few months, to deal with things, and to maybe become a grievance committee. We'll empower the committee."

(Staff) "We're asking for help. I think we see this proposal as positive."

(Dana Lyons) "In my view the reason for selecting nine folks is to have someone working on the problem."

"Why set an arbitrary number on this?"

"We have to make those people we accept be acceptable."

"Making the committee be competent at journalism seems more important than bioregionalism membership."

"Bioregional membership isn't important for representation."

"It wasn't clear to me that bioregions felt they weren't getting represented, but that different points of view or philosophical opinions weren't being represented."

"I think one of the main viewpoints that's missing from the Journal is also missing from this meeting."

At this point, the facilitator asked people interested in being on the committee to step inside the circle, and to say why. About twenty stepped in, and were asked to weed themselves down voluntarily, which they did until eleven were left.

(Roger Featherstone) "I've traveled a lot."

(Dana Lyons) "It's real important to me to see diversity in the Journal."

(Tim Bechtold) "I'm sole representative of the Wild Rockies."

(Mike Howell) "I'm working on Redwood Summer."

(Karen Pickett) "I'm a long-time contributor to the Journal (since about '83) and worked with a lot of staff over the years."

Whatever happened to the rural West's mystique for independence and honest work?

— A Taxpayer From Woodsey Country

Dear SFB:

I'm a horticulturalist by passion, and I've thought of various steps to renew parts of the East that have been overtaken by our species. But reading about the continued felling of Redwood and Cedar old-growth for the market for rot-resistant wood makes me feel the country could replace that wood with other species that would grow anywhere. That is, the Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) is native to the Eastern U.S., and was the first wood known in this country for its durability in exposed use. A Black Locust fence post will last 30 to 40 years with no preservative treatment. As siding, it will last much longer. Not only that, the tree is a legume which adds nitrogen to the soil (removing it by bacterial action from the air), is a superior source of nectar for bees and other insects, and its seed pods are a source of forage for various animals. In Europe between 1958 and '78 the planting of Black Locust has gone from a total of 337,000 hectares to 1,890,000 hectares. Massive plantings in China have been done as well. The wood is heavy and very good as firewood besides its other qualities. Plantations in the U.S. could take pressure off natural forests. Since the Black Locust will grow anywhere except swamps, old farmland and urban landscapes could be reclaimed. A variety, 'Rectissima' or Shipmast Locust, developed in the U.S. in the 30's, would be especially good for lumber since it has a very straight

trunk. But other varieties offer better flower and seed production. I've encountered this tree naturally occurring in mixed deciduous forests where its seedlings are fairly shade tolerant. In such a location it's not prone to overtaking other species, but does add a valuable source of forage and soil enrichment to any forest.

— Brian

P.S. Any Eastern gatherings planned for this summer?
Ed. note: See the *EF!* Bulletins page.

Dear Cranial Feces,

A hearty "well done!" to "Boatswain Sam" for his excellent letter to Ned Ludd (May 1 *Earth First!* Journal). I couldn't agree more with his thoughts on monkeywrenching. His suggestion that eco-defenders mix a little humor and good feeling with monkeywrenching and C.D. is especially good. And I also congratulate him for criticizing Dave's "Whither Monkeywrenching" and "The Perils of Illegality" in a thoughtful and non-combative manner. Let's save the combat for Exxon, Maxxam, Champion International, Plum Creek, the FBI, the de-Forest Service and Wayne Newton (rotten development plans for the Salmon River and equally rotten music).

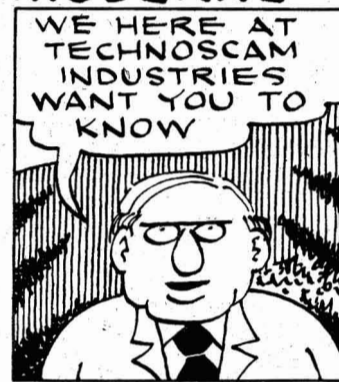
Note Dave's gracious response to Sam's criticism. A thoughtful dialogue within the *EF!* movement works. The hysterical name-calling and knee-jerk verbal attacks of recent *Journal* issues don't.

— Howie Wolke, Darby, MT

Dear Friends,

The *New York Times* is doing it again. On

MODERNE MAN



(Orin Langelle) "I'm a member of Big River *EF!* and on the editorial staff of *The Current*, sort of an anarchist *EF!* Journal. I'm also a Wobbly."

(Female/Anarchist/Vegetarian/Artist/Live Wild or Die [LWOD]) "My name is irrelevant and I'm working for the abolition of newspapers."

(Daniel Barron) "I feel like I'm allied with the Earth. I'm part of the San Juan Family, and I was on the staff of LWOD."

(Tim Jones) "I'm with Texas *EF!* I think one of us from Texas should be on this, because we get results. Not much experience in journalism."

(Eve London) "I'm absolutely new to *EF!* and I bring a dozen years of experience in communication. I was drawn to *EF!* through the Journal."

(Andy Caffrey) "Eighteen years of photojournalism experience including editor in chief of three publications, and radio and TV work. I'm traveling around the country with two roadshows this year and plan to talk with local groups about how best to cover their activities."

Here Dana mentioned that Mike Stabler wanted to be on the committee.

(Jasper Carlton) "The committee should encourage representation from the east."

"Why not take the committee as it stands (all 12)? It's likely that some will drop out or not do the work."

"Wouldn't Mike Roselle want to be on the committee?"

(Darryl Cherney) "I think Mike didn't want to be on a committee."

(Karen Pickett) "But I think Mike shouldn't be kept out."

"I propose we let the committee as it now stands deal with its own membership and activities."

"I'd like to clarify that this committee is going to work by consensus not only among

ourselves but with the current staff."

(Andy Caffrey) "I'd like to offer a friendly amendment—that if we [on the committee] do have to prepare a final report, we don't have to consult the staff."

(Anand Skaria) "I think there should be more concern about international and Third World [issues], especially Third World."

The committee proposal was adopted by consensus.

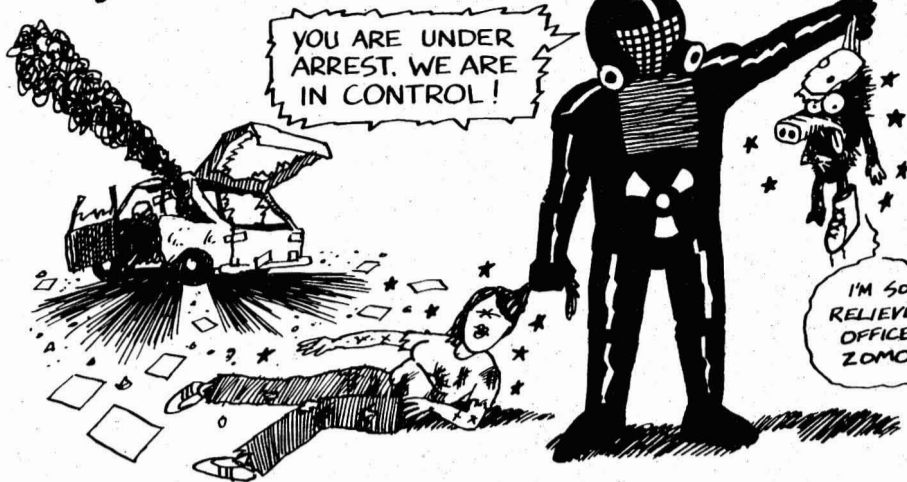
Dennis Fritzing volunteered to write up the meeting, and Mitch Friedman volunteered to talk about it to the two media members who were excluded at the beginning.

The committee and staff then met (this reporter wasn't present).

(Andy Caffrey) "The committee is now soliciting comments anybody wants to make about the journal."

The following are members of the new Journal advisory committee:
Daniel Barron, POB 411233, San Francisco, CA 94141; 415-824-3841
Mike Howell, c/o Daniel Barron
Tim Jones, 3905 Avenue C, Austin, TX 78751; 512-467-0505; 512-320-0413 (Christy Stevens)
Female/Anarchist/Vegetarian/Artist/LWOD, 2118 Central SE, Suite 46, Albuquerque, NM 87106
Tim Bechtold, POB 7891, Missoula, MT 59807; 406-728-5733
Orin Langelle, POB 189, Pacific, MO 63069; 314-257-2437
Eve London, POB 59316, Seattle, WA 98145
Dana Lyons, POB 45451, Seattle, WA 98145; 206-523-5752
Roger Featherstone, Box DB, Bisbee, AZ 85603; 602-624-3196
Karen Pickett, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516; 415-376-7329
Jeannie Gingko, New York.

BOOKCHIN'S
LETTER ↓
Beyond the Slab



July 9, 1989, it printed a largely critical article on Earth First! that quotes me as calling Earth First!ers "eco-fascists." In fact, this statement is utterly false. Quite to the contrary, when the *Times* reporter telephoned me last year, I expressed to him my strongest solidarity with Dave Foreman's efforts to save old-growth forests, not to speak of Earth First!ers generally, and I noted that I had used the word "eco-fascist" to refer to the possible use of biocentric and neo-Malthusian views for misanthropic and highly reactionary purposes.

Nonetheless, in his article that appeared in June of last year, the reporter said that I had called Earth First!ers "eco-fascists." Furious, I promptly sent a letter to the *Times* (published in July 17, 1989 issue) flatly declaring that their article had misrepresented my views. "Whatever my differences with Earth First! and Mister Foreman," I wrote. "I believe the organization's membership is generally high-minded and deeply concerned with the destruction of the environment. I have contributed to the legal defense fund for the three who were arrested (in May 1989) and urge others to do so." I still feel the same way, particularly after the recent attempt to bomb two Earth First!ers—Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney—in the Bay Area. Their lives, I'm convinced, were threatened by stooges for the lumber industry and/or right-wing crackpots.

I fully support your campaign to save our last remaining old-growth forests, and I have very warm feelings for Dave, with whom I had an excellent public discussion late last year. We agreed to cordially disagree on certain differences that center on the deep ecology and social ecology dispute, but as I expressly declared, I have always been a defender of efforts to preserve relatively untouched areas, indeed, of efforts to enlarge and guard them against the depredations of "developers" and lumber barons.

Yet, despite my letter, which the *Times* published, saying that Earth First!ers are not "eco-fascists," the same newspaper now, nearly a year later, is quoting me again with respect to this false allegation. The June 19, 1990 article is shrewdly worded. It alludes to "an interview last year," and it makes no reference whatever to my disclaimer of the same year.

Inasmuch as I can get nowhere with the *Times*—and for all I know, with other periodicals of the same ilk—I wish to make it plain to you that, all our theoretical differences aside, far from regarding Earth First!ers as "eco-fascists," I believe that they are among the most courageous people in the environmental movement today, that I earnestly support their efforts to preserve what little is left of our original habitat, and that I totally reject any attempt to characterize them as "terrorists," "fascists," and the like. Few environmental organizations, in fact, have earned the respect I feel for Earth First! as a militant movement whose members are prepared to literally put their lives on the line for the well-being of the planet.

— Murray Bookchin, Burlington, VT

Hello Fellow EFlers,

I am writing this letter to fill you in on the current activities of the Toledo, Ohio chapter of EFl. We are now involved in the fight to keep one of the last remaining Buckeye Basin wetlands from being destroyed by the boneheads running the government in Toledo.

The proposed Buckeye Basin Greenbelt Parkway, which will be a freeway connecting North and Central Toledo, would run through the last of the Buckeye Basin wetlands and destroy not only the wetlands itself, but also wipe out the wildlife that consider this their only home. City government, hiding the truth as usual, is saying that the parkway will take traffic off city streets, bring commercial business to the area, and result in the clean up of several dumps in the vicinity. The truth is that most businesses that have moved into North Toledo have a poor record of success near the wetland area (as we can obviously tell by the many aban-

doned warehouses along Summit St.). Even if business does improve there would be an INCREASE in traffic along the city streets because of all the people working there! Also, the city government must know that a dump can never be completely cleaned up. So there will not only be toxic waste in the ground where the original dump was located, there will also be waste seeping into the groundwater at the site where the dump's original contents are to be relocated!

Seeing through the city's smokescreen, Black Swamp EFlers decided it was time to act. Rick Van Landingham III, Grayling Lathrop, and Greg Reichenbach began a 50 hour canoe-in on the marsh on June 15th to protest the parkway. On June 17th they were joined by fellow EFlers Mike and Margery Downs and Chris Markos. Needless to say, all action was brought to the attention of the local media who covered the protest in print and on CBS and NBC local affiliates. The media were taken by canoe into the marsh itself and shown the beauty and serenity of the area about to be needlessly destroyed.

Black Swamp EFl will be conducting various protest activities against the proposed parkway until the city government wakes up and decides not to spend well over 65 million dollars of the taxpayer's money on something that is neither wanted or needed. If this means taking extreme action in the EFl tradition then we are prepared to take whatever action is necessary to stop unneeded destruction of the wetlands.

Right now we are asking for help from fellow EFlers across the nation to take the time to write to the Toledo city government and implore them to stop the annihilation of the Buckeye Basin Wetlands. Send your letters to us and we will be more than happy to forward them to the city. The address is:

Black Swamp Earth First!
Office of Student Activities
Student Union Rm. #3518
The University of Toledo
Toledo, Ohio, 43606
—Michael S. Downs, Black Swamp EFl

My Dearest & Darling Brown & Lumpy, Cranial Matter Lobed on Top of Torso,

Hi! While foraging for fruit hanging over the fences in the alleys of Beverly Hills I noticed these long cardboard boxes about 6 inches long and a triangular opening on both sides. They are fruit fly traps! When they find a fly that big Agri Biz calls a threat in one, then they dump insecticides all over the place, not only killing the flies but every and all other insect life/aquatic life, and doing all sorts of environmental damage that the so-called "experts" say does not exist.

So just remember the next time you are out on a stroll in the neighborhood or in an orchard, please take these boxes out of the trees and destroy them. If they can't prove the flies are there, then they can't dump insecticides and poisons on our children and the other living things that are a part of this planet.

— EraserHead

Dear EFl!

Please examine the enclosed. Can you believe it? If you (i.e. someone) want to work at the Sierra Club, you have to give up your rights! And that's wrong.

Please report on this.

— Someone who used to want to work at the Sierra Club and would prefer to remain anonymous.

Ed. note: The following is one of the conditions listed on the back of a Sierra Club job application form. According to the form, "your signature is required in order to be considered for employment with Sierra Club." —DT

#6) I understand and agree that if I am hired, any dispute I may have with the Club, its supervisors and/or representatives and/or its employees arising out of, relating to or affecting my employment and/or termination thereof shall be subject to arbitration in accordance with the Club's formal Grievance and Arbitration Process, and that I HEREBY WAIVE ANY RIGHT I MAY HAVE TO SUE OR TO SEEK A JURY TRIAL OVER

SUCH DISPUTES OR TO SEEK RELIEF FOR DISPUTES IN ANY OTHER ACTION OR FORUM TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW [emphasis theirs]. I also recognize and agree that the Club may cancel the aforementioned process on ninety (90) calendar days notice in which case this Agreement to Arbitrate shall be considered null and void.

Dear EFlers:

What! You want help from me to save you from a world your parents made? Ask them for help, not me. You owe them nothing; they owe you everything.

The only way you can assure a decent life for your child is to fight like mad for laws that limit any woman to one child. To leave the decision to breed a matter of personal choice, is to encourage the irresponsible to breed, and the end of responsible parenthood.

The ecologically irresponsible, as exemplified by President Bush and others, are in power. It will take nothing less than a revolution to remove them.

— Zorro, Silver City, NM

Dear Shit for Brains:

Perhaps Flowers' article is not a hopeless muddle—but it is muddled.

It is distressing that most "political" "thought" will not recognize that more than one thing can be going on at a time. However, linear thinking demands that messy reality be tidied up to fit whatever conclusion the writer has already decided upon.

It is probably true that the world is overpopulated—especially by us white folks, who use up far, far more than our share of resources.

But it is also true that resources are maldistributed. "When a country can no longer grow its food" is not something that just happened because non-whites are sexy and stupid. Flowers has left out the last 400 years or so of history, during which, as one wag penetratingly put it, "our prosperity has been supported by a generous grant from the third world."

One of the reasons the third world cannot feed itself is that, via various forms of conquest and neo-colonialism, vast areas no longer grow food for itself, but export crops for us: coffee, tea, cocoa, and many varieties of luxury fruits and vegetables (and flowers). Naturally there is less food for themselves.

The basic thing needed for a lowering of the birth rate is the liberation of women. Other things being equal, there is not a woman alive who wants to bear 12-15 children—so that 2 or three may survive. But other things are not equal. In a very great part of the third world women are still chattles, and have no function except to bear sons (and continue to do all housework/child-care, and a lot of fieldwork and industrial work). Men are apparently so in doubt of their precious masculinity, and so in doubt of their wives' faithfulness, that they must keep "their" women pregnant until they drop dead. THAT is an aspect of the population question that I would like to see the gentleman tackle.

— Joanne Forman

SFB:

I agree with Robert Streeter's essay on the children debate wholeheartedly. We need to address this issue and we need to address it from all possible angles because the desires for sex and for children are deeply implanted and very nearly (or maybe entirely) irrational. It takes a strong will, a lower-than-average desire for parenthood, or a vivid sense of impending doom to overcome nature's plan for us to have lots of babies.

When ZPG was widely promulgated about 20 years ago, the point was made that the people who most readily limit their fertility are those who have a lot to offer children and, through their children, the world. People who embrace ZPG or NPG tend to be thoughtful, compassionate, intelligent, well-read, conscientious, and concerned

about the state of the world. Those who reproduce wantonly tend to be lazy, self-indulgent, ignorant and uncaring. The practice of ZPG or NPG will lead to a skewing of the gene pool toward undesirable traits. Not that therefore we should all go out and have five kids, which would only further damage our sinking ship, but I have yet to see or hear a satisfactory resolution of this aspect of the baby debate, and it is part of the reason I have three kids.

Actually I would have been happy to adopt children, but what agency would have approved a married-by-common-law, vegetarian, home-schooling, subsistence-living, hippie-looking family as prospective parents? Adoption needs to become much more easily available, although the international adoption scene requires close scrutiny regarding the integrity of the agencies and the impact on originating countries' reproductive rates and sense of responsibility for their own populations.

I disagree with the idea of every reproducing couple having one or two children. I think the interaction of a large family is a unique experience that should not disappear from our heritage. I would like to see more people forego childbearing altogether while others bear and/or adopt a number of children. I am well aware that first and only children have been shown in studies to have a tendency to be outstanding individuals but I am convinced of the value of family bonding as a benefit to society at large.

So here I am with three kids and I would hope to not be looked upon as a pariah. I'm not going to have any more children, although I still experience cravings for a baby from time to time. (This is at age 38 after 21 years of child-rearing.) To mitigate my and my children's impact on planet Earth, probably the single most important thing I do is to raise my children to view childbearing as an option, not a given, and an option with serious global consequences. In our house, it's "if" you get married, and "if" you have children, and it's not assumed that your children will be biological offspring, but rather adoption is the preferred method of having a family. If my kids don't reproduce at all, or only in a limited way, I will feel that we have done our part to help the world situation.

— Roseanne Bloom, Kalispell, MT

Dear Friends,

I want to let you know that many Conservatives, like myself, support your fine organization. I personally feel that the Lord Jesus Christ is also with you since the bible terms environmental degradation as a curse upon mankind. Therefore, there is no question that your cause is just and that the tide has turned in your favor with public opinion and eventual victory for you.

— Bill Kerschner

EFl!

Thought I should drop a line in response to the so-called "Lord's avenger".

I hope this pridefully misguided fool doesn't shed a bad light on real Christians...those of us that believe in love and forgiveness and caretaking of planet Earth. Real Christians see trees as beautiful brothers and teachers - not a 'forced hand' to make Christ return. He will come back in His own good time; as Bruce Cockburn says, "God won't be reduced to an ideology." These Armageddist Fundamentalists are no more than modern-day Pharisees who - instead of being obedient - like to make themselves out to be God. The word 'Christian' means 'little Christ'; Jesus was known to spend much time among the trees but no one ever saw him hack one down. He is our example...

As to differences in beliefs among us: hey! we have a mission here - to save the Earth! Who cares what Judi says about abortion?! or what Dave says about beer?! We've got to realize that these small quibbles only tear us apart from within; the mature thing is to tolerate, overlook, and/or stop being

continued on page 6

PAGANISM

A XW ER/O

Letters . . .

continued from page 5

pansies and get your body up a tree or in front of a dozer!!! Let's stop chiding the Sierra Club for being the wimps they are; or mocking the Defenders of Wildlife, they are doing things we don't have the time, money, or even desire to do! Though given to compromise, they are doing more good than bad.

To the "Lord's avenger" and his ilk: get a life!!!

— Sten Layman, EF! Volcano, CA

Dear SFB:

As of this writing, the "Lord's avenger" who claims to have bombed Judi and Darryl apparently did it as retribution for their "worship" of trees. Meanwhile, the *Journal* is trying to tiptoe out of the controversy about Paganism by leaving the old Festival names off of the masthead.

Well, it looks like this controversy is not to be evaded so lightly. So let's make the most of it.

I say Yea! to tree worship, totemism, Pantheism, and anything else that reminds us that the Earth and all Her creatures are sacred, and that we follow in the footsteps of thousands of generations by respecting Her. Remembering these things gives us access to the inner moral strength of our interconnectedness with the whole biosphere and with our whole genetic history. If chanting in circles or using funny Celtic names helps us sense that depth of connectedness and commitment, let's not apologize for it.

Worshippers of the dead-god-nailed-to-dead-tree are going to hate us for our love of life, regardless of what we call it. We cannot afford to waste our concentration in squabbling over what to call it, how to celebrate it, and how to enhance it. Obviously, this is different for each individual EF!er; so the only collective policy must be, INCLUDE EVERYTHING!

The success of the vigil at Oakland Police HQ can be attributed not just to the intensity of the outrage we felt, the media coverage, and the breadth of the community that identified with the injustice of the police response to the situation, but also to the sense of ritual we brought to the scene: at least one formal, magical ceremony, and several other sessions of drumming, chanting, and just holding hands in a circle. All the TV and newspaper photos of the vigil focused on these circles. Thus, I would suggest that the techniques of pagan spiritual practice can be useful in group situations, even independently of what they mean to the particular individuals who practice them regularly. I'd love to see more dialog in the *Journal* on this point: has anyone else noticed this usefulness?

And if too many of us "can't pronounce" the Celtic names, as you allege, there are other ways the *Journal* can support our sense of belonging to the great traditions of nature-consciousness. This is another topic I hope other readers will respond to.

— Hummingbear, San Francisco, CA

Dear Dale & Kris & Nancy & John,

I'm writing concerning the removal of the Pagan holidays from the masthead. I imagine you've heard from others on the subject, but I thought as someone who didn't even know what Paganism was when I met up with Earth First! in 1986, I should share my feelings with you.

I think having the Pagan holidays on the masthead is a good idea. For one, it introduces unknowledgeable people like myself to Paganism, and hence to my ancestral earth-related religion before Europe was overrun by the Romans. I didn't even know Europe had Earth religions. Now, having learned that my ancestors' earth-oriented religion was taken from them by foreign conquerors, I take pride in knowing that Europe wasn't always so disrespectful of the earth, and it makes me happy to know that my ancestors had a similar religion to native Americans in that it honored and held the earth as sacred.

Since most earth first!ers are of European descent, and since the EF! paper comes out 8 times a year, I think placing the holidays on the masthead is a good way of honoring and acknowledging our earth-religion roots.

Also, "Beltane Issue", for those of us who know what that means, stirs up a lot more excitement and sense of the time of year than "April/May" Issue. And for those who don't know about Beltane and other holidays — surely they will be at the least intrigued to learn of the Beltane fertility rituals.

I think that having the Pagan holidays on the masthead, at this point, doesn't do us any harm. However, I do sense that in the West at least, we serious environmentalists are nearing an era when we will be discrimi-



Tribal dancers at the Round River Rendezvous.

photo by Jim Bruns

nated against for religious reasons . . . mainly our similarity to Pagan philosophies.

The Romans crushed the Pagans so they could dominate peoples and the earth. In the current stage of the "Roman" push to stamp out all native peoples and species, I think it is important that we take a stand by our roots. Although some of us will suffer for daring to raise Pagan issues again, I think a lot of European people will be moved when they realize that their ancestors were indeed probably Pagan. And perhaps in this way, they can come to a better understanding of how and why they should love and respect the earth.

This isn't an issue that's going to make or break EF! I just felt it was worth writing you about.

— Dana Lyons, Seattle, WA

Dear shit fer brains:

I would like to pass along a suggestion for readers who might be planning an action to which the media is invited. It may be worthwhile to give out fact sheets to the media that contain not only citations for statistics and statements backing up your argument, but also a xerox copy of the article in or page on which the statistic or statement appeared. The media, it seems, oftentimes feels uncomfortable with the validity of facts we give them, perhaps due to their perception of us as a bunch of "radicals". It is apparent that the media does not spend much time investigating the validity of statistics and statements. Perhaps a xerox copy would make them more inclined to use our data. Let's use scientific fact to our advantage. When the earth rapers can't present similar documented fact, then perhaps the general public will realize who is telling the truth.

— Eric, Davis, CA

To the editor:

How dare those aboriginal eco-ruffians

in South America cut down their forests and deprive us of oxygen! Their actions are completely irresponsible, showing utter disregard for the health of our environment. Something should be done about it.

We, of course, have already cut down our forests — except for a few ancient redwood trees which we're working on right now — but the situation is totally different here in the United States. We are a civilized country with legitimate needs, like toilet paper, junk mail, financial security for timber executives and the congressmen they own, and something to trade for Japanese technocrap. Our actions are completely justified. No one could accuse us of being hypocrites.

So please write to your congressperson and to our "Environmental" President, urging immediate action on this Amazonian deforestation thing. Before it's too late.

— Ken Shelton Jr., Ojai, CA

SFB:

I read, with interest, the "Shell Oil Destroying Thai Rainforest" in the June 21 edition of the *Earth First! Journal*.

As a member of the Rainforest Action Network, along with numerous other environmentally-concerned organizations, I attempt to be a "concerned letter writer" when good ol' Mother Earth cries out for it. I've also personally witnessed some of the forest destruction occurring in Thailand. Accordingly, I wrote Shell in London a few months ago regarding their proposed eucalyptus plantation plans. Last month, I received an answer, and am forwarding a copy. Perhaps you can use it for further letter writing campaigns, both to Shell and other "deserving" corporations.

Please advise your readers that letter writing works! I've almost always received answers from the "big boys," and, even though the responses are usually striking examples of PR B.S., the company must

spend valuable time and money in responding to these type of letters. In some notable cases, especially with American firms, the project in question is cancelled or "put on hold". Small victories for sure, but not too bad when the total cost is a few minutes writing time + a 25- to 45-cent stamp!

For everyone connected with the *Earth First! Journal*, a hearty THANKS! and keep up the good work. Enclosed is my subscription renewal...I look forward to the next edition!

— Ray Ziarno, Lansing, MI

Dear SFB:

I just gotta know, is the *EF Journal* printed on recycled paper? Nowhere in the journal does it say. If the answer is no, then you can deal me out and take my name off the mailing list. The argument to save trees printed on non-recycled doesn't make any sense!

— Dan Jaffe, Fairbanks, AK

Ed. note: Yes, it is printed on recycled paper. As yet, the best newsprint we can get in Tucson has a 60% recycled fiber content, but we're still looking for 100%. Thanks for the reminder — putting a notice to that effect in the masthead was one of those items that slipped through the chaotic cracks of production. —DT

dear sfb

I agree with daniel dancer's "in the absence of whales" as to the obviousness of something being out of balance when one walks the streets of inuvik, n.w.t.. I would argue it is also obvious in most areas throughout the world where native cultures have been overrun by modern capitalist culture. I also agree that such places are centers for raping the natural world we all once were fairly in tune with. mr. dancer is correct that one may observe natives engaged in activities, his example of beluga hunting for instance, which rival in disregard for the spirit of all beings, if not in scope, that done by white invaders.

where I disagree with him is in his lecturing natives in his article and on arctic radio on the causes of their plight and that of the whales. modern hunting methods and loss of traditional values are a symptom of a problem he is a part of yet does not address. where in his article is an indictment of the oil companies drilling in the beaufort sea, the military installations in the area or "the road to riches" (the Dempster highway) to inuvik? why did he not seek out the source of the drumbeat he heard and ask an opportunity to learn from the invialut? instead he appears as a typical white tourist who flew or drove to the arctic on vacation with a stereotypical understanding of the land and people he is visiting. he says the hunters they met felt that dancer and his friends were trying to drive away the whales. I would tend to agree. their participation in white capitalist culture (airplanes, hotels, motorboats, research, genocide of native peoples) is what brings about the absence of whales.

— jack sandberg, 9 mile falls, wa

Dear SFB,

I thought of a neat project that someone with the necessary resources could undertake.

With the upcoming quincentenary of Columbus' "discovery," it would be appropriate to have a slick documentary video made up entitled something like, "500 Years of Genocide and Ecocide" to be broadly distributed and shown.

It behooves us white, middle-class activists to prepare to monkeywrench the upcoming orgy of white rapist self-congratulation in every way possible.

For instance, it is rumored that Spain (or is it Portugal?) is building replicas of the Pinta, Nina, and Santa Maria, to re-enact the maiden voyage.

Scuttle the dominant paradigm!
— Renegade Rat

Dear EF! Journal,

I am writing this letter for Magma Lime-Mango, a subscriber to your wonderful publication. Magma is a parrot and is, therefore, quite illiterate. Anyway my parrot was anxiously awaiting the Beltane Issue (or whatever you call it now) to find out some targets for some 'wrenching (I myself don't take part in such unlawful acts). The day it arrived (5/31), Magma was terribly disappointed to find that only the cover page was there; all the other pages were missing. (The post office made some bizarre marking on the address label - see xerox copy.) Now my poor bird is thinking of suicide. If you don't want to be responsible for the death of a parrot, it would be wise to send Magma a replacement issue. He promised to send some \$ when he has some and to do some "repair work" for the *Journal*.

— Dan Quayle, Washington, DC

Two Thousand Rally at Fort Bragg

"The timber companies treat the loggers and millworkers the same way they treat the forests — as objects to exploit for maximum profit."
— Judi Bari, October 1989

In the entire timber industry, no company demonstrates the above like Georgia-Pacific. G-P, whose Northern California operations are based at Fort Bragg, is not only a primary culprit in the destruction of ancient forests, but has announced plans to eliminate thousands of North Coast jobs by moving its processing facilities to Mexico. This maneuver will not only give the company access to a fresh pool of non-union, low-paid labor, but turn Northern California into a timber colony, looted of its resources and jobs.

On Saturday, July 21, two thousand Redwood Summer activists targeted G-P with a rally in Fort Bragg, followed by a march to the pulp mill. The day of protest, organized

by Industrial Workers of the World, Seeds of Peace, Earth Action Network, and Earth First!, began at 10 a.m. with music and speeches.

A counter-demonstration, organized by the industry-sponsored Yellow Ribbon coalition, took place on the opposite end of town.

At 2 p.m., Redwood Summer demonstrators paraded to the California Department of Forestry building and on to the pulp mill. Although occasionally confrontational, there was no violence and only six arrests.

There, marchers deeded the mill to those whose it really is: the people of Fort Bragg. At the same time, Redwood Summer organizers insisted that the mill not just reduce, but eliminate its emissions of dioxin and other deadly toxics. Two timber workers were invited to speak, and shared concern with the crowd about log exports, sustained yield logging and their families' future.

Redwood Summer Activists Harassed By Police

Fifteen protesters, who were arrested in late July as they blocked logging in the ancient redwoods of the Headwaters Forest watershed, suffered extreme harassment by local authorities.

The American Civil Liberties Union is continuing their investigation into the forced head shaving of four of the men, and the severe treatment of one of these men, Michael Mulhall, who peacefully refused to cooperate with the shaving. According to Redwood Summer organizer Tracy Katelman, "Mulhall nonviolently sat down to resist the shaving, and the officers started punching him in the kidneys, and then they grabbed him with a chokehold around his neck and he could barely breathe. He was screaming to be examined by a physician and they flipped him over, smashed his face against the floor, dug their knees into his right calf and finally jacked up his arms and handcuffed him as tight as they could. He still has no feeling in his right thumb and massive bruises to his upper left arm and hand."

Redwood Summer Activists Assaulted By Loggers

Shortly after entering the recently contested timber harvest in Navarro on July 20th, six members of the Colorado Redwood Witness Group (C.R.W.G.) were assaulted with rocks, wood chunks and an axe handle. One of the activists was beaten with an axe handle and struck on his back and neck by rocks the size of a softball. Three others were bombarded by large rocks as they witnessed Louisiana Pacific (L.P.) logging foreman Lee Souzan hurling them their way. All three Coloradans have filed charges against Souzan and other loggers.

C.R.W.G. members Doug Momberger and Toni Chapman attempted to complete a citizen's arrest against Souzan at ten a.m. the same morning of the attack, with the aid of Mendocino County Sheriff Sargeant Tony Craver. Their efforts were denied by the commanding officer, Don Miller. Souzan was reported to have gone home for the day. Miller explained that a citizen's arrest was impossible in the suspect's absence. Due to the limited amount of officers, an attempt to locate Souzan immediately was not made. Momberger and Chapman filed a complaint with the Mendocino County District Attorney.

Mike Long, who was hit by rocks and later beaten and abandoned, lay hidden proximate to L.P.'s logging deck for four hours after he had been assaulted. He overheard logging foremen disclose a number of incriminating facts: that the grove being cut was definitely the old growth (off-limits to felling); that logging operations had stopped by 11:00 a.m. as a result of the successful forest inhabitation; that the L.P. mill in Fort Bragg would not be allowing press inside during the demonstration/protest scheduled for the coming Saturday; and that loggers would block roads into Fort Bragg early Saturday morning in an attempt to scuttle the protest.

REDWOOD SUMMER CALENDAR

- Aug 5-20 Jay Mead presents "the Found Stump Project" city hall at SF. A stump made from recycled wood. 415-864-2256. Want to help construct it?
- Aug 6-7 Board of Forestry in Sacramento: Two things to be heard. Contact 707-923-3450 Housing in Sacramento contact Lynn Ryan 916-442-0520 or 707-462-7469.
- Aug 7 Noon-2PM Vigil Pacific Lumber HQ in Mill Valley. Contact Ken 415-459-3765
- Aug 9-19 Humboldt County Fair. Type of presence to be announced. 707-826-7140 info
- Aug 9 9AM CDF in Fortuna -THP review. Attend, take part. 707-826-7140 info
- Aug 10 8:30PM Redwood Summer Benefit Santa Rosa Unitarian Church \$6-8 sliding With Alice Di Micele Coyote Moon, Ecotonz
- Aug 11 Children's action Pacific Lumber Mill Valley 11AM Contact EAN 415-843-4306/8788.
- Aug 11 8:30PM 'Redwood Summer Tour 90' Berkeley Unitarian Church \$6 Featuring Alice DiMicele, Coyote Moon, Ecotonz
- Aug 12 1AM 'Redwood Summer Tour 90' San Gregorio- Greenpeace Music Festival Off Hwy 1 South of Half Moon Bay same bands
- Aug 14 11AM Earth First! Womens Action in Defense of Mother Earth and Sister Judi (men are welcome). FBI HQ 450 Golden Gate, SF. Contact Mary Moore 707-874-2248. Featuring Dolores Huerta bring drums, instruments, be prepared to sing Burning Times
- Aug 14 Noon-2PM Vigil Pacific Lumber Mill Valley Contact Ken 415-459-3765
- Aug 16 9AM CDF in Fortuna -THP review. Attend, take part. 707-826-7140 info
- Aug 18 6:30PM RS Benefit, Beginnings in Briceland, featuring dinner and music by Nymiah and Anzanga. Contact Betsy for info 707-923-3450
- Aug 18 - 27 Reclaim the Redwoods - A week of nonviolence in the virgin Redwoods. Arcata Action Center for more info. 707-826-7140
- Aug 21 Noon - 2 PM Vigil Pacific Lumber Mill Valley Contact Ken 415-459-3765
- Aug 23 9AM CDF in Fortuna -THP review. Attend, take part. 707-826-7140 info
- Aug 28 Noon - 2 PM Vigil Pacific Lumber Mill Valley Contact Ken 415-459-3765
- Aug 30 9AM CDF in Fortuna -THP review. Attend, take part. 707-826-7140 info

For updates/additions please call 707-926-5312.

According to Mark Harris, an attorney advising the jailed protesters, "none of the individuals forcibly shaved had been examined for lice by medical personnel at any point prior to the shaving. The shaved men stated that the so called 'examination' they received by medical personnel was when a woman stood across the room from them and asked them to stand and turn around. She then told the guards to shave each man that had long hair. This treatment is obviously political harassment. There's a lot of hostility toward the protesters in this county jail from officers and from other inmates. The forcible head shavings appear to be part of a pattern of retaliation and discriminatory harassment based upon their affiliation with Redwood Summer."

"These individuals, charged with nothing more than a misdemeanor, are being held in jail for a week or more before, in most cases, even being assigned an attorney. This is absurd!" stated Katelman.

Earth First! spokesperson Jennifer Beigel said, "According to the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, head shaving is not even considered an option in other Northern California jails. The Humboldt County

Sheriffs Dept. has not shaved a single person in custody for lice over the last six months, but four male Redwood Summer protesters with long hair arrived and were forcibly shaven upon being taken into custody. This reeks of 1960s-style political harassment."

Further evidence of a retaliatory motive surfaced on Friday evening, with the taking into custody of a Redwood Summer supporter, Karisa Durr, who was arrested for carrying a picket sign on a public sidewalk, which read "We Love You." Durr was arrested across the street from the jail and charged with "unlawful communication with a prisoner." So much for the First Amendment.

Tom O'Neil, Redwood Summer Nonviolence Coordinator, spoke with Humboldt County Supervisor Wesley Chesbro about

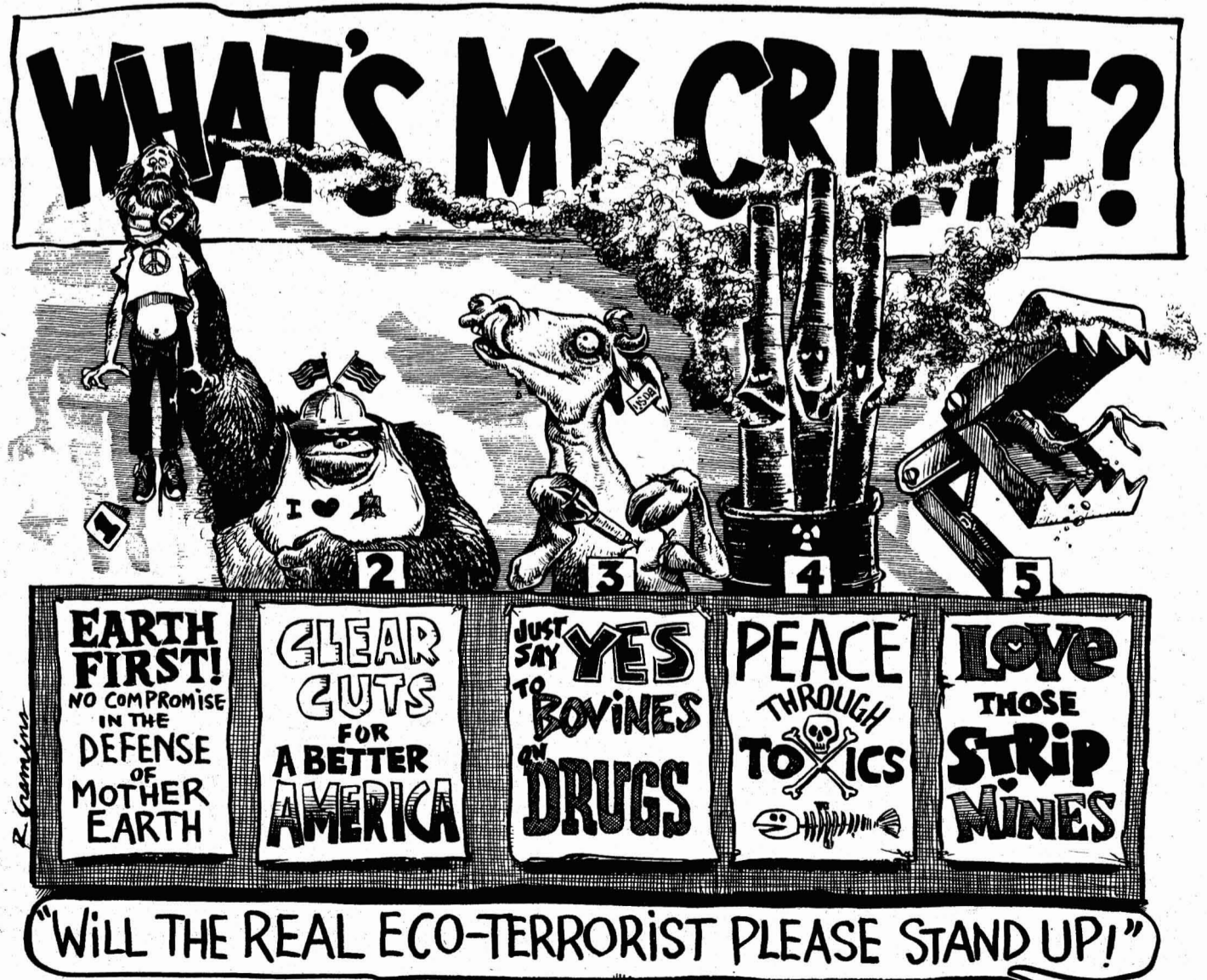
the unusually severe treatment of ancient redwood defenders. Chesbro felt the Sheriff's Department was using the treatments as a "deterrent," and that the situation here is a "war."

Attorney Run Off Road

Someone in a logging truck tried to run Redwood Summer Attorney Mark Harris off the road in July as he returned from a rally at the Eureka, CA, Courthouse. He has filed a complaint with the police. Harris says "I was at the rally in a suit so I suppose I stood out and was easy to remember". This is the first logging truck incident since Judi Bari, her children, and Darryl Cherney were also run off the road. Or is it?

Redwood Summer Tabloid Available

If you'd like a copy of the second EARTH FIRST! EXTRA with updates on Redwood Summer — and to support direct action for the last ancient redwoods — send a donation to EF!/Redwood Summer, PO Box 411233, San Francisco, CA 94141.



Bowen Gulch Gets Another Reprieve

Colorado wilderness prospects grim

by Michael Robinson

Bowen Gulch, a unique old-growth forest in the Arapaho National Forest of northern Colorado, has gained another reprieve from logging, and is a step closer to permanent protection.

Bowen Gulch (BG) is the southern extension of the Never Summer roadless area, of which 13,702 acres are protected. [See back issues for Bowen Gulch articles.] To the east, Trail Ridge Road, a "scenic drive," divides BG from a 266,000 acre roadless area — part of Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) and the Indian Peaks Wilderness — much of which is alpine and which is overused by backpackers. Until recently BG was just one drainage in a large intact unprotected area. But the Supply Creek timber sale (which started before EF! focused on the area) has already destroyed much of the forest, and some cutting and road-building has occurred in BG itself. An EIS for another sale, Hatchet Park, has also been issued for the same area, although at this writing no work has begun on that. BG and Hatchet Park still hold 500-year old spruce and fir at 10,500 feet, interspersed with wet meadows, providing prime habitat for Pine Marten, Lynx, Black Bear and possibly Boreal Owl and Wolverine. Osprey nest two miles downstream above the wetlands where Bowen Creek meets the upper Colorado River. The area has a high transient Elk population and must remain wild if Gray Wolves and Grizzly Bears are ever to return to the Rocky Mountain National Park ecosystem.

History

Bowen Gulch, along with other large forested areas and even a portion of the plains, was part of the original Rocky Mountain National Park proposal; but the Park ended up with the classic alpine "scenery," and the Forest Service and private interests got the rest. In the early 1980s, the FS told the public BG was to be managed for "non-motorized recreation," while secretly planning its destruction. This tactic succeeded in diverting conservationists' attention to seemingly more endangered areas. In the late 1980s a 640 acre clearcut in five sections was prepared for the drainage. The Colorado Mountain Club (CMC) appealed the sale but

was denied. To many, the game had been played and the outcome decided ... not to Earth First!

When the national tree sit was planned at the Jemez RRR in 1989, Glen Ayers (who has effectively shut down the timber program of another ranger district in the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest through appeals and the threat of appeals on illegal sales — which are all of them) knew just the place for Colorado EF! to step in. So, in August 1989, just before road construction was due to start, CO EF! occupied the trees. Subsequent EF! actions provoked the interest of other groups, who joined us in lobbying the Colorado congressional delegation to save the area.

These groups, especially the Colorado Environmental Coalition (CEC), also lobbied the Forest Service. In response, Senator Tim Wirth, and (to a lesser extent) Representative David Skaggs pressured FS Chief F. (Freddie) Dale Robertson to postpone the sale to allow it to be bought back from, or traded with, Louisiana-Pacific. Other individuals, notably Dale and Richard Greene, got the Boulder city and county governments and local businesses to boycott L-P products until the corporation backed off Bowen Gulch. Losing a one million dollar contract was apparently the final straw, and in June L-P agreed to work with the FS to try to find another National Forest area with equivalent timber volume to destroy instead.

This is an important step, but all of northern Colorado is already severely overcut, and EF! will not accept a trade: L-P has no role whatsoever to play in our bioregion. A July 1 rally at RMNP near BG drew over 300 people from all over the state, and garnered additional commitment. Should we succeed in blocking any trade and L-P decide they want to return to BG, this large constituency will make it even harder than before for L-P. Since monkeywrenching gained a crucial six-month reprieve for BG, the addition to the Never Summer Wilderness should be called the Greater Hayduke-Abzug Wilderness.

The Larger Context

Bowen Gulch is just a tiny section of Colorado's threatened roadless areas. If we win Bowen Gulch but lose most of the rest, it won't matter: the species that make BG unique will not survive in the RMNP ecosystem without corridors to other wild areas. Unfortunately, the mainstream groups that

battle so hard for individual threatened areas, seem determined to lose the larger wilderness war.

Before the 1979 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), Colorado had 1,191,187 acres in protected Wilderness. RARE II identified an additional 6.5 million roadless acres, of which the predecessor to CEC recommended over 5 million for Wilderness, almost a respectable figure. But in 1980 only 1,392,455 acres were designated, and over 4.5 million acres "released." Many conservationists saw this as a good start, since another bill was in the works. But now we must protect at least all that's left, since the next Colorado wilderness bill will probably be the last. *Everything not protected in the next bill may never be protected.*

The last six years, Senator "Bible Bill" Armstrong has blocked an additional bill under the pretext of seeking a special legislative exemption to the federal government's trustee role for Wilderness water. (He'd like to see streams and rivers in Wilderness drained.) Meanwhile, the CEC and other groups have proposed a paltry 1.2 million acres for Wilderness, even though about 4 million acres remain roadless and unprotected in the state (no one knows the exact figure). Senator Wirth recently introduced a "wilderness compromise" bill of 750,000 acres which omits any areas that could be drained; in other words, only headwater areas — more rock and ice — would be protected. In response, Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell, whose West Slope district contains most of the threatened land, introduced another "compromise" bill of about 600,000 acres, and Armstrong introduced a 470,000 acre bill. The numbers just keep getting smaller.

Three years ago, when I worked with emotionally disturbed children, I used to give them "choices": "Either you go to bed now or you lose your special privileges tomorrow. You decide." From the kids' perspective, neither was attractive, and they usually followed the rules. Now I see CEC and other Colorado environmental groups acting as powerless as my former wards, but for no good reason. Given the choice between a bill that would destroy over 3 million acres (Wirth's) and one that would destroy almost everything (Armstrong's), they have latched on to Wirth's bill as if it were a gift from the gods. Even more bizarre, some mainstream leaders have publicly stated that

Campbell's "compromise" is acceptable! Presumably, if someone else suggested saving just one acre in a suburb of Denver, some mainstream environmental leader would start praising Armstrong's bill.

The Future

Meanwhile, EF! has developed a 13 million acre Wilderness proposal that includes restoring damaged areas and includes BLM land (for which the fight is at least a year off). But the debate (like the land) has already been severely skewed away from any ecological balance, and we have not had time to publicize our proposal sufficiently.

The situation now looks grim; even Wirth's terrible proposal is not likely to pass intact. The mainstream leaders (the ones with salaries and "credibility") need to wake up and smell the gasoline, sawdust and cowshit. A day spent bargaining in any Mideastern or Latin American open market (if you want to buy something for a dollar, you first propose getting it for a dime ...) might help some of them achieve their tiny 1.2 million acre proposal, assuming that's all they really want. Some EF!ers with organizing skills and no high visibility in EF! should form another group, modeled after the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and the Alliance for the Wild Rockies. Such a group could propose a compromise between EF! and the CEC that would protect all the remaining wild acres, but without much road and dam removal. Out-of-state representatives, such as Wayne Owens (D-UT), Peter Kostmayer (D-PA), or Robert Mrazek (D-NY), could be persuaded to sponsor a real Colorado Wilderness bill.

The hegemony of state delegations over federal lands within their states is fading with the passage of Tongass National Forest (Alaska) reform legislation, the movement of Yellowstone wolf legislation, and the "nationalizing" of the Northwest's Ancient Forests, all over the strenuous objections of parochial senators. Even without passage, a 4.5 million acre bill sitting in Congress would lend a note of ecological sanity to the debate.

The question remains: Why do EF!ers have to tell professionals how to affect legislation ...?

Michael Robinson is a Colorado EF! activist and frequent contributor to the Journal.

Mt. Graham Sleaze Flows Through Halls of Congress

The six-year fight against ecosystem destruction on Arizona's Mount Graham is approaching its dramatic conclusion with a Congressional hearing and revelations of political manipulation throughout the federal process.

Two House subcommittees held a joint hearing June 26 on Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) mishandling of the Mt. Graham affair, in which the University of Arizona (UA) plans to develop a huge astrophysical observatory in the heart of a unique spruce-fir forest (as described in many past issues). They were told by General Accounting Office (GAO) investigators that FWS did not comply with terms of the Endangered Species Act, as required by the presence of the endangered Mt. Graham Red Squirrel. Indeed, the development plan approved by FWS "is not supported by prior biological studies of Mt. Graham," according to GAO's James Duffus. "These studies indicated that any development on Emerald Peak [the approved alternative] posed an unacceptable risk to the red squirrel's survival."

Duffus also said that FWS Regional Director Michael Spear based his support on non-biological considerations, especially a perception that the proposed observatory would be "world-class" and therefore of great value to science.

Spear, a long-time supporter of the project, forced field biologists who analyzed the project to reach conclusions in its favor. FWS biologist Lesley Fitzpatrick told Congress that, "Prior to the Forest Service request for formal consultation, I was informed by my supervisor... that our Regional Office in Albuquerque wanted to ensure there was an alternative allowing development... If we could not so provide, the biological opinion would be prepared by another office."

Testimony at the hearing left no doubt that the squirrel is in trouble and that the observatory could push it over the edge of extinction. As a result, four of Arizona's Congressmen promptly called for new studies of the species. The upshot, unfortunately,

was just a 30-day review of existing data, by a FWS panel headed by Regional Director Michael Spear.

Didn't sound like much progress to us, but UA administrators squealed like stuck pigs, saying the project could fall apart. "These delays are not justified," said Peter Strittmatter, head of UA's astronomy department. "They are due to willful efforts to stop the project."

At least he got it half right.

The review did succeed in further delaying destruction of the mountain-top ecosystem, at least until August 6. UA crews cut and blasted a new road to the top last fall, slicing open the closed-canopy old-growth forest there, but they have not gone on to clear the much larger areas planned for telescope and building pads and for parking lots.

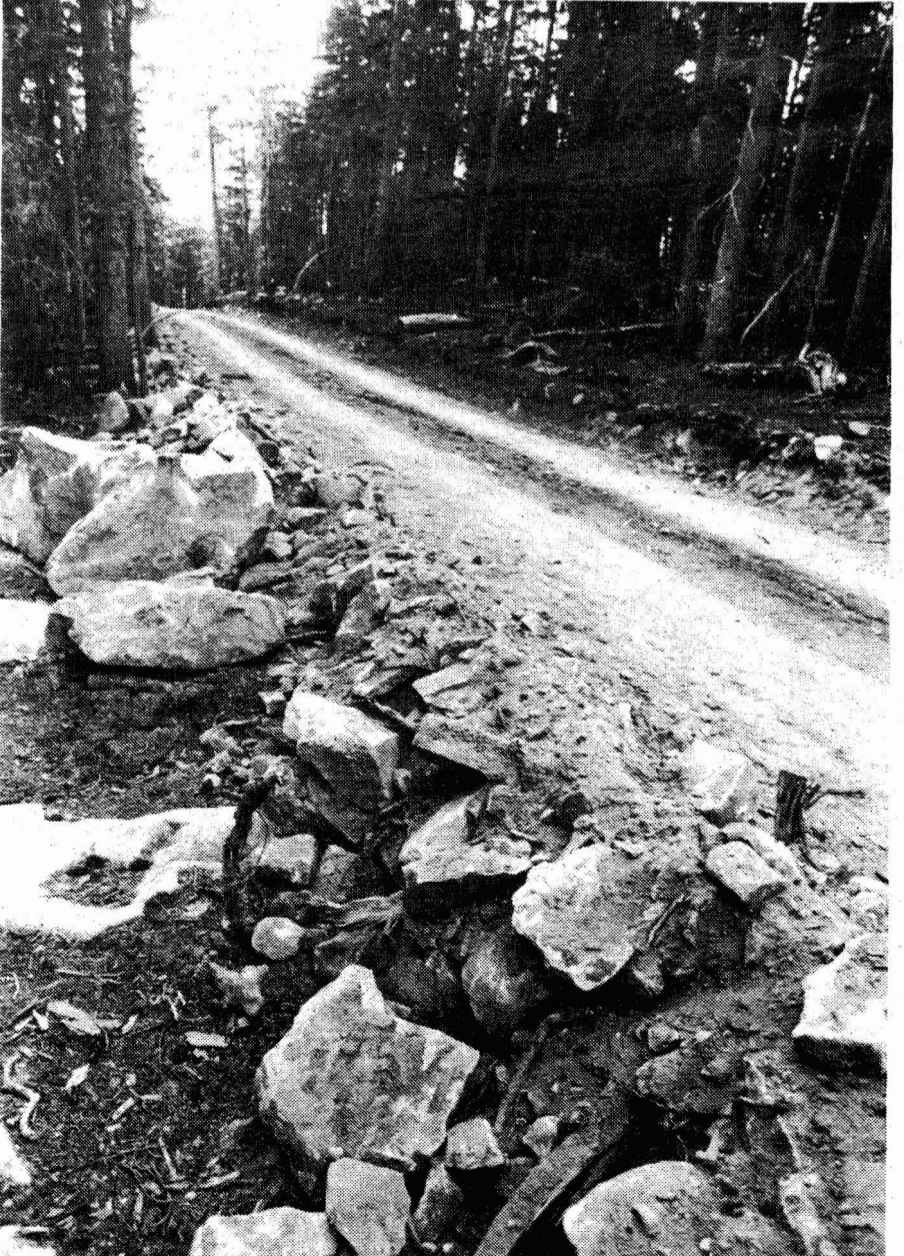
During the review period, activists also confirmed rumors that the GAO uncovered more dirt than they reported. Audubon's Robin Silver got hold of notes from a GAO interview with a Forest Service underling, who reported on a meeting last year between Arizona Senator John McCain (one of the "Keating Five") and Coronado National Forest Supervisor Jim Abbott. McCain supposedly told Abbott to speed approval of the project, or else Abbott would have "the shortest tenure of any Forest Supervisor on record."

Also during the review period, the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council passed a resolution firmly opposing the observatory because Mt. Graham plays a central role in their religion.

Throughout this, Arizona EF!ers have kept up a barrage of letters, phone calls, demonstrations, press conferences, and direct lobbying. In the second or third week of August, we may be standing in front of chainsaws.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: For updates and the most useful actions you can take, call the Mt. Graham hotline at (602) 629-9200.

— Dale Turner



This new road to the top of Arizona's Mount Graham, built last fall, cuts through the heart of an old-growth spruce-fir ecosystem, critical habitat for the endangered Mt. Graham Red Squirrel and a variety of other endemic species. If allowed to continue, the University of Arizona will cut most of the remaining trees in this photo as part of several large pads to be cleared for telescopes. This area is off limits to the general public (\$500 fine if you're caught), so as not to disturb the squirrels.

A Case Study in Mismanagement

The California (Virginia) Timber Sale

by R. F. Mueller and Crickett Hammond

With all ecosystems under assault and the planet endangered by global warming, people everywhere are looking to forests for salvation—everywhere but in the US Forest Service that is. Still in the grip of a timeless bureaucracy locked in the sixties (when it discovered clearcutting), this agency continues its policy of frenzied logging and disregard for the science of ecology.

In the vanguard of this retreat from reality is the George Washington National Forest of Virginia and West Virginia. On 19 April 1990 *The Washington Post's* Matthew Lee quoted the Natural Resources Defense Council to the effect that of the 122 forest plans they had studied the George Washington's was the worst from an environmental standpoint. In this paper we document an area of biological diversity and archaeological importance which is part of the proposed California Timber Sale and in so doing expose instances of gross mismanagement that threaten this area and the Forest in general. Our examples are typical of what is happening in Appalachian forests as a whole. We hope our experience will aid other activists in preserving and restoring natural forests everywhere.

Nature of the Area

The proposed California Timber Sale area lies in the drainage of Brattons Run between and on the flanks of North and Brushy Mountains about 10 miles southwest of Goshen, Virginia. Accessible by Route 780, the area is contained in two compartments of the James River District. The sale is named after the nearest community, Little California, which was originally named after the parallel between a local "iron rush" and the California Gold Rush. Although no iron is mined now, the remains of this "iron culture" are scattered through the forest. The proposed sale is so controversial that it has attracted attention from the Regional Forest Headquarters in Atlanta and the Chief's office in Washington. As the issue has heated up, a number of upper echelon safaris to the area have enriched the airlines.

Brattons Run Valley is a scenic corridor of expansive mountain slopes and lush streamside forests. Although roaded, the area presents numerous opportunities for solitude along Brattons Run and in the mountain forests. Just southwest of the sale area lies the recently designated Rich Hole Wilderness which is part of a larger roadless area that extends over Mill Mountain to the west. A large state Wildlife Management Area borders it on the east. Although much of the lower Brattons Run Valley is in private hands, most of the upper reach is under Forest Service ownership.

The upland forests here are of the typical dry oak-chestnut type, though American Chestnut is now confined to scattered disease-reduced sprouts and saplings. The most abundant hardwoods of this forest are Black, Red, Scarlet, Chestnut, and White Oaks, with minor Red Maple, Tulip Tree and Black Gum. In some places White, Pitch and Virginia Pines are abundant. Understory trees, shrubs and ground cover on these shallow, stony and acid soils tend to be sparse, but heath family plants, dogwood and White Pine usually occur beneath the oaks. Trees in the uplands tend to grow slowly and consequently have low site indices. (Site index is equivalent to the number of feet the dominant trees in a stand grow in 50 years. Thus a tree that grows 60' in 50 years has a site index of 60 in the area in which it grows. Technically each species has a distinct site index.) Upland site indices tend to be 60 or less for the most abundant oaks.

The bottomland forests along Brattons Run are far more diverse in major trees, understory, shrub layer and ground cover than is the upland forest. Here woody and herbaceous mesophytic species interfinger with heath plants and trees of the dry forest. The most abundant hardwoods are White Oak, Tulip Tree, Northern Red Oak and Black Oak. Less abundant but common are Shagbark Hickory, American Beech, White Ash, American Sycamore and Red and Sugar Maples. White Pine and Eastern Hemlock are the most common evergreens but large Pitch Pines and smaller Virginia Pines also occur. White Pine in particular attains large sizes. Although most trees in this forest are probably less than 100 years old, many of the White Pines exceed 30 inches in diameter at breast height. The understory and shrub layer includes Flowering Dogwood, Ironwood (*Ostrya*), Blue Beech (*Carpinus*), Spice Bush, rhododendron, Blackhaw Viburnum,

Mountain Laurel, and Coralberry. Since a number of these plants require different growing conditions, their presence illustrates the site diversity here.

This diversity is in part a result of the presence of numerous perennial cold springs which feed into Brattons Run and give rise to wetland plant communities with such species as Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia asarifolia*). Marsh Marigold is generally regarded as a disjunct northern species here requiring persistent cool, boggy conditions. In adjacent areas of less moist soils occur such plants as Stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*), toothworts (*Dentaria sp.*), gaywings (*Polygala*), bellworts (*Uvularia sp.*), Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*), and in the driest situations Moccasin Flower (*Cypripedium acaule*), *Iris verna* and Galax (*Galax aphylla*), the latter a Southern Appalachian species near the northern limit

Of this by far the most is scheduled as clearcuts with minor thinning and group selection cuts. However the latter would occur in particularly sensitive areas in the river bottomland. The sale was proposed in April 1988 and was immediately appealed by several citizens including one of us (C. Hammond). All appeals were rejected. According to the Decision Notice of the Sale by Forest Supervisor George Kelley, "There are no known unique resources within the project area" and "There are no apparent adverse cumulative or secondary effects [of the sale]."

Since the rejection of citizen appeals the California Timber Sale and its administrative course have been subject to intense monitoring and documentation by Earth First! and others, particularly Jim Loesel of the Citizens Task Force on National Forest Management. EF! has concentrated on ecological aspects

long-lived, fast growing conifer.

This then seems to be a clear case of that bane of good timber management, "high grading," or the removal of good growing or seed stock for quick profit, in this case to improve the benefit/cost ratio of the total sale. Then too the future economics of this stand will scarcely be improved by targeting for removal species that are least vulnerable to the impending Gypsy Moth onslaught and favoring the oaks which are most vulnerable and in any case are abundant on the uplands.

The removal of good growing stock is even more blatant in the "group selection cuts" of Unit 9, where mini-clearcuts of up to five acres are slated to remove oaks and Tulip Trees not fifty years old on high site index bottomland sites. Thus even from a simplistic economic standpoint this sale represents a squandering of future stands of valuable timber for low value pole timber, pulpwood and small saw logs.

Poor economic forestry is accompanied here by ecosystem abuse. The existing diversity of the bottomland mixed-hardwood-conifer system represents ecological stability in the face of large scale disturbances such as Gypsy Moth and other insect outbreaks. If the oaks decline, other mast-producing trees such as beech and hickory remain for wildlife. The large White Pines, Eastern Hemlocks and hardwoods impart vertical and horizontal structure that cannot be duplicated by smaller trees. They also produce large windfalls that enrich the forest floor. The Brattons Run riparian zone is an ecological unit and the decision to allow logging on the dryer parts is unpardonable since it consists largely of segments between the wetlands and the stream which are sensitive and have a potential for archaeological sites.

Earth First! regrets that this "compromise" has been approved by the state and some citizens and we will continue to oppose it. We also oppose the clearcutting of non-economic pole timber and pulpwood in the upland forest units such as number four since removal of small trees will subject large "wildlife trees" to wind throw and leave a devastated landscape with little attraction to species otherwise likely to use these trees for nesting.

Mismanagement in the California Timber Sale area by the US Forest Service is complemented by that of the state agencies, such as the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, which have a mandate to protect fish and wildlife habitat. It appears that their overview in this case consisted of electroshocking Brattons Run to inventory trout and attempting half-heartedly to mitigate the effects of tree removal on that stream by requiring the Freddie's to leave some shade trees on the bank. They readily agreed to a ridiculous 35 foot "vehicle exclusion zone" with cutting permitted to the stream edge as long as the logs are winched out! They expressed no interest in the wetlands or other flora or fauna. They are carrying out similar policies on adjacent state lands they administer.

One final mismanagement tidbit: when the Freddie's surveyed the proposed California Timber Sale area for archaeological evidence of prehistoric Indians in 1987, they found nothing. However, in April of this year they again explored the area in response to a request from a citizen, James Davis, who called their attention to a Late Archaic Savannah River site on nearby private land. This time four sites containing a variety of stone artifacts were found in the sale area. Now—will they continue to explore this area for more sites and will they develop a comprehensive protection plan? Not on a bet! They've decided to continue with the sale right to the edge of the known sites and in areas with potential for other sites.

Recommendations

The entire California Timber Sale proposal should be dropped. The sale would disrupt a sensitive bottomland ecosystem—which is of a type that covers a relatively small amount of area in these forests, is a locus of biodiversity, and provides rich foraging. It would also devastate upland habitat and jeopardize important archaeological sites. In economic terms the proposed cutting of immature growing and seed stock in this sale squanders future stands of public forest and taxpayer funds.

We recommend that all National Forest lands on both sides of Brattons Run covering the riparian zone bottomland as well as adjacent uplands be made a special management area and be allowed to revert to mature forest. The Forest Service has proposed a "Highlands Scenic Tour" which would pass through this area and which is designed to

continued on page 10



of its range. A number of small evergreen heath and similar plants such as Teaberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*), Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*), and Partridgeberry (*Michella repens*) occur with a variety of mosses and lichens under the most acid conditions. An abundance of ferns, some very large, occur throughout the moister areas.

The wild ambiance of the Brattons Run bottomland and the clear rushing stream create a wilderness atmosphere in miniature. In places, large hardwoods, pines or hemlocks lean over the sun-dappled riffles or cut banks where trout lie. Some of the large beeches show conspicuous Black Bear territorial scratch marks.

Although simpler in character than those of the bottomland, the upland forests make their own contributions to the regional ecology. In the proposed unit four clearcut, the uneven-aged forest has two major components, a population of small trees in the ten inch diameter range and one of much larger trees, frequently with large spreading crowns, indicating attainment of maturity in a very open forest. As a whole the forest here consists of the standard upland species referred to earlier; however, many of the larger trees create outstanding wildlife habitat ("wildlife trees" in FS parlance) since many are hollow or afford prime nesting sites for large raptors or other birds or animals that require such increasingly rare amenities in the cutover Appalachians. Thus although the forest here is relatively unproductive from a timber standpoint, it possesses considerable vertical and horizontal structure for shelter as well as food capabilities from large mast-producing oaks.

In addition to the outstanding ecological qualities of the sale area it is also rich in archaeological deposits. Some of these relate to the iron mining prior to 1900 when most of the forest was cut for charcoal and the now extinguished communities were established. Most significant, however, is the evidence of prehistoric Indian campsites in the form of a variety of stone artifact deposits.

History of the Proposal -Put On Your Boots

Virtually everything that the Forest Service and the state agencies have proposed or done regarding this sale is counter to ecology and economics. Consider some details:

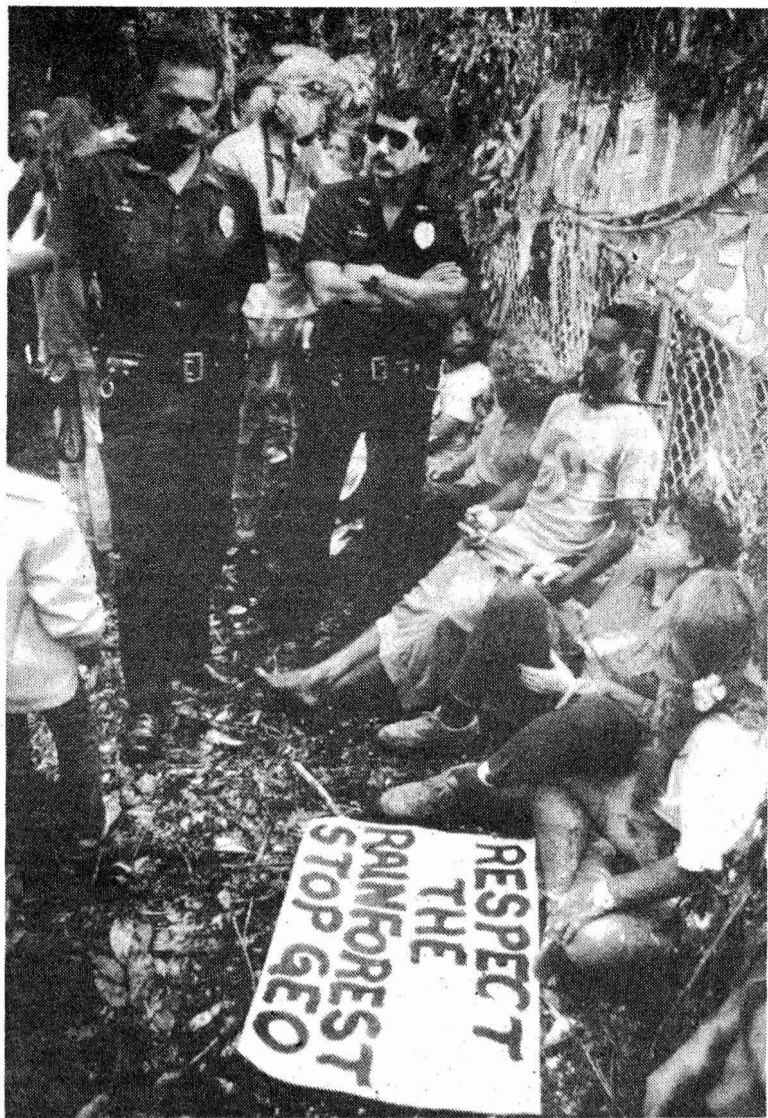
The project area of this timber sale involves 2077 acres in two compartments. The proposed immediate sale is for commercial timber on 158 acres and selected products (firewood) on 42 acres with associated roads.

while others have stressed visual quality and archaeology. This activity disclosed the sale area's outstanding ecological features, its archaeological deposits and a tangled skein of mismanagement by the Forest Service, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and other agencies.

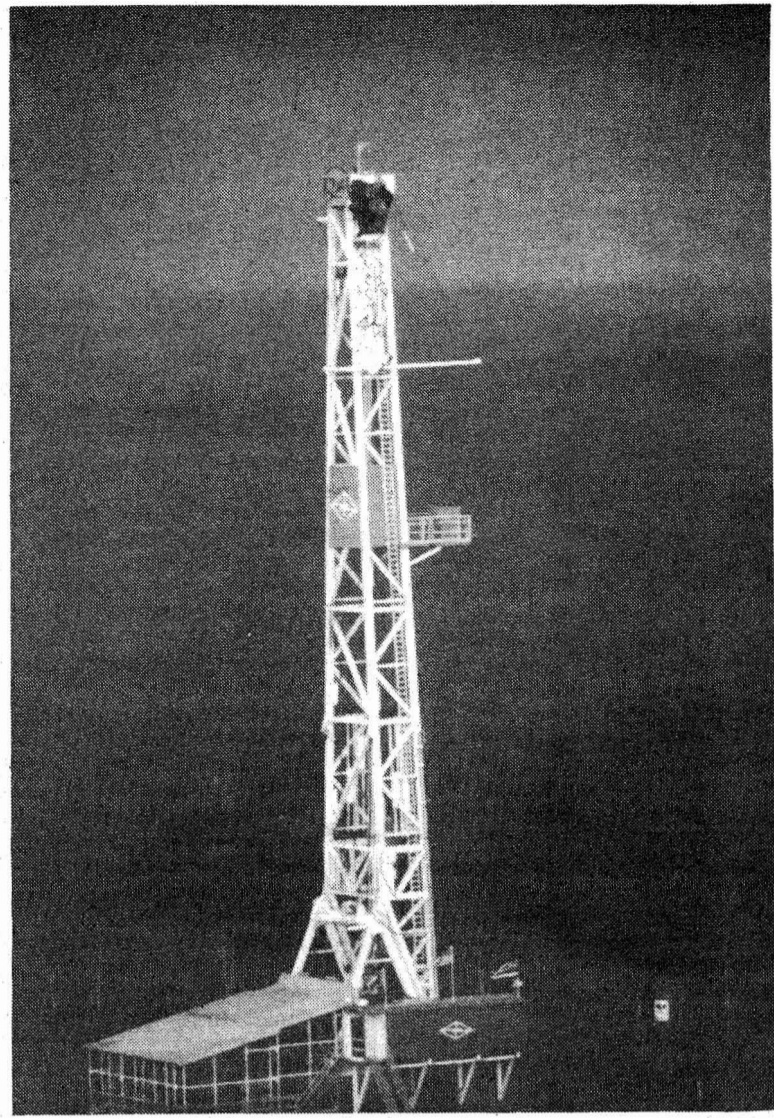
Although the environmental assessment (EA) projects a benefit/cost ratio of 1.22, this is likely a consequence of "cooking" the books. They have made so many alterations in the original proposal in forced response to citizen monitoring that few of the original figures can be valid. One example is a new estimate of a 38% higher cost for a half mile of road reconstruction. Another is the deletion of a portion of clearcut #4 which would have resulted in a destructive and costly stream crossing. According to the Freddie's this clearcut had been planned to cross the stream at this point to "increase the edge" (don't rotate too fast Aldo!). Then in a clumsy response to our discovery of the wetland plant communities, they removed a part of the bottomland thinning unit that contained them from the sale. (They had to paint over previously marked trees!)

These alterations resulted from two Earth First!-led field trips—one of which included the Supervisor. Not surprisingly, as late as 24 April 1990 neither the FS nor the State were acquainted with even the general character of the wetlands. On the critical belated field trip the FS biologists and hydrologists did their first botanical survey and soil sampling and discovered typical wetland soils. So much for the required surveys for rare and endangered species that should precede timber sales. But the plot thickens.

Since Unit 8, which contains the wetlands, is classified as a "thinning unit" it's fair to ask what would be thinned. If we consider only economic forestry and for the moment forget about ecology, thinning should remove unhealthy but commercial trees, culls and some poorly located or inferior growing stock. However the instructions in the EA for this unit read "markers should favor oak and remove White Pine, Yellow Pine and lesser value hardwoods." ("Yellow Pine" includes Pitch and Virginia Pine). Bear in mind that about five species of oak dominate the uplands, whereas this is a far more diverse bottomland forest of very limited extent but with high site indices for White Pine and a variety of hardwoods. Although some of the White Pines exceed 30 inches at breast height, many marked trees are much smaller, in the 22 inch range, and obviously have not reached economic maturity for this



Puna, Hawaii, resident is locked to True Geothermal's gate with two kryptonite locks.



photos by G. Brad Lewis

New York Earth Firster Tom Carney hangs a banner on a True Geothermal drill rig in Hawaii's Wao Kele O Puna rainforest, February 1990.

Activists Defend Hawaii's Last Rainforest

It has now been a year since the road into Wao Kele O Puna Rainforest on Hawaii's Big Island was bulldozed. [See back issues.] Since then we have kept True Geothermal Company to less than 20 acres, persuaded PG&E Generating Co. to pull their development bid, slowed the drilling with lawsuits, caused a significant split in Hawaiian politics over geothermal power (County and State resolutions against geothermal), and mobilized the Hawaiian and national public. True Geothermal's activities in the forest have been temporarily halted by an archaeological study: lava tubes in the forest are ancient burial sites.

The last round of demonstrations, in June, included sailing from the Big Island to Oahu via Kaho'olawe and Maui on Greenpeace's flagship, the *Rainbow Warrior*, with a banner reading, HAWAII: THE WORLD IS WATCHING, SAVE WAO KELE O PUNA! Greenpeace's tropical forest campaign has helped internationalize this issue of rainforest destruction here in the United States.

Another action took place at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu during the WILD Conference. The University is serving as a research and promotional tool for geothermal energy. The University's scientists publicly promote geothermal as the answer to global warming and demote the value of the forest.

Next we went to the Ormat geothermal site for an official ceremony declaring the old HGP-A geothermal plant a disaster instead of the "geothermal success story" that the State claims it is. The Big Island Rainforest Action Group went to True's gate with weeds in hand from alongside the road [to remind people that roads into the rainforest facilitate the invasion of exotic plants]. Over 150 people gathered for the silent vigil, songs, and speeches. Activists from around the world, including Dave Foreman, reminded us that this type of action is necessary to defend what is left of the Earth's wild places. A strong connection was made between the struggle of native Hawaiians here and that of the natives of Sarawak, Malaysia. A local protester locked himself to the gate, True's Berlin Wall, with two kryptonite locks. True's workers spent hours cutting apart their expensive fence to remove him and open the gate. The Hilo police have told the developers that they will no longer be their personal security force. The day did end, however, with 8 of us arrested — 5 for trespassing and 3 for obstruction.

With the local protests drawing national attention to the plight of the Puna Rainforest, Senator Inouye (D-HI) recently took the Senate floor in a desperate attempt to discredit the Rainforest Action Network and plead for a \$15 million subsidy for the

geothermal developers. He's on the defensive because we succeeded in keeping Governor Waihe'e's geothermal subsidy out of the FY 91 House Appropriations Bill. In mid July Inouye did manage to slide a reduced request of \$5 million into the Senate version of FY 91 appropriations. This money is extremely important to any geothermal development in Hawaii. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Action, and Sierra Club are working to introduce an amendment to the bill that would strike the geothermal allocation. The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund has filed a lawsuit against the federal government for failing to conduct a federal EIS. [With 11 federal agencies involved and over \$30 million already allocated for geothermal research and development, the government's failure to do an environmental impact statement is a clear violation of the National Environmental Policy Act.]

Mainland efforts now will focus on potential geothermal/cable project investors, builders, and engineers. A consortium of California-based energy companies is negotiating with the Hawaiian Electric Company (encouraged by the State of Hawaii). The consortium is led by Mission Power Engineering Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Southern California Edison, and California Energy Company, a co-sponsor of Earth Day 1990! Also involved are tropical timber traders Mitsubishi and Sumitomo. If contracts are signed, the consortium will likely buy the steam that True Geothermal is exploring for right now in Wao Kele O Puna, as well as plow across the Big Island and Maui with transmission lines connected by a yet to be built undersea cable.

What you can still do: Take a break from Redwood Summer and go to the Big Island...Bodies and bucks are needed more than ever. A call is out for extreme actions on behalf of the Puna forest and local residents, and legal assistance to help with lawsuits and criminal charges for protesters.

Also, participate in the protest against the International Symposium on Geothermal Energy (the World Bank geothermal meeting) August 20-24 at the Kona Surf Hotel, on the Big Island. Call the Big Island RAG at (808) 966-7622 for details.

Protest the conference promoters, Geothermal Resources Council, and co-sponsors of the conference, including Hawaii's Department of Business and Economic Development, Campbell Estates, and True Geothermal Energy Company. Write a letter, call, or fax-in a statement in opposition to the Council's support for geothermal energy in Hawaii. The Symposium on Geothermal Energy is a direct assault on Native Hawaiian religion, as well as a promotional tool for the demise of a rainforest. For Pele practitioners, any geothermal drilling is a violation of a

deity, and a threat to Kilauea's sacred forests. Demand that Mr. Anderson make a formal apology for holding such an event, and truthfully inform the international development companies of the geologic risks, economic problems and ecological ramifications this industry faces in Hawaii. Because the 500 MW project will not replace oil imports and the burning of fossil fuel, geothermal energy will not reduce Hawaii's air pollution, nor curb the greenhouse effect. Conservation in both the electricity and transportation sectors is needed. David Anderson, Executive Director Geothermal Resources Council POB 1350, Davis, CA 95617-1350 FAX (916) 758-2839

Additionally, California Energy Company's true colors must be shown. As a member of the Earth Day Advisory Council, Cal. Energy's CEO Charles Condy said that "In order to halt the greenhouse effect and clean up the smog-filled air that rests above our cities, we must begin to use our energy

more efficiently and move quickly towards a more diversified energy mix, taking maximum advantage of clean, renewable resources such as geothermal, solar and wind." But, they have only expressed interest in large geothermal energy projects. In Hawaii this is an expensive and toxic pursuit that precludes any serious investment in solar, wind and energy conservation projects. Write to Charles Condy, CEO, California Energy Company, 601 California St. Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94108. Urge him to make energy efficiency a priority in his company's quest for environmentally sound energy practices. Remind him that geothermal development in the Puna Rainforest is dangerous and destructive. Encourage him to withdraw their bid for the 500 MW geothermal/cable project. For more information contact the Rainforest Action Network, 415-398-4404

—Annie Szvetcz, Rainforest Action Network

Nature Wins One in MO

In late June the Missouri Department of Conservation purchased a 975 acre tract that is part of an 8000 acre forest from greedy corporate types who wanted to turn the tract into shopping centers and homes for the upwardly mobile. This land, known as Forest 44 because it borders Interstate 44, is southwest of St. Louis and is the first natural area past the gateway to the West. It is also the closest large "green" area to a major metropolitan city in the United States.

Friends of Forest 44 had been fighting this battle for years and local EFlers joined over two years ago when they proclaimed Forest 44 a "Wild Area" and promised to

defend it. Last year EFlers, who called themselves the New James Gang, in a daring midnight ascent of a lighted Jesse James billboard off I-44, unfurled a huge banner which read "Save Forest 44 — Earth First!" The banner lasted for over a week in full view of July 4th holiday-goers (see *EF! Journal*, 8-89).

The night before the Conservation Department's purchase was made public, Ellen Alton, president of Friends of Forest 44, called an EFl organizer with the news: "We won. It takes all kinds. Thanks."

—Orin Langelie, Big River EFl

Mismanagement . . .

continued from page 9

allow them to boast about their management projects such as clearcutting. Including the ecological features of the Brattons Run undisturbed Special Management Area would give them something authentic to boast about.

What You Can Do

This timber sale has attracted attention in Atlanta and Washington. Write John Alcock, Regional Forester, US Forest Service, 1720 Peachtree Road, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30367; and F. Dale Robertson, Chief US Forest Service, POB 96090, Washington, DC 20090. Tell them this sale must be dropped on ecological, archaeological and economic grounds if the Forest Service is to salvage any credibility. Also write your representative, US

House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515; and senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

Acknowledgements

We appreciate the steadfast and valuable assistance of Larry Hammond and Earth Firster Mike Jones. Also Jim Loesel of the Citizens Task Force has been very helpful in monitoring the Byzantine administrative fiascos of the Forest Service.

LATE-BREAKING NEWS The California Timber Sale was awarded to the highest bidder in late July. EFl and Virginians for Wilderness are planning a demonstration to blockade the road when equipment is brought in. They are going to need help. Please call Crickett Hammond at 703-997-0055 or Bob Mueller at 703-885-6983.

RV Yahoos Threaten Denali National Park

by Gary Bennett and Joe Carmichael

Alaska's Denali National Park and Preserve is facing new threats due to private lands deep inside the six million acre Park Service unit. Earlier this summer, Dan Ashbrook, a landowner of Kantishna, a small settlement 90 miles into the Park, demanded that the National Park Service (NPS) open the sole Park road to private vehicles to allow them access to the RV park he plans to open. The Park road is the only route into Kantishna and has been open exclusively to shuttle and tour bus traffic since 1972. Three other lodge operations at Kantishna have abided by an informal agreement with Park administrators to provide shuttle bus service for their guests.

A 1973 study cited by the Park Service indicates that shuttle buses have less impact on wildlife than do private vehicles. Shuttle passengers are not permitted off the bus when viewing wildlife and are not permitted to harass animals. The study also indicated that animals do not frequent roadside habitat with increased private vehicle use. Under the present shuttle system, visitors regularly view Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolves, Caribou, Moose, and Dall Sheep near the road.

After reviewing ANILCA, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which gives landowners unhindered access to their property, Park superintendent Russ Berry announced that RVs destined for Kantishna were now permitted on the Park road. Ashbrook has begun construction on the RV park and plans to have over 200 spaces. The prospect of hundreds of RVs on the narrow winding mountainous Park road prompted Berry to say that he will close the Park road to buses if the situation gets dangerous, as it surely will later this summer when the Kantishna RV park goes into full operation. Such a move would effectively close the Park to everyone except Kantishna RV customers and leave wildlife in peril. When private vehicles were allowed on the road for one weekend several years ago, a Dall Sheep was killed in a hit and run accident. When Grizzlies in Denali encounter humans, they are often classified as "problem bears" and either drugged and relocated or eliminated (executed). Human/bear conflicts will surely increase if RV drivers run the road unsupervised.

In a series of recent public meetings called to address the "crisis," superintendent Berry listed several possible solutions, including widening the Park road and/or paving new roads into the Denali wilderness. Either of these moves would have a negative impact on the Park's biodiversity, which is already under pressure from the presence of over 500,000 visitors annually. Widening the Park road or building a new one would encourage more private vehicle traffic and development inside the Park. This would disrupt the annual migration of Caribou, whose numbers in the Park are down drastically already.

Two other options proposed by the Park Service offer the opportunity to preserve the status quo and even expand the Denali Wilderness. Changing ANILCA laws to prohibit private vehicles would quell the situation now, but a congressional buy-out of the private landholdings in Denali would ensure a long-lasting solution. Such a buy-out seems the best option, but congressional funding is difficult to obtain.

After the first few RVs began rolling down the Park road late in June, a group of E! activists joined seasonal employees to protest along the Park road. After receiving a "reading of the rules" by Park rangers, 25 protesters lined the road and held signs reading "No RVs Please" and "Nuke Kantishna," while they passed out informational packets.

If a federal buy-out isn't accomplished to convert Kantishna into Denali Wilderness, several highly destructive scenarios could ensue. At present, Kantishna owners could at any time sell out to developers. Shopping malls and Holiday Inns could be built deep inside Denali.

The sheer magnitude of Denali National Park and Preserve, about 6 million acres, the size of Massachusetts, makes an intact ecosystem so large it is only a dream for most of the lower 48 states. The Park, originally much smaller and called Mt. McKinley National Park, was established in 1917 primarily to protect the large mammals that resided there, especially Dall Sheep. After small additions in 1922 and 32, the size of the Park tripled in 1980 with passage of ANILCA. The Park was then divided into three distinct management units. The original Mt. McKinley NP became the Denali Wilderness. The 1980 additions were designated as either Denali National Park or

Denali National Preserve.

The classifications differ mainly in the amount of protection given the fragile subarctic ecosystem. Campfires, airplanes, and snowmobiles are prohibited in the Wilderness, but allowed in other areas. All firearms and hunting are prohibited in the Wilderness. Subsistence hunting is permitted in the Park and Preserve sections, and sport hunting is allowed on Preserve land. A fall visit to Denali affords the visitor the chance to see one of the Park's natural inhabitants taken out, dead, tied to the roof of a car.

A recent Alaskan court ruling has thrown Alaskan hunting laws into a legal limbo. The National Rifle Association and some Alaskan Republicans are pushing to have slob hunters from Fairbanks and Anchorage, some of whom earn over \$100,000 a year, classified as "subsistence" hunters. This would effectively open most National Park land in Alaskan to hunting by all Alaskans, rather than just the peoples that have traditionally relied on the areas for food.

While Denali's popularity with tourists has increased dramatically in the last few years, the wilderness character remains intact. The only interruption in this vast wilderness is the road to Kantishna and Wonder Lake. The only developments on this road, before Kantishna, are some small campgrounds, Park buildings, and one hotel near the Park entrance. The nature of the road has generally precluded development.

Prior to 1930, the only road into the Park was a horse trail that went to the Savage

River, 14 miles from the Park's eastern boundary. During the 1930s, a road was constructed to Wonder Lake and the then mining community of Kantishna, cutting from one side of the Park to the other. The road has not changed much since its completion in 1938. Some sections are still only one lane wide with 700 foot drop-offs unprotected by guard rails.

From 1938 to 1972, the entire road was open to private vehicles. During this period crowding was not a problem due to the inaccessible location of the Park. Prior to the 1972 completion of Highway 3, which connects Fairbanks and Anchorage and is adjacent to Denali, automobile access to the Park was almost non-existent. If you wanted to drive in Denali, you had to bring your car in on the train.

To handle the increased visitor traffic after the opening of Highway 3, the NPS initiated a free shuttle bus service to ferry passengers in and out of the Park, and to Kantishna. This system has worked extremely well. Dan Ashbrook's recently announced intentions have disrupted the fragile status quo.

The Park is also threatened on other fronts. Other than a few short trails near the Denali Hotel, the Park has no formal trail system. Superintendent Berry has made moves toward developing a trail system. This would disrupt the wildness of the Park.

Hearings are being held soon to develop a management plan for the south side of the Park, which is presently almost totally unde-

veloped. Any intrusions at all into this half of the Park must be avoided.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write Alaska's members of Congress, members of the House Appropriation Committee's Subcommittee on Interior, members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, and your own representative and senators. Tell them you support a buy-out of private inholdings within the Park. All representatives at US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; senators are at Senate, DC 20510.

*Alaska delegation: Representative Don Young; Senator Frank Murkowski, Senator Ted Stevens

*Interior Subcommittee, Sidney Yates

*Public Lands Subcommittee, Bruce Vento

Write Superintendent Berry. Tell him you oppose any development on the south side of the Park and any plans to develop a trail system. Tell him to keep the Park wild.

*Supt. Russel Berry, NPS, Denali NP, AK 99755

Write Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan. Tell him you support the federal takeover of game management on federal lands in Alaska. Also tell him you oppose hunting and trapping of any kind on National Park lands.

*Secretary Manuel Lujan, Dept of Interior, Washington, DC 20240

TURNING SWORDS INTO WILDERNESS

by Ron Huber

Picture densely populated forest: hairy vines thick as your arm twist around furrowed bark, sprouting great shiny leaves up the height of the trunk as it passes through multiple canopies of varying greens. Brightly colored birds and insects flutter from trunk to branch, while mammals and reptiles prowl below. Decaying plant and animal life provides a home for amphibians and more invertebrates. Fish dart through pools...

Amazonia? Sarawak?

Try central Maryland's Fort Meade, a 15,000 acre military reservation slated for "decommissioning," whose ecosystems nourish the Patuxent River watershed, tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. Forests, rivers, streams, swamps and marshes—a remainder of the Old Forest that once covered the Atlantic Coastal Plain—are home to Bobcat, fox, Beaver, eagles, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoons, weasels, skunks, deer and possum, as well as over 100 breeding bird species. This is an important part of the Atlantic Flyway, migratory route for much of North America's waterfowl; yet is only 18 miles from Washington DC or Baltimore.

Fort Meade is part of a large federal multi-agency complex, shared by the Army, NASA, Secret Service, National Park Service, Dept of the Interior, Dept of Agriculture, and the National Security Agency. A felicitous result of long-term federal ownership has been a degree of ecological integrity unmatched elsewhere on the Maryland Coastal Plain. Both upland and bottomland forests, as well as wooded swamps, provide nesting habitat for 18 of the 19 bird species considered "forest interior dwelling species" by the

"...these areas constitute one of the largest contiguous forests on the eastern seaboard"

Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service. In combination, these areas constitute one of the largest contiguous forests on the eastern seaboard between Boston and Richmond.

Upland forests here are mixed age stands dominated by beech and oak, with pines predominating in previously cleared areas. Bottomland forests are more varied, with Tulip Poplar, Pin Oak, sycamore, Sweetgum, and Red Maple. Most of the identified old-growth at Fort Meade is bottomland forest in the flood plain of the Patuxent and Little Patuxent Rivers. The Army's staff biologist at the fort says a full survey and inventory of forest types and the possible presence of threatened or endangered species is not yet done. An environmental impact statement has not yet been drafted.

Many streams and ponds drain the forest and flood plain. About three miles of the Patuxent River and four miles of the Little Patuxent flow through the fort. Very little

attention has been paid to aquatic, riparian and hyporheic habitats, though the watershed is known to be a spawning area for shad and herring.

In 1988 Congress passed, and the President signed, the Military Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526). This law mandates the closure of military bases deemed irrelevant to "national security," and their transfer to known military ownership. The law directs the military to dispose of such properties for the best possible price. Before making any decision, however, the military is required to "consult" state and local governments concerning best uses of former bases.

Fort Meade was created by the Army around 1920 as a training facility for combat infantry and reservists bound for European battles. With the declining likelihood of a European war, Fort Meade was put on the list of Army bases to be closed. The National Security Agency, which occupies the northwestern corner of the fort, will stay on after the closure.

In 1988, the Army Corps of Engineers organized the Fort Mead Coordinating Council, a 30 member committee, to study the options for post-army disposition. Committee members included both US senators from Maryland, state delegates, county executives and others.

Over the course of a year, they looked at proposals ranging from a Maryland ORV group's plan to "responsibly" (!) enjoy the forests; a Massachusetts company's plan to create a large-scale trash incinerator and landfill; a plan to create new US Postal Service facilities; two plans to create "rural towns" of up to 10,000 homes, shopping malls and office space; and a US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) plan to take the land over as an adjunct to their neighboring Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.

The Army's Highest and Best Use Study called for a 6500 home "new town" complete with a hotel and 7.8 million square feet of office and warehouse space. To the Army's surprise and chagrin, the Coordinating Council, chaired by retired Army Colonel Alfred Shehab, voted unanimously to recommend transfer of all 9000 acres of Fort Meade up for disposal (NSA keeps a portion) to the Fish and Wildlife Service, at little or no cost.

Explaining their decision, County Executive O. James Lighthizer said, "We need more development in that area like we need a hole in our heads!" He was joined by other neighboring county executives who called it a "historical opportunity" to preserve an intact wild ecosystem. According to the *Washington Post*, county officials plan to try to fend off development schemes by rezoning the land from its current permitted density of 1 house per 5 acres to 1 house per 20 acres.

The Army quickly huffed that the council had advisory capacity only and its decisions were not binding. Gary Paterson, who

heads the base closure office of the Army Corps of Engineers, peevishly insists, "My job is to sell that property to generate revenue. If the government doesn't buy it, then we can sell it in private bids or at auction."

The FWS proposal to include Fort Meade in the National Wildlife Refuge System cited three laws to justify a no-cost transfer:

"The Federal Property Act stipulates that surplus federal property be used for wildlife conservation if not needed by an agency."

- 1) The Military Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (PL 100-526)
- 2) The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 USC 471-535)
- 3) The Transfer of Certain Real Property for Wildlife Conservation Act of 1948 (16 USC 667b-667d).

The Federal Property Act stipulates that surplus federal property be used for wildlife conservation if no longer needed by an agency. The Transfer of Certain Real Property Act says that surplus government property valuable to the national Migratory Bird Program can be transferred to the Interior Department without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

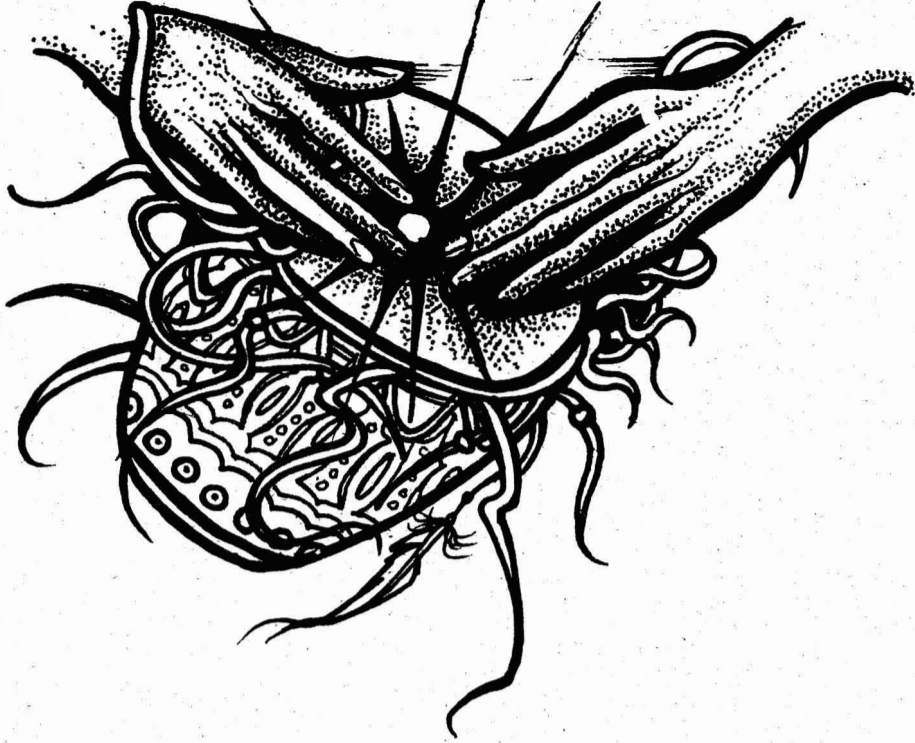
In addition, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources has designated the area south of Route 198 (most of Fort Meade) as a Geographic Area of Particular Concern (GAPC). The state is required to designate and protect GAPCs by regulations under the Federal Coastal Management Act. Adjoining lands of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center are also included in the GAPC designation.

Protection of the area would support the objectives of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan by providing nesting, feeding and wintering habitat for waterfowl. It would also support the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas Program, as wetlands, flood plain forests and upland forests provide habitat for Bay area species and serve to protect the clarity and health of the Chesapeake and tidal Patuxent. A "developed" Fort Meade would lose its ability to store floodwater, recharge groundwater, reduce siltation and recycle nutrients emanating from sewage treatment plants upstream on the Patuxent.

The Army had originally hoped to make a quick, uncontroversial sale of the forests of Fort Meade to developers, recouping shut-down costs, and serving as a model for the decommissioning process. The unanticipated opposition has thrown a wrench into their plans. A fire at the Base Closure office in Washington has destroyed many of their records. An environmental impact statement is belatedly in the works.

continued on page 12

TRIBAL LORE



Central Valley EF! Exposes Log Exports

As the policemen caressed their riot sticks and the media folks salivated, Joseph "madman" Malki ran amok with a grotesque cardboard chainsaw, on which were painted the evil letters "MAXXAM," slaying costumed human trees, causing them to topple across the railroad tracks, groaning as they were felled. So concluded a successful demonstration against log exports at the Port of Sacramento, California, on June 7, the first action organized by the newly formed Central Valley Earth First!

We gathered that morning at the Harbor Boulevard overpass in West Sacramento, 300 yards from where more logs are exported to Japan, Korea, and China, than from anywhere else in California. Over 40 million board feet of timber plus a vast amount of wood chips are lost to foreign destinations from the Port of Sacramento each year. We hoisted banners reading "Stop Log Exports" and "Exporting Logs is Exporting Jobs" above the guard rails, visible from the freeway below. Some folks were dressed as trees and passed out literature. Others wore urban camouflage — a suit and tie. (Even yuppies dislike log exports!)

Response from the freeway was tremendous. Many passing truck drivers honked in approval; a few flipped us off. Some people exited the freeway and joined us, including an irate woman who had seen too many log trucks drive by her place of work, en route to the dock. We were even given 20 bucks to pass on to Darryl Cherney.

By mid-morning, our festive demonstration had swelled to nearly 100 participants. We were matched pretty evenly by law enforcement personnel from 3 cities, a SWAT team, a bomb disposal squad (supposedly the export dock had received a bomb threat that morning), and a helicopter. One officer harassed us by sticking a video camera in our faces. Their overwhelming presence made it seem as if expressing our first amendment rights is a crime.

The place was also swarming with media people. When we marched down to the Port and regrouped in front of a large stack of logs, the timber presented an ideal backdrop for the media to capture on film. After staging guerilla theater, including a

chorus line of human trees singing "I don't want to go to Japan!" we went home peacefully, leaving the police and the media, who apparently expected something violent, shaking their heads.

We received extensive local TV and national newspaper coverage. Our mission of exposing log exports was a success. Many people hadn't realized that those enormous stacks of logs are being shipped overseas, unmilled. Since our action, and several Redwood Summer actions, log exports have been the subject of local newspaper editorials.

People need to continue to be informed of the truth about log exports. Port officials used timber industry propaganda and contradicted our researched statistics, claiming that only 15 million board feet is exported, and that these logs are only "excess low grade white fir, which wouldn't be milled here in the US anyway." Our surveillance indicates that Ponderosa Pine logs, some with over 200 years of growth rings, are present in the log yard as well. We must make them realize that "excess, low grade" White Fir makes beautiful forests when kept vertical!

—Central Valley EF!, POB 73771, Davis, CA 95617

Big Reed Pond Old-Growth Still Threatened

ed. note: The following is from the summer 1990 Glacial Erratic. PAW's important quarterly is available for \$12.50 a year from RFD 1, Box 530, N Stratford, NH 03590.

A 1200 acre tract of mature and old-growth forest west of Big Reed Pond in Maine is still threatened by logging. This spring, the owners of the tract, the Pingree Heirs, agreed to delay logging while the Maine chapter of The Nature Conservancy inventoried the tract.

The was inventory done, and some old-growth stands — notably Eastern Hemlock — were found. Unfortunately, a few old stumps were discovered, indicating that some logging was done long ago. Because of this, the tract cannot be strictly classed as "virgin." TNC has not yet decided whether to buy it anyway.

The concept of "virgin forest" is inappropriate in the logged over forests of the

Appalachians. Even in the fragments that have never been logged, it is difficult to claim they are "virgin" because of a myriad of human-caused disturbances such as acid rain and other air pollution; the extirpation of native species such as Gray Wolf, Cougar, and Caribou; the spraying of insects in nearby areas; and the fragmentation of the vast forests of the East.

It is thus counterproductive to rely on such arbitrary classifications. It is far more realistic to acknowledge that we have almost no protected "mature" forests in Maine, and that we desperately need them. The 1200 acres west of Big Reed Pond provide us with an opportunity to protect a tract with old-growth qualities. This tract borders on the already protected old-growth surrounding Big Reed, and could serve as a valuable buffer to the old-growth. Although this tract has been slightly disturbed, it is still far closer to being "replacement old growth" than the massive clearcuts that characterize most of Maine's industrial forest.

Please contact the Maine Nature Conservancy, 122 Main St, Topsham, ME 04086-1221; 207-729-5181 and urge them to buy all 1200 acres immediately. Thank them for the great service they have provided by protecting the 3800 acres of old-growth around Big Reed Pond. If you can afford to, contribute to the Conservancy as a show of support for this tract. We do not know when the land manager for the Pingree Heirs, Seven Islands, plans to cut the unprotected 1200 acres, but time and money are short.

—Jamie Sayen, PAW

Cuomo Backs Developers

New York Governor Mario Cuomo has caved in to developers and local ruffians and shelved his commission's surprisingly good report on the future of the Adirondacks [see last issue]. The Adirondack Commission had the temerity to suggest that environmental considerations be paramount in the Park. In response, a rough bunch of Adirondack residents, led by a developer from Long Island named Don Gerdtz, effectively intimidated state politicians by protesting and threatening violence.

Please tell Cuomo that, far from being too strong, the Adirondack Commission's recommendations are not strong enough to fully protect Adirondack wildlands. Tell him he'll never win the Presidency if he sides with a minority of anti-wilderness fanatics against the majority in the state who favor wilderness protection. Write Governor Cuomo, State Capitol, Albany, New York 12224.

Eschew Guinness?

There is no justice. Alas, it's true; the maker of the stout 'gainst which all others are measured is part of the consortium behind the proposed Gleneagles development threatening the Lake Placid area of northern New York's Adirondack Park. Guinness and the other partners want to restore the Lake Placid Club facilities, and build housing units, a golf course, and other vile things adjacent to state forest, so as to attract affluent tourists from throughout the world.

A Guinness boycott — necessary if Guinness refuses to repent — would leave many activists thirsty. Guinness Import Co. in Stamford Connecticut recently announced its agreement to purchase All Brand Importers Inc. and several of its premium beers, including Moosehead Premium Canadian Lager and Moosehead Light from Canada; Mexican lagers Dos Equis, Sol, and Superior; Clausthaler non-alcoholic malt beverage from West Germany; and Pilsner Urquell lager from Czechoslovakia.

Northeast imbibers can replace their Irish stout with a Vermont porter: Catamount is a fine brew made by apparently decent locals. Swillers may even wish to contact the Catamount owners, urging them to run a "Bring Back the Catamount" advertising campaign — promoting Cougar recovery and their own beer at the same time.

We need to let Guinness know how we feel. People who make such fine brew must be amenable to change! Write to Anthony Tennant, Chairman, Guinness PLC, 39 Portman Square, London W1H 9HB, United Kingdom, and to Michael Hughes, President, Guinness Import Co., 6 Landmark Square, Stamford, CT 06901. Call Guinness Import Co.'s toll-free number, 800-521-1591.

We also need people throughout the country to write New York Governor Mario Cuomo. Insist that he oppose the Gleneagles development and that he protect all remaining wildlands in the Adirondacks. Mario is at the State Capitol (Albany, New York 12224; 518-474-8390), though he may soon be on the campaign trail.

Incinerators Poison Everglades

ed. note: The following is excerpted from The Pahayokee, the newsletter of Florida's newest Earth First! group: Everglades EF! (POB 557735, Miami, FL 33255; 305-662-9383). In this first issue, The Pahayokee also reports on a National Park Service proposal to build new I-75 access points into Big Cypress National Preserve. These would facilitate ORV and hunter invasion of Panther habitat. Write letters of protest to Robert Baker, Southeast Regional Director, NPS, 75 Spring St. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

The incineration of medical and toxic wastes is an issue of vital concern for both humans and wildlife. Today at least 18 medical waste incinerators are operating in Broward County alone. Medical waste incinerators are especially harmful to ecosystems since they burn mostly plastics. When plastics are incinerated they break down into toxic compounds such as dioxins, furans, and heavy metals like mercury, lead, selenium, and cadmium. The toxic emissions are dispersed by air currents and contaminate the air, soil, and water of our bioregion.

Incineration is a wilderness issue because mercury is poisoning the food chain in the eastern Everglades. In the past year, warnings have been issued to stop humans from eating Everglades Bass and Alligator due to mercury contamination. In July 1989, Panther #27 died in the Everglades of mercury poisoning — liver 110 ppm wet wt. In humans, this level of mercury "would cause death in 6 months to 3 years" ("Florida Panther Viability Analysis and Species Survival Plan," US Fish & Wildlife Service, p.203). Panther 27's death "raised concern about environmental contamination in the Everglades ecosystem and particularly the top level carnivores ... Preliminary results indicate that mercury contamination may be extensive in the Everglades segment of the [Panther] population, as well as in the Fakahatchee Strand" (p.144).

This spring, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission tested Raccoons from the Shark River Slough to determine their mercury level. Raccoons are one of the principal prey bases of Florida Panthers who live in the eastern Everglades, including Shark River Slough, because deer, the cats' preferred prey, are scarce. If a Panther such as #27, who weighed 23 kilograms, ate a diet of Raccoon from the Shark River Slough, she would accumulate a toxic dose of mercury in only 87 days! (p.203) In Panthers, as in humans, mercury passes from mothers to unborn across the placenta and to newborn in milk. Like many toxics, mercury bioaccumulates as it travels up the food chain. Cadmium and lead "tend to travel with mercury" (p.203). Predators like the Panther at the top of the food chain become the living toxic dumps of the poisons released by incinerators. "Mercury poisoning has gone from a single point event (#27) to one with a number of animals showing mercury levels high enough for concern" (p.204).

On 18 May 1990, Panther #39 was found dead in the Shark River Slough. Although this Panther's death was attributed to a chest infection caused by a puncture wound, tests performed in February, when he was first captured, revealed a high level of mercury. It is reasonable to conclude that an animal who is already under physiological stress due to mercury poisoning may be more vulnerable to infection.

Incineration is also a human social justice issue, because all Florida incinerators are located in Black and/or low-income neighborhoods. Greenpeace Action [1881 NE 26th St, Wilton Manors, FL 33305] has been working closely with community groups in Broward County to shut down a facility with two medical waste incinerators operated by Sani-Med. According to Brian Hunt, Greenpeace Toxics Coordinator for the Southeast, the Sani-Med facility is operating in violation of zoning laws. It is zoned as a crematorium, but is currently burning "red-bag" medical waste.

Coal Darkens Berkshire Future

A Berkshire citizens' group is organizing opposition to a coal-burning, co-generation plant in New York state. Berkshire Mountain Acid Rain Coalition opposes the plans of a German firm, Interpower Technology, to build a coal-burning plant in Halfmoon, NY. The plant site is north of Albany, less than 30 miles from the Berkshires. Due to prevailing easterly winds, the plant would lead to an increase of acid deposition in the Berkshire Mountains of Massachusetts, as well as in southern New York. Acid rain has already harmed plants and animals throughout the Northeast. Of 300 contaminants released by coal burning, 292 are unregulated, including radon gas.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has taken steps to intervene in the approval process of the Interpower application. On

Swords Into Wilderness . . .

continued from page 11

Still, sale of the land remains the Army's preferred option. The Office of Management & Budget (OMB) is studying Fort Meade as well. Given their strictly bottom line predisposition, approval of the army option appears likely.

Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) and Representative Tom McMillen (D-4th) may try end runs around the bureaucrats. Sarbanes may insert a rider into the Defense Appropriations bill mandating a turnover of Fort Meade to FWS. McMillen is considering similar action. Should their strategy succeed, Fort Meade will be saved, much to the annoyance of bureaucrats at FWS's realty division, who prefer to go through "the process."

Should they fail, then the final decision is up to our "environmentalist-in-chief" George Bush. If he listens only to the Army recommendation (money! money!) or the OMB (jobs! jobs!), then this singular survivor of pre-European coastal forest will die under a thousand bulldozers.

If, however, enough humans communicate their wishes to the president that

Fort Meade be preserved intact, perhaps he will seize this as an opportunity to earn some easy environmental points. So WRITE HIM, at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20500. Of course, this being a nearly post literate society, writing may be too much to ask, so why not call him? The White House Comments Line, 202-456-7639, is open and answered from 9am to 5pm, Eastern Standard Time. Remember, the guy is NOT a deep ecologist. Appeal to his baser instincts: Tell him turning Fort Meade over to FWS will make him look like an environmentalist without having to spend a penny, will create the largest open space on the central East Coast . . . will help him get votes!

For more information contact Chesapeake Bay Earth First!, POB 184, Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732; 301-855-2975.

Ron Huber is a long-time EF!er best known for his amazing tree-sitting actions in Oregon several years ago. He is now an EF! contact in his home bioregion on the East Coast.



Swinging an ugly Maxxam chainsaw, an EFler from the Central Valley, CA, group exposes log exports from the Port of Sacramento. Note the friendly officer in the background with the video camera - must have made a great home movie!

April 5, Secretary DeVillars submitted a letter to the New York State Commission of Environmental Conservation expressing the commonwealth's concern over the use of coal at Halfmoon. On April 13, Massachusetts Attorney General James Shannon filed a petition with the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment for intervenor status in the Halfmoon case. An intervenor may cross-examine witnesses, present and rebut testimony, and appeal siting decisions.

The Interpower plant at Halfmoon would be, at 210 MW, the largest coal-burning plant in New York. If the total capacity for coal-fired power generation envisioned in New York's State Energy Plan were constructed, it would be the equivalent of 18 plants of the size envisioned for Halfmoon.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Stewart Boschwitz, Administrative Law Judge, Public Service Commission, 3 Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12223, and tell him and the energy citing board not to give Interpower a building permit. Also write Governor Cuomo (State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224), newspapers, senators, etc. Demand NO COAL!

—Berkshire Mountain Acid Rain Coalition, 87 Holmes Rd, Pittsfield, MA 01201

TREE Reclaims Montana Wilderness

Wilderness restoration activists recently planted "1000 Points of Life" on a road constructed illegally into a Wilderness Study Area of southwest Montana's Gallatin Range. The planting was done as a step toward wilderness restoration in an area of wildland and Grizzly Bear habitat violated by the timber industry. It was also done as a protest against Plum Creek Timber Company, which built the illegal road and which has destroyed wildlands all over the Northwest. This planting of Lodgepole Pine seedlings was undertaken by over 25 TREE (Thoughtful Restoration of Endangered Ecosystems) activists. The Earth First! Direct Action Fund contributed funds for the seedlings.

Said a planter who estimated she planted 100 of the trees, "Environmentalists have been accused of everything from obstructionism to terrorism. The public should know that concerned citizens are able to do positive and constructive things, like planting trees."

In 1977 the US Congress included the Gallatin Range in the Montana Wilderness Study Act, which was passed to protect *de facto* wilderness and to acquire private inholdings in key roadless areas. This legislation passed 13 years ago, yet the Gallatin National Forest has failed to complete a single land exchange or purchase.

Plum Creek Timber Co. constructed a logging road into Rock Creek in the Gallatin Range Wilderness Study Area (WSA) in September of 1987 to access land they "own," which has been proposed for exchange into public ownership. The road is illegal. It is entirely within the WSA; it extends a mile and a half through critical Grizzly Bear habitat.

The Gallatin NF refused to complete a thorough environmental impact study of this intrusion into federal lands, despite warnings from a Forest Service biologist who concluded, "The project has the potential to negatively impact the grizzly bear by increasing opportunities for human-caused bear mortalities, displacing bears from habitat, and reducing cover adjacent to feeding areas."

The Gallatin National Forest has se-

cretely colluded with Plum Creek. "Activity has been coordinated with the Gallatin National Forest," Plum Creek wrote in a 15 September 1987 letter to Representative Pat Williams. "We purchased from the Forest Service the timber on those road right-of-way segments which cross national forest lands."

Williams has called this area "sacrosanct." "I frankly thought I had an agreement with (Plum Creek) that they would hold the area sacrosanct, protecting its values until the trades were finalized," Williams told the *Billings Gazette*.

Save East Fork, Boycott American Express

The East Fork Valley is a classic Colorado wonder. Adjacent to a Wilderness Area in the San Juan Mountains near Pagosa Springs, it's a prime location for the reintroduction of the Gray Wolf and Grizzly Bear. [See *EF!* Journal back issues.]

Developers, however, feel that East Fork is a prime location for a ski resort. The East Fork Development Corporation (EFDC) has received Forest Service approval to build a four season resort, complete with condos, a golf course, sewage treatment plant ... *ad nauseum*.

A National Wildlife Federation appeal of the development plan was denied. Once a few more reports are completed, construction will begin, probably by 1992.

But not if you and I can help it. One approach taken to save East Fork is through EFDC. The company is owned 70% by Dan McCarthy, a developer from Skokie, Illinois, and 30% by Balcorp, a subsidiary of the American Express Corporation. Approaches to reaching McCarthy need to be explored by folks in that region (anybody up there?). He's very committed to destroying the valley, but is rumored to be running out of money. That makes the other 30% critical.

The American Express Corporation is huge. What would move them to withdraw from East Fork? Consumer pressure! Ideas abound. Cut up your card and mail it in with a letter explaining why you now choose to leave home without it. (Send it to James D. Robinson III, CEO, American Express, World Financial Center, Tower "C", 200 Vespy, New York, NY 10285.) If you don't have a card, get one. Wait for the bill, then cut it up. Collect credit card applications, write "Save East Fork!" on them, mail them in postage free. The current record is 450 at once (we used a rubber stamp). Get merchants to join the boycott; they usually hate dealing with American Express anyway! Call American Express and tell them to quit destroying the Earth: 1-800-554-AMEX (Global Assist Hotline).

Field-test ideas, then send them to Colorado EFl, POB 1166, Boulder, CO 80306. We'll send you a copy of a letter and a sign to help. Paper monkeywrenching could kill the project before more "hands on" work is needed.

—Mike Stabler, CO EFl

Activists Called to Rocky Flats

In 1973, the Nixon Administration issued National Security Decision Memorandum 242 which announced the intent of the United States to acquire special nuclear weapons to attack the Soviet Union. The Carter and Reagan Administrations affirmed this policy and accelerated the first strike MX and Trident II missile programs. Most recently, in the fall of 1989, President Bush signed Single Integrated Operating Plan-7

(SIOP-7) which focuses on eliminating the military command and control of the Soviet Union.

The United States is a party to many treaties that outlaw the use of war as an instrument of policy. The Charter of the United Nations declares aggressive preparations for war "crimes against peace." The most blatant violations of such international law occur 15 miles north of the Colorado Capitol Building at the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant.

Rocky Flats is the plant that fabricates beryllium, steel, uranium and plutonium components for first strike weapons such as the Trident II missile. Older bombs designed for retaliation that are being decommissioned are its main source of plutonium.

Last December as the plant was being handed over to its new operator, EG&G, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced a temporary shutdown of the six buildings where plutonium is recycled and plutonium parts fabricated. However, the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico is recycling plutonium, and Rocky Flats need only reopen its fabrication area to continue bomb production. Such a "restart" could come as early as mid-summer according to Secretary of Energy James Watkins.

If plutonium fabrication operations at the Rocky Flats Plant are allowed to resume; DOE will be able to justify restarting its other scandal-ridden facilities. As the production of plutonium triggers for first strike weapons begins at Rocky Flats, so too can it be stopped there. Rocky Flats is accessible by ordinary vehicles only by two narrow roads. The plant can be blockaded.

A blockade to enforce international law will close Rocky Flats as often and as continuously as possible beginning the week of August 5. The blockade will be non-violent in tone and demeanor. Join us to Keep Their Hands Off the Nuclear Trigger.

—Rocky Flats Civil Resistance, 1035 Walnut St, Suite 201, Boulder, CO 80302 (303-444-5462)

Biodiversity Bill Introduced in Congress

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), a member of the Environmental and Public Works Committee, has introduced legislation to make conservation of biodiversity a national goal. The National Biological Diversity Conservation and Environmental Research Act is similar to a bill, HR 1268, pending in the House of Representatives.

According to *Forum*, the newsletter of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (730 11th St, NW, Washington, DC 20001-4521), which has endorsed the bills, Moynihan's bill, S 2368, and the House bill would establish a National Center for Biological Diversity and Research within the Smithsonian Institution. This center would promote research, compile data, and disseminate information on biodiversity. It would have an advisory board composed of officials from federal, state, and private agencies. An interagency committee would develop a coordinated federal plan for biodiversity conservation.

These bills represent steps toward na-

tional recognition of the fundamental importance of biodiversity. However, they should be improved before passage: They should prohibit any project that will adversely affect biodiversity. (Sure, a complete moratorium on development in this country is an ambitious goal, but the times demand extreme measures.) Also, if the Smithsonian Institution is still helping fund the proposed Mt. Graham astrophysical observatory (uncertain at the time of this writing), the Society for Conservation Biology or the Earth First! Biodiversity Project, rather than the Smithsonian, should be the biodiversity clearinghouse. As numerous articles in this journal have explained, the Mt. Graham project is incompatible with biodiversity, and Smithsonian will mar its own reputation if it remains involved with the project.

Readers should send letters in support of biodiversity legislation to congresspersons (Senate, DC 20510; House of Representatives, 20515), and to Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, attn: David Correll, Environmental Research Center Director. Letters should insist that Smithsonian completely withdraw its backing of the Mt. Graham observatory before being granted the key role in promoting biodiversity.

Forest Bills Explained

ed. note: Several bills have been introduced into Congress to slow or stop the cutting of old-growth forests. There has been some confusion about which bill radical environmentalists should support, if any. Here New York City Sierra Club leader Margaret Young helps clarify the situation.

Several kinds of legislation to protect America's native, virgin and old-growth forests are currently being proposed. One, the Ancient Forests Protection Act (AFPA), has the blessing of the major environmental groups (including the national management of the Sierra Club). This bill, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives, would protect "significant, ancient forests" in "selected areas" of California, Oregon and Washington, only.

Another, the Native Forests Protection Act, would give much stronger protection. The NFPA would put *all* old-growth stands off-limits to loggers, everywhere in the US, permanently. The ban on logging old-growth on public lands would be comprehensive, rather than selective. Further, the NFPA would prohibit building roads into roadless areas.

The NFPA would also forbid the use of herbicides on public forest lands. Currently, the timber industry routinely applies these chemicals to the "forests" they replant; these are managed as "tree farms": all the trees are the same age, and herbicides prevent the growth of underbrush. Of course, herbicide-treated plants are poisonous to the wildlife that graze there ... (The AFPA does not forbid use of these chemicals on public lands.)

The NFPA would provide for communities affected by these restrictions: They would receive federal "in-lieu-of-property-tax" payments (the way other communities with large areas of federally owned land, like

continued on page 14



Tribal Lore. . .

continued from page 13

military bases, are currently compensated). The NFPA addresses alternative sources for "forest products" — recycled pulp, etc. — and most importantly, the NFPA would forbid log exports. In fact, it would forbid the export of any unfinished raw wood products. According to The Wilderness Society, the practise of exporting raw, uncut logs to such countries as Japan has already cost more timber jobs than protecting the Spotted Owl; by stopping the exports the NFPA would create enough jobs to offset those lost by protecting wildlife. (The AFPA does not address these issues.)

To help achieve strong old-growth forest legislation, or for more information about the NFPA, write or call Native Forests Council, POB 2171, Eugene, OR 97402; 503-688-2600.

—Margaret Young

NASA Defiles Earth to Explore Space

Those of us who have suspected that space launches are harming the environment can now brandish a corroborating article, from the February 27 *Orlando Sentinel*. Here Cory Jo Lancaster reports that before a space shuttle launched from Cape Canaveral in Florida reaches 65,000 feet, its rocket boosters have emitted "more than 500 tons of hydrogen chloride, chlorine, aluminum oxide and carbon monoxide."

The hydrogen chloride and chlorine mix with the water that NASA uses to flood the launch pad for liftoff. The result at each launch is a tremendous acidic cloud. The clouds kill a few small birds and, together with acidic run-off from the pad, 2000-10,000 small fish per launch. (The fishes' gills are paralyzed by acid.) They also burn plants on the 54 acres surrounding the pad. Up to five miles downwind, a grayish powder and pin-sized burns appear on leaves. After an initial burning, plants recover; but after repeated burnings, they die and are replaced "with hardier grasses."

The acid in the soil and water disappears within three days, Lancaster says; but aluminum oxide that escapes from the rockets coats areas of the ground with a more lasting, fine sand. During each launch 124,000 pounds of aluminum oxide are released. Although Kennedy Space Center scientists have been studying the effects of the acidic clouds for ten years, they are just beginning to try to learn what happens to the aluminum—whether it concentrates in fish and other wildlife.

A Delta or an Atlas Centaur rocket is also damaging, but to a lesser degree. According to NASA, it emits approximately 30 tons of toxic chemicals.

—Mary Davis

Montana Farmers Plow Native Prairie

Since 1987 farmers in five Montana counties have plowed for crops some 56,000 acres of native prairie, reports Jim Stutzman, farm bill coordinator for the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Malta. One-third of the farmers destroying the prairie are meanwhile receiving subsidies from the federal government for putting out of production for ten years highly erodible farmland. In other words, the sodbuster provisions of the 1985 farm bill, a response to plowing of native prairie in the 1970s and early 80s, are not achieving their proponents' goal.

Under the Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program, which is paying more than \$70 million to Montana farmers, a farmer can plow native prairie, if he or she has drawn up and gained approval of a conservation plan. The Montana Wildlife Federation, which has examined approved plans, says that the plans' methods of reducing soil erosion are "of doubtful effectiveness." Their lack of attention to maintenance of wildlife habitat and watershed quality makes the term "conservation" a misnomer.

According to the Soil Conservation Service, a total of 1 million acres of Montana rangeland became cropland or was obliterated for other purposes from 1982 to 87. The service calculates that Montana croplands lost an average of 7.7 tons of soil per acre to wind erosion in 1987; rangelands, less than 1 ton per acre. Stutzman hopes that sodbuster provisions will be tightened when the farm bill comes up for reauthorization in 1990. (*High Country News*, 6-15-90)

FS Ignores Its Own Plans in New Mexico

Activists working to protect New Mexico's Bandelier National Monument and

the surrounding Santa Fe National Forest have encountered an enormous flaw in the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Forest Management Act. These acts do not require the Forest Service to carry out the plans that they force the agency to make.

The Forest Service and a contractor laid waste a beautiful canyon at Los Utes Springs, upstream of the Bandelier National Monument wilderness area. In doing so, they violated specific provisions of the Santa Fe National Forest Plan and the environmental assessment carried out before the timber sale. For example, they logged on slopes steeper than 60% and dragged trees straight down slopes.

To their surprise, environmentalists found that they had no grounds to sue. Courts have interpreted the laws in only their literal sense, as requiring the writing of documents, nothing more.

—Tom Ribe in *High Country News*, 6-15-90

GA DNR Plans to Cut Refuge

In Screven County, Georgia, a beautiful wetland of bottomland hardwoods is about to be clearcut by Georgia's Department of Natural Resources. DNR officials justify the clearcutting by saying it is necessary to offset the cost of the land to the state, which will manage the area for wildlife. Officials say they could not otherwise have purchased the land from The Conservation Fund, which secured the area several years ago from a paper company.

Alternatives were available to the state. Local landowners were willing to buy some of the land and sell conservation easements to protect it.

Georgia's nationally renowned ecologist Eugene Odum has recommended to the DNR that streams have a 100 yard undisturbed buffer zone, yet the state agency is clearcutting to within 100 feet of Briar Creek and the Savannah River. Meanwhile, bottomland hardwood habitat is rapidly disappearing in all our states.

Please express your concerns to Leonard Ledbetter, GA DNR, 205 Butler St SE, Atlanta, GA 30334.

Anti-grazing Conferees Form PLAN

A conference was held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 27-29, to discuss public lands ranching and to form a group focused on the issue. Over 50 people attended, including a few Earth Firsters. Most of them have worked on this issue for years and are frustrated that public lands ranching is not a priority in their own organizations.

Four speakers discussed different aspects of public lands ranching. The balance of the conference was discussion about the new organization.

Steve Johnson of Native Ecosystems of Tucson spoke about the importance of using the media as an educational tool to show the public dramatic displays of the destruction. The language used can also make a difference in public perception of the problem. For example, the use of the term 'overgrazing' rather than 'grazing' suggests that a certain amount of exotic grazing is acceptable and we have simply exceeded the limit.

Johanna Wald, a Natural Resources Defense Council attorney, spoke about NRDC's victories and disappointments in fighting public lands ranching through the courts. They have stopped some laws that would be advantageous to ranchers and they will continue to do so.

Rose Strickland of the Sierra Club discussed the Sierra Club grazing policy and the revisions she is currently making. The new stance, if approved, will be much stronger.

Jim Fish of Public Lands Action Network spoke about Savory's Holistic Resource Management and its questionable results.

In the informal discussions, Lynn Jacobs of Free Our Public Lands! suggested using the term 'public lands ranching' rather than 'grazing'. 'Ranching' includes all range related activities and places responsibility with ranchers, not their livestock. Lynn said the rumors that the range is improving are false. He drove 200 miles of dirt ranching roads on the way to the conference and found ranching destruction everywhere.

The activists decided that because ranching is the most environmentally destructive practise in the West and the most neglected issue, they need a group with that as a priority. The large environmental groups also need to be involved and should provide financial support. The group will adopt the Public Lands Action Network (PLAN) name and will start as a loose network, possibly becoming more formal in the future. Although most supported ending all public lands ranching, it was decided not to openly state that as the group goal, for political reasons.

To receive the newsletter and membership information and to contribute money, write PLAN, POB 5631, Santa Fe, NM 87502.



Earth Firsters finish hanging a banner over the Fairview Timber Sale logging road (reclaimed as a trail by EFL). EFLers started a 24-hour vigil and occupation of the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois that will last indefinitely. Besides other banners over the trail such as "Enough is Enough", the defenders have three platforms for tree sitters perched high in the hardwoods.

There are many ways to get involved, through a group or on your own: Educate yourself and others on the issue; write letters to the editors of newspapers and periodicals; submit written or oral comments on BLM, FS or other public use plans; adopt an allotment; organize a demonstration; eat less beef; and write letters to elected officials and agency directors. If interested in teaching others about this issue, rent the slide show from the EFL Grazing Task Force to show to your own group. Write Linda Wells, POB 47116, Phoenix, AZ 85068 for a powerful display of photos, charts, and maps; or to contribute materials to the information center.

—Linda Wells, Phoenix, AZ

Grazing Requirements Called "Death Knell"

Forest Service Chief F. Dale Robertson has notified all forest supervisors that issuing grazing permits must be done within the guidelines of NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act. As reported in several western newspapers, that means an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement may be required whenever permits are issued or transferred. And the cowboys are scared.

According to a Utah county commissioner, it could be a "death knell" for cattle operations in southern Utah and the West. "It will effectively allow any radical group such as Earth First! a say in grazing permits," said Tom Hatch, chairman of the Garfield County Commission. "And a rancher can't wait for a permit if it goes through an appeals process. When you have 200 head of sheep or cattle, you can't wait for the courts to decide."

Robertson originally sent a memo to regional foresters on Feb. 23, cautioning that timber sales, grazing permits, and other uses may conflict with standards and guidelines established by forest management plans. "There should be no doubt in anyone's mind about which takes precedence if there is a conflict between standards and guidelines and program outputs: we expect every project to be in full compliance with standards and guidelines set forth in forest plans," he said in the memo.

On April 17, Robertson followed that with a memo that directed forest supervisors and authorized district rangers to "Bring grazing permits into compliance as soon as practical (with NEPA requirements and management plan standards and guidelines). In any case, when they reissue permits, because of expiration of waiver, or issue new permits, the permits will comply with the forest plan..."

—Lagarto

Animal Damage Control DEIS Is Out

The draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) for the USDA/APHIS Animal Damage Control program (ADC) is out. In short, the preferred alternative would continue ADC control of wild America, to protect ranching and agribusiness profits. [See last issue for background.]

ADC presented 11 alternatives — some of which are decent — but, alas, the preferred alternative is the "Current Program," the worst of the 11. This means continued killing and harassing of predators and "pests" at present or increased rates (in recent years, funding — and thus controlling — has increased).

The deadline for comments is August 31. We must speak loud and clear now: NO ACTION. Let ADC die — not the wild critters. Tell them you support the No Action Alternative for these reasons: It would allow protection of wildlife; it would decrease the quantity of systemic poisons plaguing wild America; and it would free federal dollars for needy federal projects like Wilderness pro-

tection. Recommend that the agricultural and livestock industries buy insurance to offset the losses inherent to those livelihoods, or let consumers pay the real costs of products from a domestic trade doing business in wild places. If you wish to submit detailed comments, call 301-436-8281 and ask for a copy of the DEIS. Send comments to Gary Larson, Director, Operational Support Staff, ADC-APHIS-USDA, Room 820, Federal Bldg, 6505 Belcrest Rd, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

—Tom Skeele, Wolf Action Network

Roads Threaten Lake Superior Island

Rising from the frigid waters of Lake Superior just half a mile off shore from Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is America's newest playground, Grand Island National Recreation Area. Grand Island is a wild area managed by the US Forest Service (FS). The island, roughly seven miles long by three miles wide, is ringed by a rudimentary two-track road. Grand Island was formally opened to the public this spring and is only accessible by passenger ferry from Munising, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

The Forest Service is soliciting comments from the public on how best to develop the island. The FS has suggested a series of paved roads and ferry service for motorized tourists. Grand Island is too pristine and small to handle the type of heavy summer vacation tourism that would be generated by roads. If roads are built, developers and local officials will demand hotels, restaurants, marinas, gift shops, fudge shops, etc. Also, since Grand Island is managed by the Forest Service, the ever-present danger of logging and mining exists. The comments received by the FS will be compiled for the next 24 months at which time development plans will be made.

Please immediately contact Ms. Julie Fosbender, Information Assistant, Hiawatha National Forest, Munising Ranger District, 400 E. Munising Ave, Munising, MI 49862. Politely request that no roads be built on Grand Island, that no motorized vehicles be allowed, that Grand Island be maintained in its current natural state, and that only foot travel and mountain bikes be allowed on the currently existing roads. If you are traveling through the UP, stop at the Munising Ranger District office and tell the Ranger on duty how the proposed development of Grand Island would adversely affect this delicate ecosystem. Tell them you do not want to see wilderness ruined by development, mining or logging.

—Fred Young

St. Lawrence Citizens Stop Incinerator!

ed. note: We finally have some good news! Our friends at WOW have stopped the incinerator threatening St. Lawrence Valley and the Greater Adirondack Bioregion! Work On Waste has again proven itself the group to contact, and contribute to, for all your garbage woes: WOW, 82 Judson, Canton, NY 13617; 315-379-9200. The following is adapted from WOW's newsletter Waste Not.

In St. Lawrence County, New York, an incinerator proposal was defeated one day before a \$33 million bond to build the incinerator was to be obtained. Major proponents of the incinerator were the Director of County Planning, the County Treasurer, the NY Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), and the editors of the *Ogdensburg Journal*.

St. Lawrence County is north of the Adirondacks. The incinerator would have been less than 1/4 mile from St. Lawrence River and 1 mile from Prescott, Ontario, Canada.

County residents were concerned about the adverse impact on their health and envi-

ronment and the uptake of incinerator pollutants in the food chain, and wanted county-wide recycling and composting instead. The County Legislature turned a deaf ear to environmental and health concerns, maintaining that if the State said it was safe, they would believe the State.

In the fall of 1989 the county-wide citizen group, Work On Waste-St. Lawrence County, campaigned to elect County Legislators who would respond to the concerns of the people they represented—an idea that had lain dormant in county politics. The November 1989 elections proved pivotal in the vote that defeated the incinerator on 9 July 1990.

When independent businessmen and the county's League of Women Voters examined the economics of the project, the Legislators began to listen. Because the incinerator was oversized (county population 110,000), and with a county goal of 40% recycling, the need to import waste became obvious, though the director of the Solid Waste Disposal Authority skirted this issue, because of the immense resident opposition to trash importation. Eventually County Legislators realized that the incinerator was leading the county into economic quicksand, and the vote to approve the bonds was defeated.

The victory confirms the advice of Lois Gibbs and the other good folks at the Citizens Clearing House for Hazardous Waste: You don't win these battles with experts, with lawyers, or with the regulatory process; you win by working together to educate the community on the issue and by using the political process. Local politicians must be held accountable for decisions that impact the community—they must not be allowed to hide behind unelected "Authorities" or state bureaucrats.

We had to relearn this message the hard way. We struggled for 5 years to get the regulators to address the scientific issues. We had experts from around the world ready to testify. But, the regulatory process, controlled by state agencies promoting incineration and aided by expensive law firms and consultants, never allowed the citizens one moment in court. The political fix was in. Now the political fix is out, thanks to county business people who studied the incinerator contracts and economics, the St. Lawrence County Medical Society which passed resolutions urging the County Legislature to place a moratorium on the incinerator, the largest hauler in the county who persisted with litigation against the trash authority for the right to recycle and compost, the small hauler who encouraged his customers to recycle, the young mothers who formed MOMI—Mothers Opposed to Mass Incineration, the farmers in FAIR—Farmers Against Incineration of Refuse

—Ellen Connett

The Parturition of EcoDemocracy

ed. note: Several months ago, Bob Mueller called us with the exciting news that one of the Lundbergs connected with the famous oil industry periodical, The Lundberg Letter (ed./pub. Trilby Lundberg; analyzes US oil market), had become a radical environmentalist and was launching a campaign to enact a moratorium on paving. In response to our inquiries, Jan Lundberg kindly sent us heaps of information about his new group, Fossil Fuels Action, from which we have extracted the following:

EcoDemocracy is Fossil Fuels Action's suggested name for a coalition to advance a "revolution for conservation." Welcome in this coalition are individuals and organizations who see the need for a new and comprehensive approach to the environmental crisis as well as to the unappreciated threat to economic survival. Such a coalition would engage in conservation campaigns, work to build student activism in a movement to restructure society, and examine alternatives to destructive economic activity and consumption habits.

EcoDemocracy may also serve as the basis for a new conservation movement which could ultimately vie for political power as the Greens in Europe do. Washington environmentalism, for all its victories, has come up short in safeguarding the nation's and the planet's health.

An article by Jan Lundberg titled "Eco-stroika? America Needs Restructuring" is making the rounds of major national publications. It is possible that a Soviet publication such as *Pravda*, *Isvestia*, or *Ogonyok* could carry the piece.

The EcoDemocracy coalition has proposed 19 principles essential to securing survival. These include equal rights for all species, a stable population size, technology under control, and a simpler life. Fossil Fuels Action is also circulating a NATIONAL MORATORIUM ON PAVING petition, which begins thus: *New roads cost our nation over \$22 billion in 1988. Roads and other pavement cover more than 2% of the usable surface of the United States and nearly 40% of certain urban areas....*

For copies of the petition, or EcoDemocracy literature, write Fossil Fuels. A small donation to cover expenses would be appreciated.

—Fossil Fuels Policy Action Institute, member, EcoDemocracy coalition, POB 8558, Fredericksburg, VA 22404; 703-371-0222

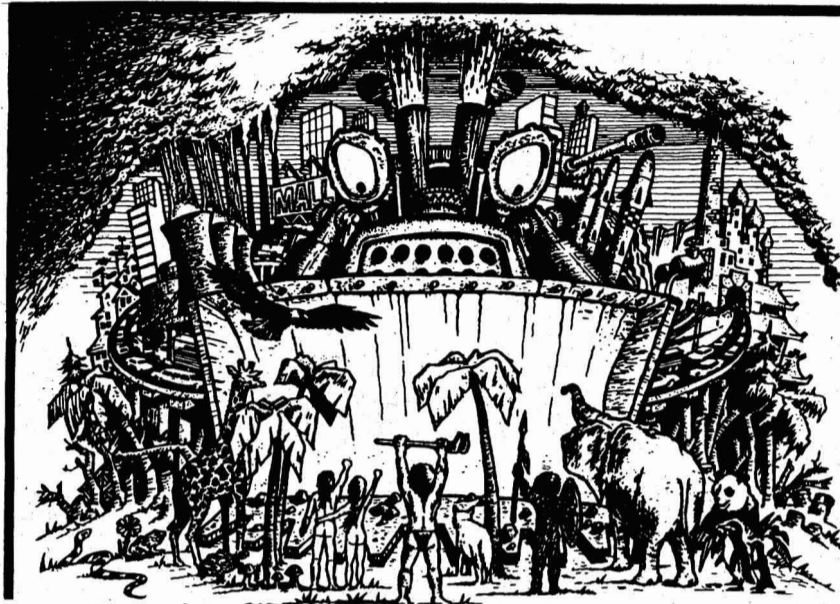
Save Canaan Valley!

Central Appalachian highland wetlands with boreal plant communities and ecosystems? Yes indeed, the very same may be found in West Virginia's Canaan Valley. Located in Tucker County east of Davis, this 2.5 by 13.5 mile mountain-girt valley receives eight feet of snow a year and is home to Red Spruce-Balsam Fir-Trembling Aspen forests and extensive northern shrub wetlands. Concentrated along the Blackwater River the latter include Speckled Alder, High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*), Pussy Willow, False Hellebore (*Geum rivale*), Red Raspberry (*Rubus strigosus* and *Rubus pubescens*), Dewdrop (*Dalibarda repens*), and Mountain Holly (*Nemopanthus mucronata*) as well as other shrubs and herbs of northern

origin. Furthermore many of these species are "disjunct," occurring far south of other colonies. Although less thoroughly studied than the plants, there is also a northern fauna, particularly birds. And the wetlands are important stopovers for migrating waterfowl and other birds.

Apparently still under threat from an earlier attempt by the Monongahela Power Company to flood it, the Valley now also suffers from ski condominiums, vacation homes, and other developments and is being degraded by ATVs. Unfortunately the Monongahela Power Company, which "owns" most of the wetlands is allowing them to be degraded by four wheelers and other land abusers.

These extensive wetlands—40% of all wetlands in West Virginia—are highly unusual in a mountain setting, particularly this far south in the unglaciated Appalachians. Their unique flora, and as yet poorly understood fauna, merit priority protection among the East's long-neglected ecosystems. The entire Valley and the surrounding mountain watershed, the source of the wetlands' waters, should be incorporated into a



BINTUNI BAY BLUES

by Sue Polden
Rainforest Information Centre

Bintuni Bay, is located in western Irian Jaya [the Indonesian portion of the island of New Guinea], in the Manokwari regency, and according to many sources harbours the most extensive, pristine, unlogged mangrove ecosystem in Asia, if not in the world. The area is rich in wildlife, including 45 protected animal species and 6 endemic fish species. The area provides breeding habitat for the Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*; listed by the US Fish & Wildlife Service as an Endangered Species) and has one of the highest population concentrations of that species in Indonesia.

This fragile ecosystem is threatened by an Indonesian logging company that is clearfelling the mangroves for woodchips, and exporting them to Japan for the production of computer paper. Of the 450,000 hectares in the Bintuni Bay area, a concession of 137,000 ha was granted to P.T. Bintuni Murni Wood Industries (BUMWI) in 1983 for 19 years. The concession overlapped the Bintuni Strict Nature Reserve until the minister of Forestry at the time, Soedjarwo, excised 57,300 ha from the conservation zone for addition to the concession.

A Japanese company, Marubeni, provided BUMWI with \$3.5 million (US) for a \$7 million woodchipping plant. Marubeni is the trading arm of the Fuyo Group, a leading corporate group in Japan. Other members include Nissan, Hitachi, The Fuji Bank, and Sapporo Breweries Ltd. Marubeni is the second largest importer of tropical timber into Japan (1,030,000 m³ in 1987), as opposed to Mitsubishi which in 1987 was ninth (468,000 m³).

BUMWI expects to produce 300,000 tons of woodchips per year from the processing plant on Pulau Amutu Besar (Amutu Besar Island), in southwestern Bintuni Bay. BUMWI began exporting chips to Japan in August 1989. Marubeni, the only company importing mangrove chips into Japan, buys the chips from BUMWI. BUMWI's rate of production is expected to continue for at least 10 years, during which Marubeni will double its imports.

The woodchips will be sold on 10 year contracts to 5 Japanese computer paper producers, including a sister company of Scott paper. Marubeni also plans to sell woodchips to South Korea and Taiwan.

BUMWI has breached Indonesian Forestry regulations in many situations. It has not designed the required annual logging plans, nor developed sustainable logging and regeneration methods as it clearfells the

mangroves. No EIA has been carried out for either the logging or the chip mill. A journalist for Kyodo News visited Amutu Besar Island and found that mangroves had been felled within 200 metres of the seashore, and on both sides of the creek.

Recently, the Indonesian government was forced to take note of what was happening in Bintuni Bay by the amount of press coverage BUMWI received for violations of the logging conditions set by the Department of Forestry. The Governor of Irian Jaya initially denied the illegal operations, but later admitted that "control" had been lacking.

The traditional owners of the Bintuni Bay region are the Iraputu Tribe, who depend on the mangrove forest for food and shelter. Disrupting the ecological balance of Bintuni Bay will have grave social impacts for the Iraputu.

Women, while collecting foodstuffs within the mangroves, also use the forest as a place to interact and solve their problems. The forest behind the mangrove swamps plays a similar role for the men who hunt there.

BUMWI's intrusion will disrupt the social structure of the 11,500 local people. The Iraputu act as caretakers for the land handed down to them by their ancestors. As with many traditional peoples, ownership does not require documents; the extended family owns the land, and it cannot be sold.

When traditional owners release some of their land for use by outsiders, problems usually arise. Whilst under Indonesian Agricultural law traditional ownership is acknowledged, there is no appropriate statute in the case of land transfer. The regulations used in these instances are usually the national agrarian and forestry laws. The prescribed compensation is often lower than the true value of the land, and frequently is not paid at all.

Some traditional people decided their interests were being infringed upon and applied for compensation. Some clans demanded that BUMWI pay Rp300 per cubic

Melbourne RAG at the Mayfair Trial

On 31 May 1990, 15 members of the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group (RAG) stood trial following their arrest at a rainforest timber ship action on 24 February 1990. They had attempted to use rainforest timber unloaded from the ship *Mayfair* to write the words 'Don't buy this wood' on Victoria Dock. The activists were charged with 'climbing the port security fence' which carried a maximum penalty of \$2000.

We had decided not to contest the po-

comprehensive land use plan with restoration of native ecosystems as its main goal. Once this valley was set in a marvelous regional conifer-northern hardwood forest that also included now-extirpated species such as Eastern Larch and Red Pine. Destroyed by lumbering, fire and marginal agriculture, this forest should be restored not only in the interest of biodiversity but also because it would be the highest use of the land in an economic sense.

WHAT YOU CAN DO. At present a group of local and national conservation organizations is launching a campaign to designate the Canaan Valley wetlands as a National Wildlife Refuge, the first in the Appalachians. This campaign deserves everyone's support. Please write the following: Governor Gaston Caperton, State Capitol, Charleston, West Virginia 25305; Manual Lujan, Secretary, US Dept. of the Interior, Washington DC 20240; your Senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510 and Congressperson, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Tell them of the unique character of the Canaan Valley and of the need to act fast to save it.

International News

metre of chips exported, as payment for use of the land. The company only offered Rp200. Since the negotiations are still deadlocked, no compensation has been paid for the use of Amutu Island.

Moreover, BUMWI does not usually employ local labour. Ethnic friction arises, as the company employs outsiders with family interests who cannot easily quit work. Workers come from other parts of Irian Jaya, Java and Sulawesi. Pay is low and logging camp merchants charge exorbitant prices. Conditions in the loggers' settlements are extremely bad. Loggers must work 12 hours a day. This deviates markedly from the Indonesian Labour Law.

Any company operating in Bintuni Bay is required to sign an agreement stating that it will help improve the welfare of the local people by providing adequate housing, health facilities, education and agricultural projects. None of this has occurred. Local government officials often act as middlemen for the company.

Problems are likely to worsen when Marubeni's full-scale operations begin later this year. With more logging, the drop in mangrove litter will reduce fish and prawn productivity, and result in an increase in salinity and turbidity of the coastal waters. The frequent shipping of woodchips will increase ocean pollutants that will have long-term effects on flora and fauna. Already the Iraputu are finding that fish, shellfish, sago palms and other foodstuffs gathered from the mangroves are in short supply.

The Rainforest Information Centre in Australia has started a campaign against the Marubeni Corporation's destructive logging. If you can assist with photographic, film, or documentary sources, please contact Sue Polden or George Marshall (see below). We are proposing an international day of action. In Australia we are gearing up for sticker guerilla war: plastering stickers on Nissan car bumpers, on shops that sell Nissan or Hitachi goods, and other targets. Although the campaign under way is focused on Marubeni, all of Bintuni Bay needs attention.

I will be setting up a network with people in the area to provide information on current activities so that their wishes can be incorporated into appropriate action, to preserve Bintuni Bay. If you can help, please Email me peg.spolden or gmarshall; or write Rainforest Information Centre, PO Box 368, Lismore, NSW 2480 AUSTRALIA; Fax 066 219420. You can fax RIC directly on 066 218505, but please call 066 218505 before sending, to ensure machine is plugged in. Also please send letters of protest to Tomio Tatsuno, President, Marubeni Corporation, 1-4-2-Otemawachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 103, JAPAN.

lice case on technical grounds but to base our defence on our beliefs and consciences; therefore we had an agreed set of facts with the police prosecutor which stressed the nonviolent nature of our action. We had also decided to defend ourselves collectively: members of the group accepted responsibility for different sections of the proceedings.

After the court preliminaries, each of the activists gave evidence on her or his

continued on page 16

International . . .

continued from page 15

moral convictions concerning the threat to the global rainforest heritage, the threat to tribal peoples, the threat to non-human species and the threat to future generations posed by the industrial logging of rainforests. Attention was drawn to Australia's role in rainforest destruction through its importation of rainforest timbers from Southeast Asia.

Throughout the evidence, activists gave a summary of how much of the global rainforest heritage had been destroyed since the trial began: after 30 minutes, 1800 hectares; after 45 minutes, 2700 hectares... By the end of the trial, 5400 hectares had been destroyed.

In the final submission to the magistrate, defendants stressed the critical role each person can play in halting rainforest destruction. Emphasizing that police could choose not to arrest rainforest activists and magistrates could choose not to convict them, the defense showed that it was not activists on trial but the court and Australian law. The magistrate was invited to 'search Australian law' for a reason to acquit the activists.

'If activists are convicted it will highlight that even legal experts are unable to find or apply law to protect the Earth's life support systems and that the law and courts are totally inadequate to deal with the planetary crisis of rainforest destruction'. The magistrate was reminded that if the activists were found guilty it would show that the court condones rainforest destruction. The question was posed: where does the court stand on rainforest destruction? For justice or the law? For rainforests or fences?

The magistrate was receptive and aware of the dilemma he confronted. He stated that his job was 'to enforce the law as it exists' and that activists who were willing to break the law for what they believed must also be prepared 'to accept the consequences of their action'. He also noted that he was convinced that each of the defendants did what they did for the protection of others! He found the activists 'guilty', offered a good behaviour bond and, when this was refused, fined each a token \$50. Most activists will not pay the fine and will spend a brief time in jail.

The final verdict? We 'lost', but the rainforests 'won'.

Melbourne RAG Occupies Timber Yard

On 15 June 1990, 67 members of the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group (RAG) were arrested after nonviolently occupying the yard of 'Timbersales' - Melbourne's largest importer of rainforest timber from Southeast Asia. It was the largest number of arrests in one day of environmental action in the state of Victoria's history.

The nonviolent action was organised to coincide with the visit to Melbourne of Bruno Manser - the Swiss artist who lived in the rainforests of Sarawak (Malaysia) with the Penan tribespeople for six years. Bruno addressed the 250 activists and the media just prior to the action and then stood on a pile of rainforest timber waving a flag of planet Earth.

During our focusing circle just prior to the action, the police advised that their negotiations with the timber merchant not to insist on our arrest had broken down. The police, who now support our campaign, thus reluctantly said they would be compelled to arrest us.

After a final briefing, over 200 activists climbed the fence and entered the timber yard. We were dressed in all-white 'life-support' suits (symbolising 'life' without rainforests) and after singing some rainforest songs, we used colored ribbon to weave a web of life in the timber yard. After two police warnings, those who chose not to leave were arrested and charged with trespass.

Despite considerable effort, prior to the action we had been unable to convince the Timbersales owners or managers to talk with us. However, later in the day Bruno was able to talk with the owner of Gunnersens - the second largest timber merchant in Melbourne.

As usual, the action got extensive coverage on radio, television and in the press. Bruno did media interviews throughout the day.

That evening Bruno told stories about the Penan to a public audience of 500. A spokesperson for Melbourne RAG announced the latest breakthrough in our negotiations with unions - agreement by the Transport Workers' Union (truck drivers) to respect pickets we place at the gate to the dock. This will prevent rainforest timber from being carted from the wharf for as long as we can get people to stand on the picket line. We invited anyone at the public meeting who was willing to express their commit-

ment to saving the world's rainforests - by being arrested on the picket line - to stand up. Few people were left seated in the hall of 500.
—Robert Burrowes, Melbourne RAG

Melbourne RAG Blockades Number 13

At 10:25pm on 22 June 1990, the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group (RAG) blockaded the *Caribbean 1* as it traveled up the Yarra River into Melbourne. It was the thirteenth rainforest timber ship blockade undertaken by the group - and the seventh at night. There were about 140 people at the action, 52 of whom went into the water - either swimming or on surfboards or in kayaks.

The ship was carrying rainforest timbers from Southeast Asia and (like all the ships we have blockaded) is chartered by the Kansai Steamship Company of Japan. It was the second time that Melbourne RAG has blockaded the *Caribbean 1* - we also did so on 17 September 1989.

We arrived at the grassy verge on the edge of the river at 9:30pm. It was the winter solstice and exceptionally cold in the water. During the focusing circle, our focalisers explained safety procedures and our nonviolent discipline. As always, we did a head count immediately before and after the action, paired off with a buddy, and checked wetsuits (for warmth and buoyancy), flippers (for mobility) and coloured caps (for better visibility).

RAG had planned another multiple bow ride on the vessel, but this ship was traveling so fast that activists in front of the ship were washed down its side. As usual in such circumstances the activists simply swam safely out of the way of the stern of the ship. During the action, the land activists turned on car headlights to light up the river, held banners and sang songs. There were no arrests; the police and port security authorities (who now support our campaign) had once again helped us identify the arrival time of the ship so that we could blockade it.

This ship was the first to be blockaded in all three of its ports in Australia; it was blockaded by Brisbane RAG and Sydney RAG on its way to Melbourne. It has also been subject to union bans in all three ports thus delaying its discharge time by almost a week.

—Robert Burrowes, Melbourne RAG

Nor Do Aussies Neglect Their Own Forests

On 11 June, over 150 conservationists blockaded the Harris-Daishowa pulp mill in southern New South Wales, in southeastern Australia. This was the culmination of 3 days of actions to draw attention to the continued destruction of the old-growth forests of the Great Escarpment for sawlogs and pulp (all exported overseas and used mostly for high grade office paper).

Before dawn, environmentalists entered the pulp mill to occupy strategic machinery and the huge pile of wood-chipped

to be researched.

The Wilderness Society is preparing a statement on the southeast forests which looks at the region from an ecological perspective. It proposes that the southeast forests and east Gippsland be linked in the Great Escarpment National Park. While these two areas are separated by state boundaries, they are part of one ecological unit and need protection.

A government enquiry, which will decide the fate of these forests, is due to be released on July 13 this year. The 6 man (yep, no women) board is composed of 5 foresters and a scientist, and any recommendations will need to include provision for at least 500,000 tonnes of pulp each year; so hopes for a favourable report are slim. The campaign will be gearing up with increased lobbying of politicians and continued actions in the southeast forests. For details, write Melbourne EF!, GPO Box 1738Q, Melbourne, 3001, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.

—Cam Walker, Melbourne Earth First!

Victoria Rainforests Also Threatened

As activists continue their efforts to halt the importation of rainforest timbers from tropical countries into Australia, a campaign is growing to defend what's left at home. In Victoria, Australia's southernmost mainland state, 112 sites of remnant rainforest in 4 distinct areas - the Otway Ranges, Central Highlands, Strezlecki Ranges and East Gippsland - have been marked for logging. A government report has identified all these as being of local, state or national significance.

The report has been suppressed by the Ministry for Conservation and Environment; and the new minister, Steve Crabb, says he is not prepared to overturn a previous minister's decision and will wait until the report is released before making a final decision. However, considering that groups requesting access to the report through Freedom of Information were refused on the grounds that it was "not in the public's interest to know the contents of the report," it seems unlikely that he will act in defence of the forests.

This leaves it up to the environmental movement (already hard-pressed on many fronts), with under 2 months before logging commences. Much of Victoria's rainforest was destroyed in huge fires in 1939 and most of the remainder has since been logged. Government policy specifically protects rainforest from logging, but in 1987, the definition of rainforest was changed to exclude forests that include "emergent eucalypts," thus opening new areas for exploitation.

The few remaining old-growth forests in Victoria have rare vegetation associations and species. They include the only forests to survive the last ice age and have traditionally been important gene pools in times of climatic and other stresses.* With the possible consequences of the greenhouse effect, vege-

Threatened Rainforests of Australia



trees awaiting export. Shortly after sunrise a further contingent of about 120 people blockaded the main gate of the mill, with 30 people climbing into the prohibited area. After much chasing by guard dogs and police, 25 arrests were made.

The foreign owned pulp operations have caused massive destruction in southern NSW over the last 25 years; only the Escarpment, between the coast and the table lands, has substantial old-growth forests left. Conservationists are campaigning to have key areas such as the Tantawangalo, Coolungubra, and Egans Peaks declared national parks. They are arguing for hardwood plantations to be established on marginal farmland to take pressure off native forests, and for the many non-tree sources of paper fibre

tation change could occur through much of the world. It is vital that gene pools be retained to allow adaptation to occur.

Write to the Premier of Victoria, John Cain, Parliament House, Melbourne, 3001, Victoria, AUSTRALIA; and Steve Crabb, Minister for Conservation & Environment, 240 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne 3302. Ask them to declare these forests off limits to logging. For more information, write Melbourne EF!
—Cam Walker, MelbEF!

*ed. note: Some rainforest students say Borneo's rainforest also survived recent glaciations, and this is also over 100 million years old, whereas most rainforest in South America and Africa desiccated during the ice ages. —JD

Timber Firms Target Africa

To compensate for dwindling timber supplies in South America and Indonesia, logging companies are turning to Africa. International agencies and even some firms that claim to be "green" are abetting their plans. The results will be disastrous for the estimated 200,000 people inhabiting the forests of central Africa as well as for the forests themselves.

In 1987 the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Bank launched the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) to "stimulate financial commitment" from all sectors in order, they said, to preserve the forests and to improve the lives of indigenous peoples. Their "action plan" for Cameroon demonstrates whom the TFAP actually assists.

In an article in the March *BBC Wildlife* Damien Lewis shows that the basic aim of the Cameroon plan is to open to exploitation the closed forests of the south and southeast. A port on the Atlantic and a road will be constructed; and 11 million acres of forest divided up for agriculture, conservation, settlement, and industrial use, including plantations. The conservation effort will involve the creation of national parks and reserves which will have no human residents. The TFAP designates almost all the rest of the forest in Cameroon for development, leaving the people now within the areas proposed for parks with nowhere to go.

To the south, Zaire, which contains half of Africa's tropical rainforest, is also slated for increased exploitation. In an effort to reduce Zaire's huge national debt, President Mobutu has granted enough timber concessions to bring about a 16-fold increase in logging over the next 10 years.

Among the foreign companies trying to move into Zaire's forests are the British bank Grindlays and a British engineering firm, Babcock Electrical Projects. They are negotiating with a British expatriate living in Kenya who has received the right to exploit 2 million acres. Hypocrisy is rampant, if details in a *Sunday Times* (3-25) story are correct. The president of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in Australia is a member of the board of directors of the international banking group, ANZ of Australia, to which Grindlays belongs. ANZ sponsors the environmental organization Earthwatch and uses recycled paper for its annual reports. Babcock Electrical Projects, which would run the sawmill, claims that it compiled a good environmental record when it managed a mill and state-owned forest in Ghana. Environmentalists disagree.

Panama Invasion Prompts Forest Invasion

According to an article in the *Washington Post* (2-19), the US invasion of Panama speeded the destruction of Panama's tropical forests. Impoverished farmers invaded the forest during the turmoil and are illegally cutting and burning trees in nature reserves.

Little remains to stop them. Many of the rangers who protected the reserves belonged to an organization controlled by Noriega that the United States crushed. The Institute of Natural Renewable Resources of Panama is bankrupt, because most of the money allocated to the environment during Noriega's regime disappeared and Noriega's forces stole the agency's equipment during the invasion.

Stanley Heckadon Moreno, director of the institute, has appealed to Washington for assistance. Only 25% of Panama's forest remains, in part due to logging by Noriega's supporters. Ironically, continued logging and burning of the forest could close the Panama Canal early in the next century, as the canal is filling with silt from treeless, eroded slopes.

China Seeks Environmental Aid

At an International Environmental Workshop on Environmental Pollution in China, Chinese officials requested foreign aid to combat rapidly worsening pollution caused by "economic growth, urbanization, and an explosion of consumption." China cannot afford the \$170 billion needed by the year 2000 to cope with its environmental problems.

Air pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal and noise pollution are all of grave concern. China obtains 70% of its energy from burning coal, which creates smog so thick over Benxi in the northeast, for example, that the city often cannot be detected in satellite photos. Acid rain is increasing, as 15 million tons of sulfur dioxide are discharged yearly. Eighty percent of China's rivers are polluted.

Only about one-fifth of industrial technology is up to 1960s and 70s international standards.

Environmental regulations enacted in 1984 have failed to avert a crisis. (*Christian Science Monitor*, 2-21-90)
—Mary Davis

EARTH FIRST! BULLETINS

MIDWEST HEADWATERS EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS. The first Midwest gathering will be held August 24-26 in the Chequamegon National Forest in northern Wisconsin. It will include hiking, swimming, workshops, networking, and celebrating. The location for the campsite has yet to be determined, so everyone interested in attending should contact Dave Stall, 166 Jackson St., Madison, WI 53704; 608-249-2691.

ADIRONDACK RENDEZVOUS, August 31-September 3. Greater Adirondack Bioregion EFlers and other radical environmentalists will gather Labor Day weekend on the Moose River Plains of southwestern Adirondack Park. To find the site, get a map of the Adirondacks; go to the only major road that crosses Moose River Plains (preferably the entrance near Indian Lake, which is next to a cemetery); follow this until you see GAB signs or natively attired and well groomed environmentalists sipping wine amidst tents and trees. (This spectacle will likely be near Hell Diver Pond junction.) For more information, call GAB EF! contact Jason Kahn 518-392-6094.

NORTHEAST RENDEZVOUS, September 14-16, Piscataquis Valley, Maine. Maine and Vermont Earth First! and Preserve Appalachian Wilderness ask you to join us for a weekend of workshops, theatre, music, organizing, discussion, speeches, campfire gatherings, ritual, and revelry. Join Jasper Carlton, Gary Lawless, Jamie Sayen, Jeff Elliott and others; learn about the latest threats to the Maine woods; bone up on CAA, NFMA, NEPA, and ESA, oil leasing, coastal pollution, Hydro-Quebec, and the toxic trail of paper production. Help us fight for the return of real wilderness to the northeastern US—and for the Caribou, Pine Marten, Gray Wolf, Wolverine, loon, salmon, sturgeon, shad, Right Whale, Timber Rattler, chestnut, and Catamount.

This will be a traditional EF!-style rendezvous; come prepared for primitive camping and cool weather. Water will be available, and we'll provide some large tarps and tepees for sedentary gatherings in the event of rain. Scheduled events will begin Friday morning, so if you are coming from a distance plan to arrive Thursday.

Directions: The rendezvous will be held on private land in Atkinson, Maine. From the west and southwest, take route 2, 11 or 95 to Newport. From there, proceed via Rt.11 to Charleston (28 miles). In Charleston, continue straight ahead (north) on Atkinson Road, leaving Rt.11; in approximately 7 miles you will come to a restored red school

house. Turn off highway, travel across field and over hill to pine grove and rendezvous site. From the north or east, turn south onto Atkinson Rd. (a paved route that runs from Sebec to Charleston) 5 miles west of Milo on Rt.6-16. Proceed south 3 miles to Atkinson Corners, then 1 mile further to the aforementioned schoolhouse.

For information, contact Michael Boland 207-288-9583, Mike Zwickelmaier 802-649-2940, or Erik Sohlberg 802-439-6266. If you need or can offer a ride, contact Mike Z.

SOUTHWEST EF! RENDEZVOUS On Labor Day weekend, September 1-2, EFlers from AZ, NM and TX will hold a regional rendezvous in the Aldo Leopold Wilderness of southern New Mexico. Bring water and/or filter (Diamond Creek approx. 3/4 mile from site), food, friends, and ideas on regional and local issues.

Directions: From Truth or Consequences, NM. Go to Winston (Beaverhead Center); take Highway 59 west to Forest Road 226. Turn south on 226 and go approximately 7 miles to Forest Road 500. Turn right onto FR 500 and continue until the road ends.

RRR CONTRIBUTIONS. Folks who missed making a contribution to the 1990 Round River Rendezvous, make checks out and send them to 1990 RRR, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715. The money is needed for the 1991 RRR; we're currently about \$1,000 short.

DO YOU KNOW A LAWYER WHO CARES ABOUT NATURAL DIVERSITY? The EF! Biodiversity Project and grassroots activists often need the assistance of local attorneys in their defense of imperiled species and ecosystems. If you know an attorney in Ohio, West Virginia, Georgia, Montana, Colorado, Florida, North Dakota, Pennsylvania or Washington, DC, who would be willing to provide free legal assistance (pro-bono services) to protect endangered species, please refer her or him to the EF! Biodiversity Project or send us her or his name and address and we will promptly forward information about the Project and its efforts in the aforementioned states. Send to Jasper Carlton, EF! Biodiversity Project, POB 4207, Parkersburg, WV 26104-4207.

NATIONAL GATHERING OF STUDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS. On October 5-7, the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC) will host Catalyst, the second national student environmental action conference, at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana. Catalyst will bring together thousands of student activists to set the agenda for the environmental move-

ment of the 1990s. Last year's conference, Threshold, drew 1700 students. The student environmental movement has grown tremendously since then. Catalyst will focus on developing student leadership, diversifying the environmental movement and launching the SEAC corporate accountability campaign. For details, write Catalyst, 305 W Elm St. #20, Urbana, IL 61801 (217-333-2440).

ALTERNATIVE PLANS FOR PUBLIC LANDS: three days of non-violent direct action

Day One—Monday, October 22. Actions are scheduled at every Forest Supervisor's Office on every National Forest, nationwide. The actions will be locally organized and are intended to expose local problems in the management of the Forest in question. This will be a local media event and will direct criticism toward Forest Service practices on the local Forest. The focus will be the presentation of an alternative vision for forest management, backed up by facts unearthed by individuals and groups monitoring FS activities. Actions will be determined by participants and may include guerilla theater, non-violent civil disobedience, creative demonstrations, and banners. The action will culminate in the presentation of an alternative, ecologically responsible forest plan and a list of grievances with the forest.

Day Two—Monday, October 29. All local alternative plans will be presented to Regional Supervisors at Regional Offices, by delegates from each Forest. Again, a show of numbers and information for the media is the goal. Actions will be regional in scope.

Day Three—Monday, November 5. In a grand finale at the US Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC, at F. Dale Robertson's office, we will present the alternative forest plans for every National Forest in the country! Written statements from our own Re-

gional delegates will be read to the FS. We will expose FS mismanagement region by region, forest by forest, across the country, and wake up the national media.

West Coast Contact, Regions 1-6, 10: Erik Ryberg, 373 Vista St, Ashland, OR 97520; 503-482-9574

East Coast Contact, Regions 7, 8, 9: Ernie Reed, POB 309, Nellysford, VA 22958; 804-361-9036

CECELIA OSTROW TOUR. Wilderness singer/songwriter Cecelia Ostrow will tour the northern United States Sept. 8-Oct. 25. She will present a program of music and speaking about Earth-healing and transformation. Cecelia is also currently booking a winter tour through California, the Southwest and South. Both tours still have open dates. If you would like to sponsor Cecelia's program in your town, contact her at POB 775, White Salmon, WA 98672; 509-493-3998.

Tentative Fall Schedule

- Sept. 8 Chinook Learning Center, Clinton, WA
- Sept. 14 Republic, WA
- Sept. 16 Bozeman, MT
- Sept. 17 Jackson, WY
- Sept. 21 Madison,
- Sept. 27 Milwaukee, WI
- Sept. 28 Downers Grove, IL
- Oct. 5 Montpelier, VT
- Oct. 6 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME
- Oct. 10 Wetlands, New York City, NY
- Oct. 11 Long Island, NY
- Oct. 12 Wainwright House, Rye, NY
- Oct. 13 Life Center, Lambertville, NJ
- Oct. 14 Long Island, NY
- Oct. 15 Pittsburg, PA
- Oct. 17 St. Louis, MO
- Oct. 19-20 Kansas City, MO
- Oct. 25 Boulder, CO



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San Francisco, CA 94114
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Groups and organizations: \$25-50

Designed to educate and generate support, the video covers the current threats old-growth forests and reasons they must be saved, the history of the timber industry and of actions to stop clearcutting in the region, the Oakland bombing attack on Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney and the status of the case, FBI targeting of environmental activists and Redwood Summer itself.



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Earth First! Directory

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

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, PLEASE contact Bob Kaspar (PO Box 14691, Madison, WI 53714 (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.

A PURGE AND APOLOGY: Due to circumstances beyond Bob's control, the directory in the June issue came from some other planet. Please accept Dale's profuse apology. **IF YOU WISH TO BE LISTED AFTER THE UPCOMING PURGE, SEND NOTICE BY MAIL TO THE ABOVE POST OFFICE BOX BY OCTOBER 1.**

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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.

photo by Jim Evans



photo by Jim Evans

Participants in a Deep Ecology workshop at the Round River Rendezvous talk amid the trees and wildflowers of southern Montana.

RRR ROCKS AND ROLLS IN MONTANA

How do you describe an EF! Rendezvous to someone who has not been to one? Perhaps semi-organized anarchy would be a start. For such was the Round River Rendezvous in Montana's Gravelly Range July 9-15. I am always amazed when a project as big as this with as many possible problems comes off smoothly. Yet somehow EF!'s non-hierarchical structure worked once again, and the 11th annual RRR was a roaring success!

The pre-rendezvous hype amongst media, locals and extreme right-wingers nationwide bordered on hysteria. There were attempts to keep EF! from obtaining a permit to meet on public land (see related article). The Freddies held a public meeting in Ennis, the closest town to the site, back in April; 600 angry, hostile locals came. We felt fortunate to get out of town with our hides intact. Rumors flew within EF! and elsewhere that there would be federal roadblocks, car searches, and roaming SWAT teams at the RRR. Yet in spite of it all, it was a truly fine Rendezvous. The few locals who showed up were friendly and even helpful. Cops were conspicuously absent, remaining down on the road away from the site. Perhaps they were unwilling to brave the 3/4 mile walk to the site? No cars were searched, no one arrested. The Freddies—especially Madison District Ranger Mark Petroni—were mostly honest and helpful, at least before the RRR.

So what *did* happen? We met for a week in a spectacular location, with huge meadows full of wildflowers, incredible views of the 11,000 foot peaks of the Madison Range and the wide, golden Madison Valley below. There was plenty of room for dispersed camping in groves of Aspen and Doug-fir. Hyde Creek flowed nearby, providing accessible if unpotable water. Wildlife, from Moose and Mule Deer to Sandhill Cranes and Bald Eagles, was seen. Thunderstorms rolled through a few times, providing pyrotechnics but little rain.

The RRR commenced Monday with an opening circle, followed by men's and women's caucuses, then the first of a series of nights filled with berserk revelry. The usual conflicts arose between those who wanted to gaze into the campfire and listen to crooning voices, and those who would rather shriek, howl and cavort in naked amoebas. I suppose the Kessler beer and home brew had something to do with the mood of the latter!

Workshops covered the spectrum from

Wolves and Grizzlies to Redwood Summer and urban sprawl. As usual, we had to assume that anything discussed at workshops was public, due to the heavy press presence. One person stupidly announced a workshop on "political assassinations", which the press was only too happy to spread around. Another workshop on hunt sabotage became headlines in the *Billings Gazette*. Speaking of press, they were everywhere, hungry for the confrontation and bloodshed they deemed inevitable. None arose, but EF! was still headlines in Montana for over a week. Why can't we get such coverage for actions and campaigns?

Thursday night at the Wild Rockies camp was a classic EF! hoedown, with many of the well-known bards belting out ballads, and some not-so-well-knowns showing incredible talent. Friday night the War Dance commenced to the beat of drums, starting with the weaving of the web of life, which was torn apart by the Machine, only to arise again and destroy the evil Machine. General chaos then erupted: naked, painted bodies writhing in muddy heaps, heathens twisting and shouting to the incessant beat, infiltrators watching in awe and consternation. Saturday the Sagebrush Patriots Rally was blessed with yet another flawless Montana summer day, and started only 2 hours late. Sol provided the power for the sound stage. A bizarre and talented lineup included acts we cannot forget but wish we could, such as the Feral Nuns on Drugs and the Velcro Sheep. Darryl Cherney dazzled us with a fiery set including some new ballads, and Lone Wolf brought the Rally to a foot-stomping finish with the Tribal Unity Jam.

Sunday we wrapped up the RRR with last-minute workshops and MB's essential nonviolence prep, then on to Bozeman to pay Plum Creek a visit! Thanks to those who stayed Monday to assure the cleanliness of the site, and to the hardworking, easygoing RRR committee. See you in New Hampshire's White Mountains in 1991 for the first RRR east of the Rockies!

—Phil Knight, 1990 RRR Committee



Glen Waldeck struts his stuff in the Sagebrush Patriots Rally at the RRR.

EF! Condemns Plum Creek Timber DEMANDS END TO CORPORATE RAPE

On July 16, following the EF! Round River Rendezvous in southwest Montana, 110 angry, unchained EFlers descended on Plum Creek's lumber mill in Belgrade, Montana, 10 miles west of Bozeman. We came to deliver a message, to vent our spleens, to chant and sing, and to confront Plum Creek. This was the biggest EF! action ever in southwest Montana.

According to a June 18 article in the *Wall Street Journal*, "Plum Creek is chainsawing a trail of profits and over-cut forests across the Pacific Northwest. It is rapidly felling old-growth forests, including trees that predate this nation by a century or more. It has cut to the very banks of pristine trout streams. It has bulldozed a road into one defacto wilderness area and threatened to do the same to another." We have seen what Plum Creek is doing to the 1.4 million acres of railroad-grant lands it "owns" in places like Snoqualmie Pass, Washington, and Jack Creek, Stone Creek and the Swan Valley in Montana. They are logging at three times the rate of regeneration and rarely replanting, preferring to log it off and get out. They do not even claim to be foresters. In fact, Rich-

ard M. Bressler, chairman of Plum Creek and parent company Burlington Northern, said in the *Wall Street Journal* article "I don't know anything about trees, particularly." Plum Creek is also waging a major public disinformation campaign, claiming in widespread full-page ads that "For us, Every Day is Earth Day." Right.

Plum Creek is threatening to log sections it holds in South Cottonwood Canyon near Bozeman, last unroaded drainage in the north end of the Gallatin Range. Local opposition is mounting and, thanks to the efforts of Concerned Citizens for Cottonwood, Congress has allocated \$1 million to buy their holdings in South Cottonwood; but Plum Creek wants more. The Forest Service has done little to facilitate the buy-out. EF! has promised to be there when and if road construction begins, and Plum Creek is worried about their public image.

So EF! gathered to confront the corporate scum. Cops were everywhere, playing with their videocams like Japanese tourists. We got in their faces, took photos of them, asked them questions. Also present were Forest Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service

enforcement fools. Why the hell were they there? We were not on public land! Yet another sign of collusion between Big Timber and government.

The *WSJ* article labeled Plum Creek the "Darth Vader" of the timber industry, a fitting appellation. We did a skit in which Plum Creek was depicted as Darth Vader, mowing down the forest, only to be vanquished by EFlers yelling "may the Forests be with you!" Darryl Cherney provided rousing music, and a bullhorn delivered our messages to the people inside. We called over the megaphone for workers to join us, singing "Where will you work when all the trees are gone?" We later learned that some of the workers agreed with us but had been threatened with loss of employment if they joined us!

EF! also delivered a list of demands via the bullhorn:

—All 19th century railroad grant lands be returned to public ownership

—Plum Creek voluntarily institute monitor-

ing of the environmental effects of its private lands logging practices. Monitoring process and results must be open to public scrutiny —Moratorium on all logging of public lands adjacent to private timberlands within National Forest boundaries

—Congressional hearings on Burlington Northern's violations of public trust.

Circling up and howling, we ended the action after 3 hours, and paraded down the busy street, blocking traffic and talking to motorists. Press coverage of the action featured a front-page *Bozeman Daily Chronicle* photo of Darth Vader with a Plum Creek sign on its chest. In the background lurked police and Plum Creek thugs.

In a related action, a group calling itself "TREE" (Thoughtful Restoration of Endangered Ecosystems) planted 1000 trees on a road which Plum Creek had illegally bulldozed into a Wilderness Study Area in the Gallatin Range in 1987. See Tribal Lore for details.

—Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!

MOUNTAIN STATES LEGAL FOUNDATION TRIES TO STOP RRR

by Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!

The Denver-based Mountain States Legal Foundation (MSLF) attempted to stop the Round River Rendezvous from happening by filing an appeal of the Forest Service decision to grant Earth First! a permit to meet on public land. The MSLF was founded by James Watt in 1977 and funded by Joe Coors (if anyone needed another reason to boycott Coors "beer," here it is), and is supposedly "dedicated to individual liberty, the right to own and use property, limited government and the free enterprise system." Under James Watt, infamous Secretary of the Interior for Reagan and head of MSLF until his appointment to Interior, the MSLF defined its purpose as fighting "excessive bureaucratic regulations and the stifling economic effects resulting from the actions of extreme environmentalist groups and no-growth advocates."

Early in its career MSLF supported the Sagebrush Rebellion through suits against EPA and the Dept. of Interior which hampered enforcement of clean air and water and wilderness protection laws. They also took on the Sierra Club and the Environmental Defense Fund. They fought against affirmative action at the U. of Colorado and against the ERA in Idaho. Funding for MSLF increased from \$194,000 at establishment to \$1.2 million in 1981. They have been described as anti-consumer, anti-feminist, anti-black, anti-government, and above-all,

anti-environmentalist. Watt's appointment to Interior was evidence of Joe Coors's inordinate political power and was a direct favor by Reagan to Coors and the "Colorado Mafia."

While the appeals process is a legitimate tool for challenging decisions relating to public lands management, the process was used by MSLF in this case in an attempt to obstruct our constitutional right to public assembly. It is ironic that a group that whines about misuse of the appeals process and excessive government control ran to the government, exhorting them to keep us from gathering on public land! Their 80-page appeal was full of "proof" that EF! is a terrorist organization which has forfeited its constitutional rights.

William Pendley, President and Chief "legal" advisor for MSLF, was quoted in the summer 1990 edition of *BEAR NEWS* as saying "War" is not too strong a word to describe industry's struggle against environmentalists. Pendley said "We sue people and we love it. It is not enough to defend, but we must go on the offensive." Pendley addressed a crowd of 4-5000 at a "Right to Work Rally" in Humboldt County, CA on June 2. Most of his speech was Reagan-style anecdotes about poor beleaguered westerners facing the environmental menace. He complained that "Environmental terrorists... are like Hitler's Brown Shirts [Are we commies or fascists? I wish they'd make up their minds]. They are trying to frighten you off the



photo by Orin Langelle

Enthusiastic police forces not only showed up for the Plum Creek demonstration near Bozeman, MT, they even made home videos. Isn't it nice to know they care?

land...now they want to meet in public forests and plan their terrorism...It's like the Islamic Jihad planning to bomb a plane." And here is another beaut: "How ironic it is that we can beat Red Ivan [USSR?—have we beaten them? At what?] but we can't beat the red squirrel." He also said "It's not the spotted owl, the desert tortoise that is endangered, it is us, our life, our communities. It's timber, mining, and oil workers and Off Road Vehicle users ..."

Pendley said in a news release this spring that "by their past actions, these environmental terrorists have forfeited their right to gather on public land to plot and 'strategize' on how to terrorize Westerners ..." MSLF's comments to the Forest Service opposing EF!'s plans to hold the RRR on the Beaverhead National Forest included these tidbits: "Earth First! opposes all uses of the public lands of the West(!) including grazing, mining (nineteen power poles leading to an important Arizona mine were toppled by Earth First! adherents, for which they were indicted), timber harvesting (Earth First! opposition includes the 'spiking' of trees—an action which, in the words of CBS 60 Minutes, 'nearly decapitated' a timberman in California) [that tired old Cloverdale incident again], oil and gas exploration and development, skiing (leaders of Earth First! have been indicted for attempting to topple a chairlift at a ski resort in Arizona), and other recreational uses (environmental terrorists spread caltrops across trails in California)." Note that this right-wing group which claims to stand for "individual liberty" is quick to proclaim the guilt of those indicted. What happened to innocent until proven guilty?

I wrote to MSLF challenging them to name an EFler who has been convicted of a violent crime. They could not. Nor, of course, could they name a tree-spiking incident for which EF! was responsible that injured someone.

MSLF listed in their comments such alleged crimes as arson, breaking and entering, aiding and abetting a felony, malicious mischief, criminal trespass, and conspiracy. Anyone out there been convicted of any of these? MSLF claimed that, by granting us a permit to gather, the FS would be "permit-

ting federal lands to be used not merely to advocate the violation of federal and state laws through acts of vandalism, sabotage and terrorism, but to conspire to violate federal and state laws while providing instruction on how best to engage in such criminal acts to avoid detection and prosecution." So, Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Press do not apply to Earth First!, eh Pendley?

Here is the classic line from their comments: "The specter of a band of men and women dedicated to committing acts of violence, sabotage and terrorism against users of public lands—such as cattlemen and miners—roaming the Beaverhead National Forest in search of people or property to victimize is manifestly dangerous."

Of course, MSLF and the 77 groups who joined their appeal were unable to stop Earth First! from holding the Rendezvous. Pendley was "extremely disappointed" that the district judge in Helena ruled in our favor. Tough beans, mate. Even the U.S. Attorney General admitted we are not a terrorist group and have a right to gather on public land. In fact, we had a fantastic Rendezvous, caused no harm to the local populace, engaged in no monkeywrenching, and left the beautiful Rendezvous site in excellent condition. Meanwhile MSLF spent all sorts of money, time and energy trying to stop our gathering and provided Earth First! with phenomenal amounts of media coverage. Why? It seems most likely that MSLF knew they couldn't stop us, but are using this attempt and all the resultant publicity as a fundraising platform, making poor redneck shmucks believe that MSLF is trying to protect their lives and livelihoods from the ecoterrorist menace!

MSLF is now serving as a "national clearinghouse" on environmental terrorism. Their hotline number is 1-303-TESTIFY—for Tell of Environmental Sabotage and Terrorism Interfering with Freedom—Yours. Pretty lame acronym, no? Call or visit them at: 1660 Lincoln St., Suite 2300, Denver, CO 80264; 303-861-0244.

Ed. note: Not that it would affect any of our actions, but MSLF has bragged to reporters about their ability to record the phone number of origin for all incoming calls to the hotline; they traced one batch of anonymous calls to a Sierra Club office. —DT



photo by Jim Evans

Charlotte London beats out free verse at the Rally, accompanying herself on a hand drum.



Jake Jagoff presents EF! demands to Plum Creek Timber.



Darryl Cherney and a new partner serenade timber workers, police, and more than a hundred rowdy EF!ers.

Scenes from the post-Rendezvous demonstration on July 16 at Plum Creek's lumber mill in Belgrade, Montana, 10 miles west of Bozeman.



Darth Vader of the timber industry, Plum Creek himself makes an appearance.

all photos by Orin Langelle



WILD Conference Begins Mapping the Vision

by Bill Devall

Approximately 150 grassroots activists from over 27 nations gathered at the East-West Center on the University of Hawaii campus in June to assess the threats to ecosystems around the world and develop tactics to protect endangered ecosystems.

Adriane Carr, WILD Conference Coordinator said, "We are gathered here to share a life-protecting dream to identify and protect Earth's wild places before they are degraded and their special wild character and biodiversity lost. The goals of the WILD Conference are to make this dream tangible and to plan the steps necessary to make it a reality."

The conference was cosponsored by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee and *Kumu Honua*, the Hawaiian Archipelago Wilderness Society. *Kumu Honua* and other Hawaiian groups provided prayers and ceremonial offerings at the beginning of each day and hosted a traditional feast, or luau, for conference participants.

Kumu Honua and the Pele Defense Fund also organized a post conference excursion to The Big Island, Hawaii, to study the threats to the Puna Rainforest from geothermal development projects. The Hawaiian archipelago provided a fitting setting for a conference on endangered ecosystems. Nearly half of the bird species on the US Endangered Species list are endemic to the Hawaiian islands. Massive missile launching projects, urbanization, tourism, military projects and struggles over native Hawaiian land claims and revival of native Hawaiian religion and culture combine to make Hawaii a dynamic state within which wilderness lovers are a small minority.

Conference participants came from a broad range of American ecology groups, from the Sierra Club to Earth First!. A strong contingent from Canada included the president of World Wildlife Fund-Canada, and natives (or First Nation peoples as they preferred to be called) from Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and other Canadian provinces. Delegates came from Estonia, a Baltic nation attempting to establish its independence from the Soviet Union, other European

nations, Australia and Latin America.

In one of the first speeches, Dr. David Suzuki, geneticist and host of the Canadian TV show "The Nature of Things," asked why governments are not seriously addressing ecological problems, and concluded that nobody likes bad news. Furthermore, neither governments nor most citizens have a long time perspective. People born since World War II feel that continued economic growth is "normal." And we are continuously being brainwashed to accept Progress, Economic Growth and the illusion that humans are outside or above nature. The greatest illusion, however, is economic.

Suzuki said that economics is a crazy construct that assumes no limits. Most economists believe economic growth can go on indefinitely. With economics comes "resource management." How can scientists assume they know enough to become air quality managers or toxic waste managers, Suzuki asked. "We can't manage natural resources. We don't comprehend the complexity of a single watershed."

Suzuki's warning about economists reminded participants that the WILD Conference grew, in part, out of dissatisfaction with the wilderness conference held in Colorado in 1987 (see *EF! Journal*). At that conference David Rockefeller, Maurice Strong and other bankers and leaders of national environmental organizations embraced the Brundtland Report, named after the then Prime Minister of Norway who headed a UN commission on sustainable development. That report, which did not develop a strategy for family planning, concluded that natural areas could only be protected by encouraging sustainable economic development in Third World nations.

Neither the commission that produced the Brundtland Report nor the Colorado Wilderness Conference provided a forum for grassroots activists. Indeed the trade fair that was part of that conference included exhibits of ivory products and fur coats provided by international ivory and fur trade associations. The restraints on discussion at that conference are illustrated by the fact that although David Brower attended the 1987 conference, he was not invited as a speaker.

Neither Earth First! type of grassroots activism nor deep ecology were discussed on the official program.

The most memorable line from the 1987 Wilderness Conference came from Raymond Dasmann, then head of Environmental Studies at University of California, Santa Cruz: "Beware of bankers bearing gifts."

At the WILD Conference, in contrast, participants were encouraged to share their agendas and to help each other. Conference organizers made a special effort to invite First Nation peoples to present their perspectives on ecosystem protection and the place of humans in natural ecosystems.

Both First Nation peoples and environmental activists from around the world told of their anger at multinational corporations and government agencies, a sense of frustration but also of defiance. And a sense of reverence for the spirit of place—for Hawaiian volcanos and forested river valleys in British Columbia, sacred mountains in Greece, wetlands in Estonia, tall grass prairies in North America and the frozen wilderness of Antarctica.

Dave Foreman reminded participants of the lesson of Glen Canyon Dam: Never give away a place you don't know. Thus the need to identify and map endangered ecosystems throughout the globe.

Foreman noted that many speakers at the conference advocated using a wide diversity of tactics to defend wilderness including decommissioning illegal roads and airfields in roadless areas. Foreman said the superintendent of a national park in Latin America told him that he uses *ECODEFENSE* as a management tool.

Working groups were established at the conference to map endangered ecosystems for each of the continents and associated ocean regions. Adriane Carr of Western Canada Wilderness Committee said that the mapping project was based on the assumption that if people knew how little wild land remains, they would act to save it.

There were many different perspectives on the definition of wild areas or wilderness. Some First Nation people complained that "wilderness" is basically a Euro-North American concept. By consensus in the working group on North America, it was defined as a place maintaining natural systems and native biodiversity. Participants also decided that First Nation peoples as indigenous inhabitants are included in wilderness. Any settlements of land claims or other historic agreements between governments and First Nations should be compatible with the goal of maintaining natural diversity and cultural diversity.

Some First Nation spokespeople said they felt like "invisible people." One woman from Canada said that in her native language there is no word for "environment" because "we live it."

Other First Nation spokespeople spoke of what they called "green fascists" who love animals but don't consider the rights of First Nation people to kill wildlife. They also spoke of the difficulties of dealing with multinational corporations and government agencies who use reports as weapons against wilderness advocates. Some First Nation representatives were particularly hostile to the observer from the Fund for Animals.

Conference participants expressed strong support for the land claims of First Nation peoples and the plight of endangered native lands. Hawaiian activists discussed the threats to the islands from the military industrial complex.

In the working session on North America, including Mexico and Greenland [Nearctic Realm], participants agreed that certain biological information underlying everyone's concerns—species diversity, endangered species, habitat, vegetation types and such—could be mapped. North Americans have a huge inventory of maps, LANDSAT photos and computer technology available. Indeed the major problem for mapping endangered ecosystems on this continent is what to select from this material.

Some people questioned how maps will be used. First Nation people said maps had been used by explorers to guide other Europeans to gold and other exploitable resources. Many participants did not want to include sacred areas on maps because people intent on vandalizing the sites might use the information.

The North American working group proceeded with the definition of wild areas as "roadless areas." The group agreed that areas of adequate size and quality to encompass spiritual and cultural values and subsistence use by First Nation people should be identified whenever possible by original or aboriginal names on maps based on natural landscape divisions rather than political boundaries. Wild areas should be large enough to accommodate minimum viable populations of indicator species of wildlife, especially top predators; and areas that can be restored to more wild condition should be included.

Dave Foreman's inventory of roadless areas in the continental United States (outside Alaska) published in *THE BIG OUTSIDE*, and maps provided by Canadians for British Columbia, provided prototypes of macro mapping projects. Mapping of ancient forests in Humboldt County, California, provided a model for micro mapping, combined with a vision of long-term wilderness restoration. The Nearctic group avoided the word 'park' because of the elitist and recreational connotations it has accumulated over the years.

It was suggested that large areas could include "human exclusion zones." These could include whole mountain ranges where the "hand of man" would be absent for centuries to allow natural forces to prevail.

Mapping workshops were held on using LANDSAT photos and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to develop dynamic land use plans. Planners from one such project in New Mexico described the development of a model based on the goal of managing complexity and diversity within an interactive framework of biophysical and social change.

Canadians explained the political framework and culture in Canada which differ somewhat from those in the US. Monte Hummel summarized the lessons of wilderness activists in Canada. He said these include having a clear purpose; requiring that groups submerge their own identity and agenda to work together on specific projects; assuming there are good people everywhere, even in corporations; giving people positive things to do when they express concern; not compromising on principles; and doing the technical homework necessary for well developed arguments.

Canadian activists talked about the need in Canada to state a preservation goal that can be completed. They suggested that 12% of the Canadian land area be designated as protected zones. This is the percentage suggested in the Brundtland Report. Canadian national government officials endorsed this as feasible.

continued on next page

WILD Book Review

ENDANGERED SPACES: The Future for Canada's Wilderness, ed. Monte Hummel; 1989; Key Porter Books, Toronto, Ontario; 288 pp. \$39.95.

American readers who remember how important the Sierra Club exhibit format books of the 1960s were to the development of ecological awareness in this country, will find *Endangered Spaces* a rich reading experience.

We are told that we live in an age of videos, that books are an old-fashioned approach to developing nature awareness in people. But detailed arguments, maps and historical narrative can still be provided more thoroughly in a book than in a video. We are also told that glossy paper books use tree flesh and that environmentalists are contributing to the problem of deforestation by publishing such books. But the pen is still mightier than the sword and publishing the right book at the right time can help catalyze a whole environmental campaign.

After reading *Endangered Spaces*, I am convinced that this is the right book for the right time.

Monte Hummel, general editor of this anthology and CEO for World Wildlife-Canada, asks at the beginning of the book the fundamental question addressed by the various authors: How important is wilderness to the future of Canada and the world? Will its future come about by design or default? Ours is the last generation that has any choice in this matter.

This book is written for a Canadian audience and many of its themes have already been developed in the context of American history by such writers as Wallace Stegner and Ed Abbey, as well as in histories of American wilderness attitudes. This does not diminish the importance of *Endangered Spaces*, however. Many Americans are ignorant of Canadian geography and political and social history. Americans, as well as Canadians, can learn a great deal from this book.

It is divided into four sections: learning from the past, current issues and perspectives, the state of wilderness across Canada in 1990, and strategies for the future. I found most interesting John Broadhead's chapter, "The All Alone Stone Manifesto," about Haida native land claims on the Queen

Charlotte archipelago (get out your Canada map if you don't know where that is) and environmentalists' agenda of establishing a national park on South Moresby island. Broadhead poses this as a basic dilemma for Canada and other nations with "First Nation" peoples within their borders: *The Haida have proposed a new model for parks in Canada—one that is inspired by the principle of respectful relations and mutual benefits between people of all origins and the natural world. The question is: Is Canada even capable of responding in kind, or will the Haida go on to show us how it's done on their own?*

With the recent constitutional crisis in Canada over the relationship of Quebec as a "distinct society" to the rest of Canada, American readers will find some historical context for the crisis in Harvey Mead's "Quebec's Natural Heritage." Hunting and trapping is still deeply rooted as a "right" and "way of life" in Quebec. At the same time the "national assembly" is committed to some of the most gigantic and ecologically destructive projects in North America, including the James Bay project.

Throughout this anthology the writing is crisp and to the point. The format of the book is attractive and a bibliography provides the reader with other information sources. The next step in the campaign for endangered spaces is to provide detailed maps of each ecosystem showing extant native vegetation and animals; documenting threats, such as mining and logging; and noting decision-makers.

The recent creation of a common market between Canada and the US has made economic factors and corporations in the US and so-called "market forces" even more important in decisions over wilderness areas in Canada. Whole ecosystems are threatened with liquidation in Alberta and British Columbia, in particular. Proposed pulp mills in those two provinces will take most of the biomass of an area the size of some New England states in a ten to thirty year period and leave a denuded landscape.

Reviewed by Bill Devall. *Endangered Spaces is available from EF! Books. WWF-Canada will grant all royalties from the sale of the book to the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society for its work to save endangered spaces in Canada.*

Will You Map WILD?

Three questions help to frame the work of activists. What do we want? What do we know? What are we willing to accept?

The many visions of the future can be classified into two broad themes. One is a technocratic utopia with managed forests, massive use of genetic engineering and resource extraction in even the wildest areas on the planet, including the frozen Antarctica. The other theme is ecotopia with free flowing rivers, stabilized human population, healthy native biodiversity and recovering ecosystems. Many of us in the Earth First! movement have promoted some form of the ecotopia vision.

We have always held that diversity is strength in the Earth First! movement, but not all people feel their needs are met within the current framework. It seems appropriate to ask if we need to establish a new forum to explore our current state of knowledge about endangered ecosystems and promote their

protection.

Some grassroots activists may feel that the mapping project is too abstract and intellectual and diverts attention from frontline civil disobedience. Others feel that the mapping project provides an exciting opportunity to continue the work begun during the past decade that resulted in publication of *THE BIG OUTSIDE*.

What do you, the readers, think? Would you be interested in attending regional conferences in the US or Canada to map endangered ecosystems and developing tactics to protect them? Can you provide detailed information about endangered species or ancient forests or wetlands and the specific threats to them in your bioregion? Would you participate in a new project or organization promoting protection of endangered ecosystems? Let us hear from you.

—Bill Devall

News From the WILD

At the recent WILD Conference in Honolulu (see Bill Devall's article), 27 countries and an even greater number of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) were represented. Many of these are impecunious Third World NGOs bravely fighting foreign multinational corporations to save wild lands. The following blurbs are adapted from articles and publications of some of the outstanding groups at the conference. All these groups need money; please donate if you can.

Chile's Forests Are Temperate

Ancient Forest International (AFI) was created in 1989 following an expedition deep into southern Chile's *Bosque Valdiviano* temperate rainforests. Within Chile's forests are found intact ecosystems which include significant stands of the ancient Araucaria Pine (*Araucaria araucana*), or Monkey Puzzle Tree, and the giant Alerce Cedar (*Fitzroya cupressoides*), sister tree of the magnificent redwoods of the Pacific Northwest. [See Greg King's article on the Alerce forests in 9-89 *EF!*]

AFI is a non-profit grassroots international affiliation of scientists, journalists, and environmental activists, with core groups operating in the US and Chile, dedicated to helping preserve and educate about Earth's few remaining intact temperate forest ecosystems. AFI has raised \$160,000 for purchase of a pristine tract of 1100 acres of Araucaria Pine northeast of Pucon in the Cañil Range of the southern Andes. Negotiations are in progress for two extensive Alerce wilderness habitats in Chile's southern fjordal region.

The world's temperate rainforests contain the largest and some of the oldest living species on the planet. Dr. Nate Stephenson confirmed by ring-count that the Alerce Cedar is at least the second oldest tree known. Individual Alerce are longer-lived than any other tree except the Bristlecone Pine. Further research may establish that Alerce live even longer than the Bristlecone. [ed. note: *The largest Alerce yet found is about 14 feet in diameter, much smaller than the largest Giant Sequoias; yet this Alerce is estimated to be 4200 years old, as compared to 3200 years old for the oldest Sequoia specimen found.*]

The cool and rainy coastal environments of the Pacific Northwest and southern Chile comprise the two most extensive temperate ancient forest ecosystems in the world. Tropical trees must use most of their energy for water retention and thermal regulation, whereas temperate species can devote more energy to wood fiber production.

Described by ecologists as "relict forests," in a hemisphere now dominated by broadleaved species, the Alerce and Araucaria are confined to the rugged topography of the southern end of South America. Decimated by a century of logging and burning, the residual stands of these noble conifers still face threats. Although the Chilean government recognizes the unique virtues of the Alerce, illegal logging continues. Decree 490, which accords the Alerce status as a national monument, contains loopholes big enough to drive logging trucks through. The Araucaria was recently reinstated to national

monument status, but faces similar exploitation.

One of the few pure Alerce forests is within a broad saddle formed by three slumbering volcanoes in Pata Mai. This high cradle in the southern Andes of Chile is genetically one of the world's oldest ecosystems.

The Magellanic forests of the southernmost part of Chile are also endangered. Magellanic forests inhabit the Taitao Peninsula (46 degrees south) to Cape Horn (56 degrees S). These forests have 12 tree species, 24 bird species, and 12 native mammal species. Imperiled species include the Magellanic Woodpecker (*Campephilus magellanicus*), Tierra del Fuego Culpeo Fox (*Dusicyon culpeus lycoides*), Gato Montes (*Felis geoffroyi*), and Huemul Chileno (*Hippocamelus bisulcus*). Almost 3 million hectares of this forest remain, of which 195,000 are now slated to be logged. Park or reserve status protects 1.7 million hectares of the Magellanic forest.

—Ancient Forest International, POB 1850, Redway, CA 95560

sets.

Many of the Atlantic Forest's species (estimated to be at least 10,000) are found nowhere else. Approximately 53% of all tree species and 74% of all other plant species are endemic to the region. Most of its butterfly, reptile, amphibian and bird species are endemic, as well as 39% of its mammals.

SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation is a private non-profit conservation organization trying to save this forest. Its strategies include environmental education and gathering and providing conservation data.

—Fundacao SOS Mata Atlantica, Rua Manoel da Nobrega, 456, CEP 04001, Sao Paulo, SP, Brasil

WCWC Looks Beyond BC

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee, which organized the WILD Conference, is a non-profit society that conducts educational campaigns and produces high-quality publications. Its campaign to save the Carmanah watershed, a temperate rainforest on Canada's Pacific coast, is an example of how WCWC works. It produced

over 4000 of the world's largest cats now thought to be wandering 18 Tiger preserves in India.]

—Tiger Trust, Kailash Sankhala, 21, Dhuleshwar Garden, Jaipur-302001, INDIA

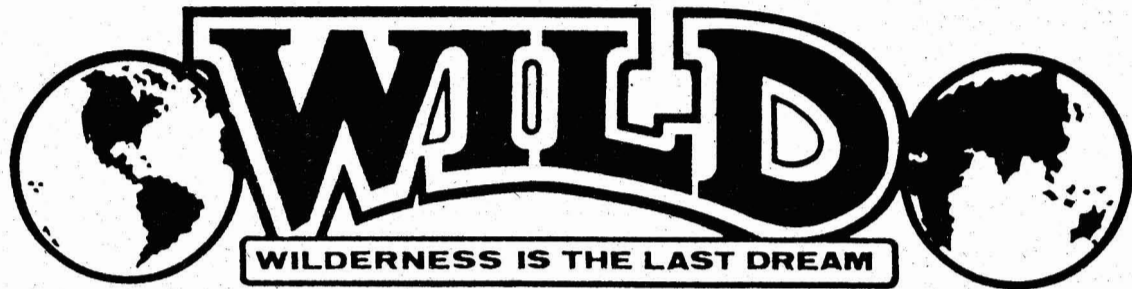
A Thousand Birds Imperiled

Today, 1 in 9 of the world's bird species is threatened with extinction. The International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), founded in 1922, is working to reverse this global catastrophe. Birds act as indicators of the environmental health of our planet.

ICBP purchased Cousin Island to save the Seychelles Warbler. Once reduced to just 30 birds, the population has expanded tenfold thanks to ICBP's management. Cousin Island is in the Indian Ocean's Seychelles.

ICBP workers in Cameroon are helping local people protect the forest on Mt. Oku, only home to Bannerman's Turaco. Growing trees for reforestation is preserving the biodiversity of the region.

ICBP has helped purchase a forest reserve in Dominica to safeguard the threatened habitat of the Imperial Amazon Parrot,



Brazil Has Another Rainforest

Brazil's estimated 3.5 million square kilometers of tropical forest accounts for 30% of the world's total. Moist tropical forests worldwide cover only 7% of Earth's surface, yet are home to 80% of its plant and animal species. Although Amazonia is the most widely known tropical forest in Brazil, the country is also home to the gravely threatened Atlantic Forest. When the first European colonists arrived in Brazil, the Atlantic Forest covered approximately 1.5 million sq km, or 15% of Brazil's territory — the entire eastern coast from the state of Rio Grande do Norte to Rio Grande do Sul, extending hundreds of kilometers inland in southern Brazil.

Since Europeans first began harvesting Brazil wood, the Atlantic Forest has experienced catastrophic rates of deforestation. Today, only 8% of its original area remains and it has been divided into isolated and threatened pockets. [ed. note: *In one of these pockets, biologists recently discovered a species heretofore unknown to science, the Black-faced Lion Tamarin. This small primate inhabits an island south of Sao Paulo.*—JD]

Tragically, the surviving Atlantic Forest is undergoing rapid conversion due to pressures from farming, ranching, logging and real estate development. Though many of the forest remains are supposedly protected by parks, most parks lack the manpower, resources and political will to function properly.

The dire crisis facing the Atlantic Forest is a result of historical, economic, and demographic trends. This region bore the brunt of Brazilian colonization and subsequent industrialization. While industrialization continues unabated, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are experiencing massive urban migration from other regions of Brazil, placing further stress on the natural resource base.

Today, more than 60% of the nation's population live in the 15% of its territory that once comprised Atlantic Forest ecosystems. Remarkably, 20% of the remaining forest cover is found in the "LAGAMAR" region, within 100 km of Sao Paulo, which has become the most heavily populated and industrialized urban center in the Southern Hemisphere.

Despite its history of decline, the Atlantic Forest remains incredibly dynamic. The geography of Brazil's eastern coast is characterized by the Serra do Mar mountains with elevations ranging from 1000-2000 meters. The rugged terrain of the Serra do Mar is a contributing factor to the Atlantic Forest's tremendous biological diversity. At its varying elevations, there are exceptional examples of coastal, lowland, gallery and cloud forest systems, which house the forest's famous orchids, bromeliads, parrots, Howler and Spider Monkeys, tamarins and marmo-

and distributed 960,000 copies of four newspapers about Carmanah to households and politicians around Canada. WCWC also works internationally with such organizations as Sahabat Alam Malaysia and the Penan people of Sarawak. [WCWC leaders Paul George and Adriane Carr began the group, World Wilderness Committee, that hatched the WILD Conference.—ed.]

—WCWC, 20 Water St, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6B1A4

Mine Befouls Fly River

The Fly River which flows part way along the border between the independent state of Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya, part of Indonesia, is the largest river in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Near its headwaters is a large open pit copper mine operated by Oktedi, a consortium of companies from Canada, Germany, USA, Australia, and PNG. The mine is discharging chemical waste and waste rock directly into the river. This is killing fish, increasing sedimentation, and killing vegetation many miles downstream.

Please express your concern to these officials:

- *Hon. Mr. RN Namaliu, CMG, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea
- *Hon. Parry M. Zeipl, MP, Parliament, Waigani, Papua New Guinea
- *Hon. Pais Wingti, MP, Leader of the Opposition, Parliament House, Waigani
- *The Premier, Mr. N. Makmop, Fly River Provincial Government, PO Box 51, Darv. Western Province, PNG
- *Mr. G. Kurokuo, Leader of the Opposition (same address)

—Western Canada Wilderness Committee

India Trusts Tigers

India's jungles, ranging from lush evergreen tropical rainforests in the east to the dry deciduous desert scrub in the west, are the homes of 350 mammal species including Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Snow Leopards, Asiatic Elephants, Gaur, Wild Buffalos, rhinoceros, eight species of deer and many primates. Over 2000 species of birds, various crocodiles, turtles, snakes, lizards and over 50,000 insects enrich India's fauna.

India has set aside over 120,000 square kilometers in 450 protected areas as National Parks, Sanctuaries and Reserves, but they cover only 3.6% of its land. Meanwhile, human population exceeding 800 million is exerting excessive pressure on the natural resources. The only way to preserve India's wildlife is to enhance environmental awareness of the people through educational and research programmes. To meet this urgent need a foundation has been registered as a conservation trust. Since the Tiger is the spirit of the Indian jungle, the foundation's title is Tiger Trust of India. [ed. note: Tiger Trust has helped restore India's Tiger population to its highest level in many years, with

which has declined to just 60 birds. ICBP is providing educational facilities and stimulating wildlife tourism as a source of income for the island, which is in the Windward group of the West Indies.

ICBP monitors the status of all threatened birds and compiles the International Bird Red Data Books, used by governments and environmental decision-makers worldwide. *Birds to Watch: the ICBP World Check-list of Threatened Birds* summarises the most recent information and is valuable for all conservationists.

—ICBP, 32 Cambridge Rd, Girton, Cambridge, CB3 7BR, UNITED KINGDOM

Canada's Temperate Rainforests Dwindle

Along with the United States, Canada shares the ancient temperate rainforest of western North America. British Columbia's temperate rainforest is dominated by three tree species: Sitka Spruce, Douglas-fir, and Western Red Cedar.

The only coastal old-growth forests in Canada not slated for logging are found within a series of disconnected parks and small forest reserves scattered along the BC coast. The BC forest industry cuts some 260,000 hectares (about 1000 square miles) of old-growth timber every year. The protected old-growth amounts to a total of 186,000 hectares. About half of this is concentrated in the South Moresby National Park Reserve, in the Queen Charlotte Islands off central BC, and Strathcona Provincial Park on central Vancouver Island. These forests have trees over 2000 years old, 300 feet tall, and 20 feet in diameter. Two areas in need of protection are:

CLAYOQUOT SOUND
Clayoquot Sound, next to Pacific Rim National Park, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, includes the unlogged wilderness areas of Meares Island, Flores Island, and the Meguin and Ursus Rivers. Together they provide a forest continuum uniting Pacific Rim National Park to the south with Strathcona Provincial Park to the north.

In the next few years all these forests are slated to be logged. The Tofino town council and Chamber of Commerce don't want it to happen. Together they are preparing a sustainable development plan for the region's long-term future. The plan is based on a mixed economy but heavily weighted to tourism. The regional logging plans of MacMillan Bloedel and Fletcher Challenge run for about 15 years.

CARMANAH CREEK
The biggest Sitka Spruce trees known in Canada are found in the Carmanah Valley on the west coast of Vancouver Island adjacent to Pacific Rim Park. Here trees approaching 300 feet tall and ten feet or more in diameter anchor a verdant, fern-rich narrow river valley.

continued on page 24

Conference . . .

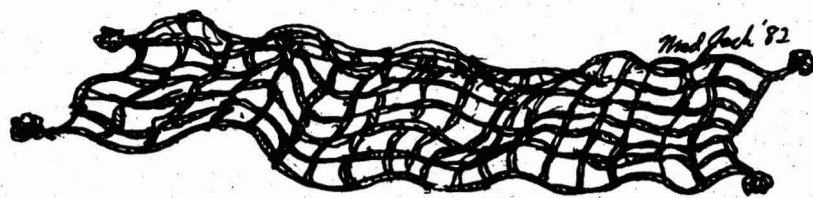
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Some US activists argued that such a percentage is arbitrary and insufficient. Some visionary planners wish to establish vast "recovery zones" such as the "Buffalo commons" of the Great Plains where some areas are tending away from domesticated, single crop farming toward native grasses, recovering populations of native vertebrates and native climax vegetative patterns.

Questions to be asked in the mapping and planning of any bioregion are these: Are we protecting the full range of biological diversity in our zoning? How can local people be provided social justice while we save ecosystems? What is ongoing protection after an area has been zoned?

In closing the conference Adriane Carr reaffirmed the assumption of the WILD conveners that mapping endangered ecosystems is our way of gaining power. "It is time for us to make our own maps. They are a tool in our fight to save this planet. We all can make a commitment to continue gathering information after this conference."

Bill Devall is a sociologist, environmental activist, and the author of numerous articles and books, including (with George Sessions) *Deep Ecology*.



NEMESIS NEWS NET

Vote Foreman For President

Though he doesn't know it yet, Dave Foreman may soon announce his candidacy for the President of the United States, in 1992. Clearly, the world as we know it is doomed; only fast and radical change can save Gaia's biodiversity. Putting energy into electoral politics may seem fruitless, but can anything less than an ecocentric President change our country in time?

Though neither she nor he knows it yet, Alice Walker is likely to be Dave's running mate. With her intellectual prowess and superior sense of ethics, she will show Dan Quayle for the buffoon he is.

So, radical conservationists unite! You've nothing to lose but a few month's work.

We face, though, two initial obstacles: Dave Foreman does not want to run for President; and his wife Nancy Morton won't let him run. Please write the Mormans now (POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703) urging them to promptly change their minds. Dave must hit the campaign trail soon if he is to win in '92.

—John Davis, F5 (Fund For Foreman For Foreperson)

Wyoming Politics Explained

In Natrona County, WY, former county commissioner Joe Shickich is running to regain his old seat. As part of his campaign, he's introducing a strong measure of honesty into Wyoming politics. Shickich is a real estate salesman, and a sign posted on a land parcel he's trying to move reads, "For Sale. Commissioner Shickich." A phone number is conveniently supplied. (Casper Star-Tribune, 7-19-90)

Elephants Rout Villagers

A herd of elephants in Indonesia went on a rampage this July, trampling a man to death, smashing crops, and forcing 200 people to flee the village of Panggung. Village chief M. Nafi said the herd was believed to have come for revenge after seeing the carcasses of four elephants shot by ivory poachers at the rim of the forest, according to the *Jakarta Post*. (Associated Press, 7-6-90)

Australopithecine note: The Old Man is responsible for the remainder of the blurbs.

Animal Slave Traders

The chickens may have come home to roost for a pair of dealers in exotic animals, Earl Tatum and Jim Fouts. When "surplus" animals are produced as a result of successful breeding programs in zoos, they are sold to noble fellows like the above-named, who may resell them to other zoos, but who are also suspected of selling them to exotic animal auctions. Buyers at such auctions may include hunting ranches which then set up the critters to be blasted to eternity by sporting types who pay big, dirty bucks for the pleasure of the kill.

Tatum was recently fined \$7000 for selling a zoo-bred Snow Leopard cub, in 1986. Fouts is said to have admitted taking four Addax Antelopes, another endangered species, from the San Diego Wild Animal Park to an auction in Missouri in 1985. Rather belatedly, Tatum may lose his federal permit to trade endangered species; the San Diego Zoological Society has stopped doing business with Fouts; and on orders from Mayor Tom Bradley, the L.A. Zoo may no longer deal with either of these two gents. Furthermore, the L.A. City Council has drafted an ordinance to forbid the zoo from dealing with anyone who sells to hunting ranches. The mayor probably deserves credit for stepping in when he found out about the situation, but it is fair to wonder about the zoo officials. Can they really be that ignorant? (Los Angeles Times, 1-31-90, 2-6-90, 2-27-90)

Hornets' Nest Stirred up Around Elephants

Officials of the Denver Zoo have eliminated elephant and camel rides, rightly pointing out that exploiting the animals for entertainment was not a "dignified" way of presenting them. While animal protection groups have applauded the decision, many other folks have not, especially youngsters. Unwilling to face more hornets, the zoo declined to go along with a suggestion from a humane society that balloons be banned on grounds that they are sometimes swallowed by animals. Life may be cheap, but dignity is not (Denver Journal, 5-14-90)

Humans Infecting Simians with AIDS

Medical researchers have discovered that a strain of the AIDS virus undergoes genetic changes which turn it into an exceedingly rapid agent, killing monkeys in six days. Scientists disagree at this point over the possibility that a similarly fast HIV may exist in humans. Be that as it may, the report once more raises the disturbing question: do humans, for their own benefit, have the right to play God with simians and other species? (New York Times and Associated Press)

Rats Unlimited?

If a recent report be true, three pet rats that a couple took with them when they moved into a condominium last November exploded into the 295 rats that animal control officers spent four hours collecting for a trip to eternity via the local pound in March. Neighbors had taken a dim view of the rodents staking out territory in the walls. (Los Angeles Times, 3-5-90)

Dogs and Cats Unlimited

In 1988, French persons spent \$5.2 billion to care for their 35 million domestic animals; this, in a population of about 55 million humans. Some of these pets are the beneficiaries of medical care and dog-sitting fees exceeding comparable costs for people. Most of these pets live in cities whose pedestrians are aware of the attendant problems.

Other material consequences include the large number of bites (ca. 500,000 per year) inflicted by multitudinous unleashed bowzers. More philosophical concerns (elegantly presented in three-part *explications*, no doubt) are expressed by sociologists and anthropologists, who see danger in putting animals above humans and even relate this mania to the xenophobic tendencies of the extreme political right. Ecologists, in contrast, might say the French have done a bully job of over-producing degenerate domestic beasts while exterminating most of their wild animals. Besides, the French are only German poodles.... (New York Times, 2-2-90)

Critters and Overheating

—In the State of 10,000 Lakes and several more gophers, some enterprising members of the latter group had, or caused, a \$120,000 blast when they chewed through some gas lines. (Everyone's Backyard, 6-90)

—Squirrels in an attic in Columbus, Ohio, may have caught the lunch they were innocently munching, when they caused a short circuit, igniting a \$250,000 bonfire. (Columbus Dispatch, 5-20-90)

—Miffed by the effrontery of a serpent headed for a pit stop in her bathroom, a lady in Maryland called a neighbor for help. This good Samaritan doused the slithering guest in gasoline which was then ignited by a furnace pilot light. One may hope that the snake, whose fate is unknown, effected a rapid change of skin. As for the house, a cool \$50,000 should fix it up. The neighbor looks a bit sheepish about the incident. (The Recorder, Calvert County, MD)

Vet's Carelessness Kills Chimp

Last August, a Maryland veterinarian spoke to a symposium of vets and primatologists about the safe handling of primates. In January the same vet tried to put a 200-pound male chimpanzee into a cage without tranquilizing him. Understandably, the chimp attacked. The primate's owner, for whom the vet was supposed to transport this male and his mate to a university research lab, saved the man by pushing him into a cage and striking the primate with a metal

pipe. Surgeons subsequently reattached to the man an ear and a thumb, but he lost parts of three fingers. The chimp was "destroyed." This act was protested by the International Primate Protection League, which was also considering seeking a review of the veterinarians' license. (The Pittsburgh Press, 1-17-90)

Helpless Hunters Harassed

In March, the U.S. House of Representatives considered HR 3768, the National Forest Safety and Protection Act, filed by Ron Marlenee, Republican of Montana. Designed to protect poor, victimized sportsmen, it would punish persons convicted of disruption of legal hunting activities or of violence against hunters, with fines up to \$10k. Proponents reported instances of such disruption, violence, and even of poisoning and trapping of hunting dogs. Marlenee, citing the large financial contributions of sportspersons to conservation and wildlife management programs, stated blithely that "Without hunters, there would be no wildlife." (Thus hunters seem to have displaced evolution.) Opponents expressed their objections to violence against both humans and wildlife. They also pointed out that the bill would infringe on the right to free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment. (Washington Times, 3-15-90)

The State of Maryland already has on the books a law that prohibits speaking to a hunter or opposing his or her activity, or speaking or shouting in such a way as to alert animals targeted. The law is being tested by Wayne Pacelle, national director of the Fund For Animals, who was arrested for a calm infraction of the law. Pacelle has also opposed HR 3768, as has the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, Allan J. West. The chances of defeating the bill may have been hurt when NBC news showed a member of a group protesting a Bison hunt near Yellowstone poking a hunter with a ski pole. (The Sun, 3-15-90)

Quick Thinking?

At a January meeting of Shooting, Hunting, Outdoor Trade (SHOT) members, this sad tale circulated: Earlier in the month a group of hunters went out to massacre ducks at a lake, which they found to be frozen. One enterprising fellow decided to throw out a stick of dynamite to blow a hole in the ice. Unfortunately, Fido galloped out to retrieve the stick, picked it up, and started back toward the quaking machos who all offered pressing admonitions to the noble, conditioned canine. Nothing daunted, Bowzer bounded on until stopped dead, alas, by a shot which triggered the blast far enough out to save the men. (The Washington Post, 1-28-90)

—El Viejo

WILD News . . .

continued from page 23

Until a public outcry reached Parliament Hill, MacMillan Bloedel and the BC Forest Service were rushing to log these heritage trees. Today they propose leaving a big-tree reserve of 538 hectares (for day-use only) while they log the 6700 hectare watershed.

SOLUTION: Add Carmanah Valley to Pacific Rim Park. Write to Premier Vander Zalm, Parliament Bldgs, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4, CANADA; and Prime Minister Mulroney, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6.

—Sierra Club of Western Canada, 314-620 View St, Victoria, BC, V8W 1J6

Protect the Tetrahedron

The last large stand of ancient and high elevation forest on British Columbia's Sunshine Coast is threatened by logging. The Tetrahedron Alliance and the Western Canada Wilderness Committee need your help to save it.

Alpine wildflowers and deep snows on the summits of Panther Peak, Tetrahedron and Mount Steele seasonally compete for supremacy atop the rim of the Tetrahedron Wilderness. Here, Rock Ptarmigan, typically birds of the northern tundra, have been discovered in what is likely their most southerly breeding locale on the continent.

Down from the rocky peaks, down through the meadows and stunted trees of the sub-alpine zone, you come to the less harsh habitat of the lakes and old-growth forest. Here ancient Yellow Cedar, Mountain Hemlock and Balsam Fir trees dominate a 3000 foot high bowl of lakes, meadows, and creeks. In a cut block scheduled for logging this summer lives the oldest recorded Mountain Hemlock in British Columbia, aged over 900 years. Nearby, a recently cut stump is all that remains of a Yellow Cedar that was living 1200 years ago.

The Ministry of Forests has author-

ized logging to proceed this summer in the Tetrahedron. Please write the Honorable Claude Richmond, Minister of Forests, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V1X4 CANADA. Ask him to stop all logging in the Tetrahedron.

—Tetrahedron Alliance, Box 1802, Sechelt, BC, V0N 3A0; and Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 20 Water St, Vancouver, V6B 1A4

Mapping From Space

Direct observation of the entire land surface of Earth and mapping of existing plant and animal life are now possible. The origin of terrestrial life forms and their evolution and distribution during continental drift, geological, and paleoclimatic processes have produced the biogeography we observe today. The advent of man has changed the natural vegetation and modified large areas. Increased knowledge of the existing biosphere will improve prediction of future processes and conditions on Earth, as well as the effects of natural resource policies. The Biomap proposal would involve biological mapping of the entire land surface of Earth from space.

The Planetary Biology Institute is a non-profit California corporation founded to advocate scientific study and management of the living constituents of Earth. Biomap forms the cornerstone of this project. Its goal is to assist in expanding and integrating worldwide meteorological, oceanographic, geological, geographic, cartographic, and Landsat and SPOT inventory and monitoring programs in support of planetary biology.

—Planetary Biology Institute, 7 La Vista Verde, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274

Europeans Map Vegetation

The purpose of the vegetation map of Europe is to unify the different approaches to the mapping of the reconstructed natural or potentially natural vegetation of Europe. Today, we have access to many national and

regional vegetation maps generally with a high information content, but all these maps are different in their conceptions, content of the mapping units, structure of the legends, etc., so they are difficult to compare.

The map should express the natural plant communities corresponding to the actual climatic and edaphic conditions and excluding human impact. The reconstruction (or construction) of natural (or potentially natural) vegetation is based on the remnants of the natural ecosystems of our time. The application of the map may be envisaged in 4 ways:

1. Protection of nature — the map represents a basis for a more objective selection of biosphere and biogenetic reserves.
2. Landscape planning — it will provide information for estimates of bioproductivity and for the potential production of restorable natural resources.
3. Environmental protection — it will help in monitoring vegetation changes, etc.
4. Education — it will be a teaching aid for universities and postgraduate training.

—Botanical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, CS - 252 43 Pruhonice near Praha, Czechoslovakia

New Philippine Group Defends Forests

Kinaiyahan Foundation Inc. is a non-government, non-profit institution committed to preserving the integrity of creation and working for justice. Its programs include Trainings and Education on the Ecological System (TREES) and Alternative Livelihood for Integrative and Viable Environment (ALIVE). ALIVE is intended to assist grassroots communities in setting up alternative socio-economic projects that will enhance their livelihood, hence enabling them to contribute to the task of preserving the environment.

—KFI, Door 1, 2nd Fl, Aala Bldg, McArthur Hwy, Matina, Davao City 8000, PHILIPPINES

Many Sharks May Be Headed Toward Extinction

ed. note: The following is reprinted from Conservation Biology (3-90; Blackwell Scientific Publications, Three Cambridge Center, Suite 208, Cambridge, MA 02142), a magazine of great import for all wilderness activists.

Sharks have existed for over 400 million years. They have survived competition for eons and some species have evolved into large and aggressive predators. Sharks inhabit all the oceans. They are a diverse group of some 350 species that range in size from gigantic 12m whale sharks to tiny pygmy sharks that are full grown at only a few centimeters. Sharks are generally very slow growing, take many years to reach maturity, and produce only a few young after long reproductive cycles. Thus, sharks have a very low reproductive potential when compared to bony fishes. Many shark species are migratory, ranging widely across the oceans. Their migrations are attuned to temperature and to their reproductive cycles. Adult sharks may congregate in certain areas for mating, and females generally travel to specific nursery areas to give birth to their young. With just one or two exceptions, sharks are predators or top predators armed with extremely acute senses that make them very effective at locating prey. All these traits have contributed to the evolutionary success of sharks, but the appearance of a formidable new predator, *Homo sapiens*, has confronted sharks with higher mortalities than they are able to withstand.

Historically, there have been few shark fisheries in North America. While small localized shark fisheries existed throughout the southeast for many years, sharks were underutilized until the late 1930s. Sparked by the high demand for the vitamin A-rich shark livers in 1938, intensive shark fisheries developed in a number of coastal states. Most of these fisheries collapsed within a decade due to over-exploitation and the commercial synthesis of vitamin A. New shark fisheries developed in the 1980s, fueled by a domestic demand for shark meat and a foreign demand for shark fins.

The maximum sustainable yield for the United National Food and Agriculture Organization Areas 21 and 31 (Western North Atlantic and Western Central Atlantic, respectively) was estimated at 25,000 mt by Emory Anderson in 1980. In these areas, which include US waters (state waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone), shark mortality, including commercial and recreational landings and discards, has surpassed maximum sustainable yield continuously over the past ten years. Mortality was estimated at 30,832 mt in 1979, climbed to 52,647 mt in 1983, and then dropped to 43,690 mt in 1988. Over the ten-year period the average annual mortality exceeded the maximum sustainable yield estimate by 17,352 mt yearly. Because a very large virgin biomass of shark probably existed, a collapse has not yet occurred. However, heavy fishing is likely to lead to a collapse of the shark fishery, as has occurred elsewhere in intensive shark fisheries.

Shark mortality in US waters has also surpassed the estimated maximum sustainable yield of 16,250 mt continuously over the past ten years, by almost 5900 mt yearly. A collapse of the shark fishery (or individual species) is likely with continued heavy fishing. Approximately 57% of the mortality over the ten-year period is attributed to the commercial fishery and 43% to the recreational fishery.

Over the last decade, 51% of the recreational mortality in US waters was landed, while 49% of the shark catch was discarded dead. In the commercial fishery, 11% was landed while 89% was discarded dead as bycatch in the swordfish, tuna, shrimp, and squid fisheries.

In the last two years, a practice known as "finning" has emerged. Finning is cutting the valuable fins from sharks and returning the remainder of the shark to the ocean. This wasteful, but legal, practice has stimulated the shark fishery because the fins may bring up to \$44 per kg. It has also brought considerable public outcry.

The US Department of Commerce has determined that corrective action is necessary to protect shark resources from overfishing. All 72 species of sharks inhabiting US Atlantic waters are addressed in a recently proposed draft Fishery Management Plan prepared for the Department of Commerce. Sharks are treated as a group because the present state of knowledge precludes a management-by-species approach. Immediate restrictions are planned for fishing activities on the managed shark species. Fishing mortality beyond the estimated maximum sustained yield of 16,250 mt is considered overfishing for purposes of this plan.

The following management measures

should, over time, stabilize mortality at or below maximum sustained yield. A commercial cap or quota is established for the directed shark fishery at 5800 mt for the first year of regulation. A recreational bag limit is established at one shark per person per day for the first year of regulation. A procedure is set for adjustment of these limits as better information is acquired. Bycatch may also be restricted under the procedure. Other management measures include prohibitions on finning and on the sale of recreationally caught sharks. There is a requirement that fins harvested be landed in proportion to carcasses, i.e., no more than four fins, a proportionate size, to a carcass. Also, all fishermen who intend to harvest and sell shark meat and shark fins, and dealers who purchase shark meat or shark fins, must have Federal permits and submit reports of their operations to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The mandatory use of turtle excluder devices in the shrimp trawl fishery, restrictions on shark tournaments, and a proposed reduction in the swordfish fishery will reduce mortality further. Increasing public education and awareness of the importance of shark resources should also have a positive impact through the adoption of a conservation ethic.

The plan is a first attempt to safeguard shark resources. It establishes the United States as leader for a resource that transcends international boundaries.

Our decade-long research into lemon sharks (*Negaprion brevirostris*) in the Florida Keys has recently produced some very alarming results. Although the Florida Keys provide a large nursery area for the offspring of these tropical marine predators, juvenile lemon sharks seem to be disappearing from the area. We were able to capture over 150 newborn lemon sharks in the summer of 1986, but this past summer we could find only 14 newborns. Our concern over this decline prompted us to contact colleagues both in the Florida Keys and elsewhere in the US and Australia to inquire about their study populations. The responses were very consistent. Each area seems to have at least one species of shark "declining dramatically in numbers." Shark fishing tournaments in Florida and other east coast states are bringing in fewer sharks each year and several in Florida and New Jersey have been canceled due to this decline. Fewer sharks are being tagged annually under a volunteer program of the National Marine Fisheries Service. This and other sorts of evidence suggest a serious decline of shark populations. We want to bring this decline to the attention of the general public.

One of the major obstacles encountered in publicizing the plight of sharks is a pervasive but irrational hatred. Although sharks may kill approximately 25 persons a year worldwide, our beloved elephants actually kill about ten times that number. In the past year, crocodiles have killed approximately

the same number of people that sharks have killed in the past 100 years. Humans kill about 1,000,000 sharks for each human bitten by a shark.

As mentioned, most sharks occupy the position of top or apex predator in the marine food web. It is generally accepted that apex predators benefit the prey organisms below them in a food web. Because most sharks feed on a wide variety of prey, they exert important controls on these food webs. In addition, sharks are distributed worldwide, from Arctic water to the tropics, from freshwater lakes to the sea, from depths of a few inches to several thousand feet. Thus, the impact of their decline is likely to be great.

Sharks have evolved over a period of about 400 million years. Incredibly, if uncontrolled exploitation continues, many species will have become endangered in a matter of only 20 or 30 years. Because of their worldwide distribution, it will take an international cooperative effort, similar to that developed for the great whales, to prevent the rapid disappearance of many populations. The shark fishery management plan of the National Marine Fisheries Service is a sound beginning of this effort.

—Charles A. Manire, Samuel H. Gruber, Bimini Biological Field Station, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, U of Miami, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149-2050

Cows, critters, and a park called Big Bend

by George Wuerthner

Big Bend is a designated World Biosphere Reserve. As such, it is to preserve a representation of a major world ecosystem—in this case the Chihuahuan Desert. But as is becoming increasingly apparent, no park is completely insulated from the problems of the modern world. Both Big Bend's history and its present conditions will dictate how successful park management will be at preserving and, in some cases, even recreating a natural wild landscape.

Part of the problem stems from the artificial concept of borders. Many natural as well as unnatural processes fail to respect political boundaries. For example, although Big Bend is a designated Class 1 air-quality area and lies far from any major pollution source, long-term monitoring has demonstrated that the air over Big Bend is not as clean as it once was. Visibility is less than 12 miles on 3 days of the year, while on an average of 6 days a year, visibility ranges up to 236 miles.

The wind that carries air pollutants to the park also can carry exotic seeds. Non-native plants can also be introduced more directly—such as the non-native Rio Grande cottonwoods planted at Rio Grande Village and at Castolon. The Rio Grande also ferries the seeds of non-native plants. The tamarisk, now one of the most prevalent trees of the riparian zone, is an exotic that more than likely floated into Big Bend National Park on the river's current. At present more than 53 non-native plant species are known to occur in Big Bend and some, such as the tamarisk, have crowded out more desirable native species.

Non-native fauna is a problem as well. Animals can arrive like plants on the wind, or by floating down the river, or by merely walking into the park. For example, carp, a non-native fish species, now is abundant in the Rio Grande. The Barbary sheep, introduced on nearby ranches as a game species, is now feral, and occasionally individuals wander into the park. We know of no established breeding populations yet, though.

Not only does the wind bear polluted air, but the Rio Grande is no longer clean, nor naturally flowing. Upstream agriculture is responsible for washing tons of pesticides and fertilizers into the river each year. Dams on the Rio Grande in New Mexico have all but eliminated its flow below El Paso. The Rio Conchos, which flows out of Mexico, is the actual source of water for the river flowing through Big Bend. Even the Rio Conchos is regulated by three dams, so that normal flood and low-water periods no longer occur.

Not all the problems come from outside the park. As in most National Parks, the overall management emphasis has been on cosmetics and law enforcement, instead of



research and action to preserve the ecological health of these special places. Priorities set by the Reagan Administration skewed management direction even further in this direction. In most parks, far more is spent on keeping the bathrooms painted than on researching ecosystems. Of the 14,000 permanent employees in the National Park Service, only 75 are biologists. Big Bend does not have a permanent biologist. In the absence of trained full-time biological staff, often there is no one to coordinate long-term studies. Instead, research falls to outside university researchers, part-time rangers, volunteers and park resource generalists who heroically strive to inventory and study our

national treasures.

Ironically, because of the emphasis on construction and maintenance of facilities, the natural attributes originally responsible for the establishment of many parks suffer neglect. Big Bend suffered tremendous degradation due to livestock grazing prior to its establishment as a park. Much could be done to hasten recovery from this past abuse, but funding is limited by the aforementioned priorities.

To most people visiting the park, the scenery appears untouched. Nevertheless, grazing by domestic livestock has left a lasting mark on the park's flora and fauna.

continued on page 26

How Roads Fragment and Infect Nature

by R.F. Mueller

My 20 years fighting vehicles and roads have been punctuated by a few victories, such as confining I-95 to the Capital Beltway in the Washington, DC suburbs, but generally it has been a lonely fight. Even convincing environmentalists of the road evil is difficult!

This maniacal mode of transportation has ramifications for virtually every other environmental problem. Most serious, however, is its impact on the planet's biodiversity. In a recent article (*EF! Journal*, 12-88) I tried to expose the broad swath of destruction cut by the private automobile. Here I'll detail what happens when an area is invaded by a road and when a road is "improved."

On the most basic level, roads open up an area to the ingress of technological energy — that assembly of energy forms to which nature finds it difficult, if not impossible, to adjust and which give rise to most of the world's pollution. Roads bring pollution from the oil and other automotive chemical emissions, spills and dribble from vehicles, herbicides and pesticides used to suppress nature in road rights-of-way, and from the oil and mineral exploitation roads entail. All this is chiefly chemical energy that results in chemical pollution. Roads also open up a region to a form of energy not usually classed as pollution, namely the kinetic energy of moving vehicles. This form of energy kills and maims directly, and even more significantly, acts as a barrier to the free movement of animals and the genetic material necessary to maintain biodiversity and the evolutionary process.

Kinetic energy pollution results when chemical energy of fuels is transformed into mechanical energy of motion and when this in turn is transformed into heat, light, sound, and other energy forms. When a new road penetrates a wildland, its construction causes disturbance. The completed road is a barrier to the free movement of wildlife and a path of movement for humans and their opportunistic weeds and pests. It is unfamiliar in texture to wild animals, which are either repelled or attracted, as when reptiles

warm themselves on its heat-retaining surface. In either case it increases vulnerability.

As a vehicle moves along this road, energy is translated into destruction. The kinetic energy of collision kills and maims wildlife. Some kinetic energy is transformed into sound energy by contact and friction of the vehicle with the road and air and through internal combustion. At the same time, some energy, both kinetic and chemical, is transformed into light. These expanding envelopes of sound and light, as well as clouds of chemical vapors and dust, travel outward into the natural terrain where they disturb sensitive ears and other sense organs as well as plant tissues, warning wild animals away and making it difficult for plants to survive. Wild nature didn't evolve under conditions like those near highways. The light, sound, and chemical emissions of highways greatly expand the effect of the road surface itself. Of course, roads also open areas to the lowest form of humanity, persons who willfully harass and destroy wildlife.

When a road is "improved" by widening and/or paving, additional factors arise. First, more chemical energy is expended. The paved surface facilitates rapid run-off of water and so accelerates erosion, siltation, and flooding in downslope areas. Roads may upset drainage patterns over a wide area by rerouting runoff and underground water flows. Oil and other automotive chemicals dripping onto parking lots and roads often contaminate the flesh and degrade the reproductive processes of aquatic life and of those who eat it. Second, the width of the road barrier is increased. If the width is doubled, the barrier effect may be doubled. Wider

roads are particularly bad for unpopular species. Snakes crossing a widened road may be run over with greater ease by the ignorant bubbas who populate rural areas and have nothing better to do. However, the greatest increase in the barrier will be due to kinetic energy because of the greater vehicle speed made possible by the improvement.

A mathematical model can describe some of what happens when a road is improved. The simplest part of the model shows the directly proportional increase in barrier width with road surface widening. The effect of kinetic energy is far more complex since it is proportional to the square of vehicle speed (speed X speed) so that the effects of increased speed would, within limits, increase far more than the effects of simple widening. For example, if the speed is doubled the kinetic energy available for the various forms of related pollution is increased by four times. Because of synergy between different effects, the total impact may be even greater. Similarly, the effects of the increased water runoff may be estimated by taking into account the area of different surfaces, slope and water volume. There are, of course, numerous more subtle mechanisms of degradation associated with roads which will be felt only years later.

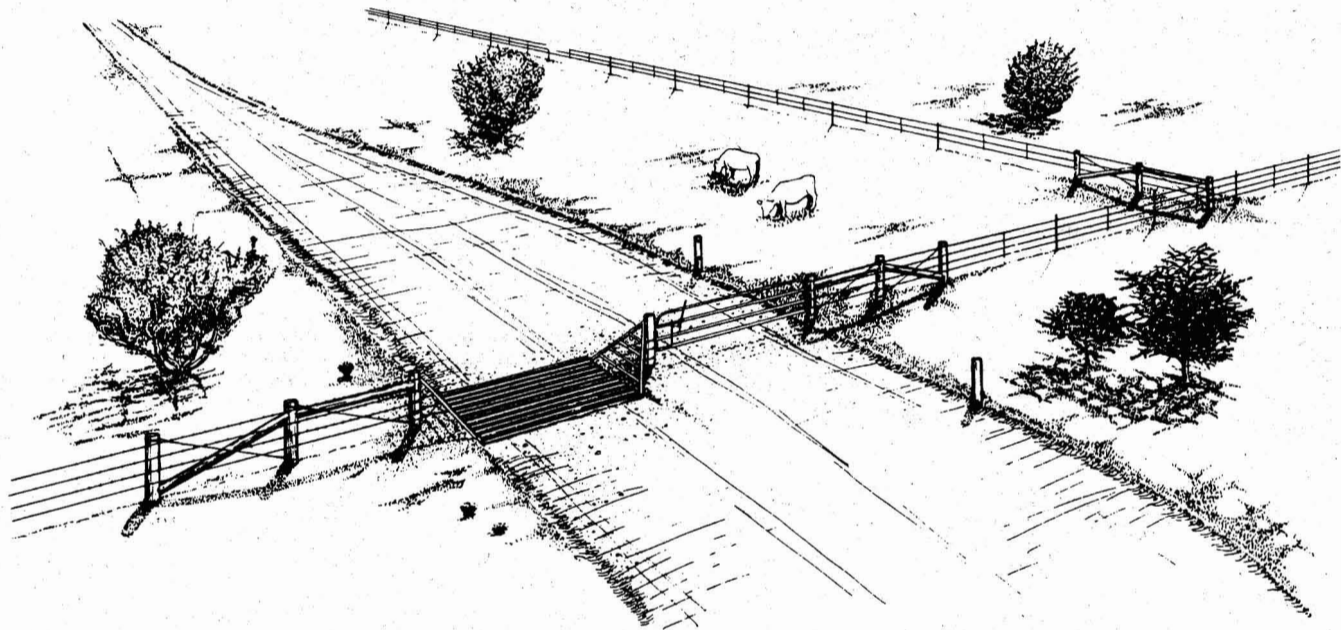
The most significant end result of roads and vehicles is that they facilitate communication for humans and their opportunistic weeds and pests (e.g., Gypsy Moth, Pine Beetle, Spotted Knapweed) but destroy it for most wild native species. And we're not just talking about an Opossum getting flattened on a visit to his girlfriend. Roads are interrupting the gene flow necessary to retain the genetic variation that fuels evolution. A

related effect is reduction of usable habitat for the shyest and most sensitive species which are already under stress.

Isolation of populations of plants and animals by formation of habitat islands may result in the expression of innate genetic variation by giving rise to new varieties or species. However if an isolated population is too small, inbreeding, genetic drift or environmental stress may result in loss of variation and extinction. The most common cause of small populations is habitat fragmentation. All over the world today, road construction and associated development is fragmenting habitat into small, isolated tracts. Especially vulnerable are populations of small animals of limited mobility, plants with heavy seeds, and large animals with large range requirements and low reproductive rates. However, to a degree, fragmentation is affecting almost all wild animals and many plants. Even many wide-ranging birds require large tracts of mature forest to nest successfully, while plants that require that their pollen be widely distributed either by insects or wind may be frustrated in this by road-related development (Wilcove, McLelland and Dobson; Ledig in *Conservation Biology*, Michael Soulé, editor, Sinauer Associates Inc. Sunderland, MA; 1986).

The above are but a few of the evils of vehicles and roads. In short, if the human sperm can be regarded as the planet's most dangerous infective agent, the road must be second in line!

R.F. Mueller is a former NASA scientist now devoting his time to preserving the Central Appalachians. He is an *EF!* contact in Virginia.



Big Bend . . .

continued from page 25

Fortunately, except for the continual ruination of the riparian zone by trespass livestock along the Rio Grande, Big Bend is slowly recovering from the impacts of the ranching era. In the moister, higher elevations of the park, many plant communities have made remarkable recoveries from the years of range abuse. But in the lower, drier zones, full recovery may not occur for many decades.

Some indicators of range abuse include the overabundance of cactus, Creosote Bush and other plants livestock find unpalatable. The deep arroyos, dried-up springs and severely channelized waterways also result from past range abuse. Prior to livestock grazing, desert plants, arroyos, and desert pavement all existed here; but after widespread livestock grazing was initiated in the 1880s, they greatly expanded their influence.

Livestock grazing does not necessarily result in range abuse. In the humid East or even on the Great Plains where grasslands were heavily grazed by Bison and other large mammals, the ecosystems are very tolerant of grazing pressure. However, the desert grasslands in Big Bend and many other areas of the West evolved with no large-mammal grazing. These ecosystems cannot tolerate significant cropping.

Big Bend is extremely dry and rather unproductive, but it was a less harsh-looking place a hundred or more years ago. For example, Terlingua Creek, which enters the Rio Grande by the mouth of Santa Elena Canyon, is now a wide sandy desert wash, barely flowing most of the year and nearly devoid of trees. Yet when Lieutenant William Echols led his camel expeditions through Big Bend in 1859 and 1860, he reported finding grass stirrup-high along Terlingua Creek. And James Gillett, foreman of the G-4 Ranch, described Terlingua Creek as a "bold running stream, studded with cottonwood timber and alive with beaver," in 1885 when the ranch began operations in the area. Tobosa grass hay was harvested at the turn of the century on Tornillo Flat, visible along the road between Panther Junction and Persimmon Gap. Today this area is an eroded barren "desert" area dominated by Creosote Bush.

Most historical accounts of Big Bend

blame a three-year period of unrestricted grazing just prior to the establishment of the park for the overgrazed condition of the land. According to Roland Wauer, in his book *Naturalist's Big Bend*, there were an estimated 3880 cattle, 25,700 goats, 9000 sheep and 310 horses grazing in Big Bend at the time of the 1942 land purchases. By 1945, there were 19-25,000 cattle (still fewer than the G-4 ran on its holdings in 1891), 6-8000 sheep, 15-18,000 goats and 1000 horses. Undoubtedly such numbers had a severe impact on Big Bend's rangelands. However, these three years of extreme overgrazing did not mark the beginning of range abuse. The intentional overstocking was rather the *coup de grace* on an already badly overgrazed landscape.

In his book, the *Homesteaders' Story*, J.O. Langford described Tornillo Flat at the turn of the century as a fertile valley with waist-high grasses. Overgrazing changed Tornillo Flat into a badland of eroded gullies, Creosote flats and desert pavement. With the grass and soil went the large groups of Pronghorn; fewer than a dozen individuals frequent the area today.

Also indicating long-term range abuse are the reports of numbers of cattle run on Big Bend ranges. For example, The G-4 Ranch, which covered the western portion of what is now Big Bend National Park, owned 6000 cattle in 1885, but by 1891 ran an estimated 30,000 head. An estimated 60,000 cattle were rounded up in Big Bend during 1886 alone, and this was before area herds had grown to their maximum sizes! On these fragile desert grasslands, such large numbers could not be sustained.

A report entitled "Mammals of the Big Bend Area of Texas," published by the University of California in 1942, lists the results of a 1930s wildlife survey in what was then the proposed Big Bend National Park. It describes the impacts of grazing prior to overgrazing that supposedly occurred only from 1942 to 1944. For example, when

discussing the loss of Black Bears from the Chisos Mountains, the authors state that "heavy grazing by domestic stock probably has reduced the bear's food supply and protective cover." Mentioning the very small number of Javelina found in the park during their survey, the authors conclude that "heavy grazing by domestic stock has greatly reduced forage and shelter and probably has been an important factor in reducing the range and number of javelinas." Likewise the Pronghorn: "the lower country in the park area has been severely overgrazed and is not now suitable for the introduction of antelope." Finally, the Bighorn Sheep: "the former range of the bighorn has been heavily grazed by domestic sheep and goats."

Although many plant communities in the park, particularly at the moister, higher elevations, have recovered quite well since the 1940s, trespass livestock from Mexico continue to degrade the park's most important habitat - the riparian zone. This problem is not new. Letters by park officials and conservationists in the early 1970s discuss the problem. During my first float trip on the Rio Grande in 1974, I saw dozens of trespass animals along the river and on subsequent floats, including one in 1989, I saw no lessening of the numbers.

One consequence of past and present livestock grazing is the near-extinction of the Narrow-leaf Cottonwood from riparian areas. At one time, this species was abundant along the Rio Grande floodplain and on tributaries like Terlingua Creek. Despite the cottonwood's ability to sprout vigorously if cut down by Beavers or even humans, years of repeated browsing of seedlings and sprouts have nearly eliminated it.

The loss of cottonwood seriously affects the park's biological integrity. Cottonwoods are the only Rio Grande riparian tree species that attains large dimensions. Large trees have distinct ecological functions. They provide habitat for cavity-nesting birds like the Golden-fronted Woodpecker. Their

large canopies serve as platforms for hawks and other nesting birds. When old trees die and fall into a stream, they act as channel stabilizers and thereby protect fish habitat. They provide shade and greenery to the otherwise harsh desert landscape. These values have been compromised severely by livestock grazing.

Admittedly, solutions are difficult. It would be undesirable to fence the entire park boundary. The Park Service occasionally rounds up some of the trespass stock and ships them to Presidio, forcing owners to travel some distance to claim their animals; but this is time-consuming and costly for the park. If the park administration really wants to control livestock, a few people who presently pick up litter, paint bathrooms and hand out back-country permits — all of which deal primarily with minor impacts to the park's surface appearance — should be shifted to rounding up the trespass livestock.

Livestock grazing has harmed more than the plant communities and large mammals. Many desert streams, such as Terlingua Creek and Tornillo Creek, are inhabited by fish found nowhere else in the world. Erosion and depletion of the water table due to livestock grazing has had serious consequences for native fish and other water-dependent wildlife such as turtles and amphibians.

Even the fabulous bird watching for which Big Bend is renowned has been affected by livestock grazing. Studies have shown that 75-80 of the species in desert regions are partially or wholly dependent upon riparian zones for their survival. Any destruction of these wetlands reduces all species associated with that habitat. Cattle tend to congregate in riparian zones, where they trample and eat the vegetation and break down banks. Many of the songbirds in Big Bend would be much more common were it not for the decline in riparian zones throughout the park — and the West as a

continued on next page

OLD-GROWTH IN THE EAST

by Mary Davis

Editor's note: This is the third of four parts in an inventory of all remaining old-growth in the eastern U.S. These tracts of forest, most of them never cut and generally larger than 100 acres, have enormous ecological significance. Many enjoy some sort of protected status. Those not protected should be key targets for preservation campaigns.

This study is as comprehensive as possible, but probably contains both errors and omissions. We would appreciate receiving corrections, revisions, and additions to this report, which we shall incorporate into future publications. They should be sent to the author, c/o E! Journal, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. —DT

OHIO VALLEY

INDIANA

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries "most of Indiana was timbered and cleared for agriculture" (4). Scattered areas of old-growth remain, and, because scientists have studied them, references to Indiana are frequent in the literature. Tracts of interest, in addition to those described below, include Bendix Woods Nature Preserve—27 acres of old-growth dominated by beech and Sugar Maple, without signs of cutting (Saint Joseph County) (1, 3); Hemmer Woods Nature Preserve—70 acres of upland and bottomland old-growth (Gibson County), where the upland old-growth has undergone "a moderate amount of selective cutting over the years" (1; 3, p. 101); Tribbett Woods—33 acres of "near-virgin" flatwoods (Jennings County); and Calvert and Porter Woods—40 acres of old growth with "near virgin stands of timber . . . throughout" (Montgomery County) (2a).

Rocky Hollow—Falls Canyon Nature Preserve, in Turkey Run State Park between Indianapolis and the western border of Indiana (Parke County)

A 404-acre preserve that "has never been harvested," to the best of the knowledge of its naturalist, Steven D. Stockton. He describes the preserve as comprised mostly of White Oak, American Beech, Sugar Maple, hickory, and many big tulip trees. The varied topography includes sandstone ravines, small streams, and waterfalls. Eastern Hemlock dot the walls and ledges of the ravines. "Impacts are limited primarily to the hiking trails," which have been located to "maximize scenery and minimize impacts" (1, 5).

Wesselman Park Woods Nature Preserve, in the middle of Evansville, southwestern Indiana (Vanderburgh County).

197 acres of old-growth lowland forest showing southern influences. Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) dominate the canopy, and Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), and Cherrybark Oak (*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia* Ell.) are also present. The area occupied by the bases of the trees, 187 square feet/acre, is the highest known in Indiana. Only one stump is visible; grazing may have occurred "in the distant past, but there is only anecdotal evidence for that," according to Bob Dispenza of the center (2). A canal and two railway lines that skirt the site have long

Big Bend . . .

continued from previous page

whole. At least one falcon researcher believes that continued overgrazing of the floodplain, particularly on the Mexican side of the river, is reducing the prey base for the Peregrine Falcon, an Endangered species.

A few birds that formerly inhabited the park, like the Montezuma Quail, were driven to local extinction by severe overgrazing of their grassland habitats. The Montezuma Quail was reintroduced into Big Bend in 1973, but recovery appears to have failed.

While still biologically rich, Big Bend is a depleted ecosystem, due largely to livestock grazing. Grassland communities, native cottonwoods, and animals from fish to Bighorn Sheep to wolves and bears have been diminished or eliminated. Until trespass livestock are eliminated from the Rio Grande, until Bighorn are seen again on Mariscal Mountain, until Terlingua Creek is once again a "bold running stream with beaver and cottonwood," and until wolves are once again heard howling in the Chisos, Big Bend will not truly be a Biosphere Reserve.

George Wuertner is a biologist and frequent contributor to our pages. He recently became publicity director for the Greater Yellowstone Coalition. The above is adapted from chapter 6 of his latest book Texas' Big Bend Country, published last fall by American Geographic and available through the Big Bend Natural History Association, POB 68, Big Bend NP, TX 79834; \$15.95 + \$1.50 postage, TX residents add 6.5% sales tax.

since been abandoned and are overgrown. Several trails cross the site, which the city of Evansville owns (1, 2).

Moraine Nature Preserve (Porter County)

According to The Nature Conservancy, approximately 200 acres of old-growth beech-maple forest in a 415-acre preserve showing land forms associated with a moraine left by the Wisconsin glacier. The Conservancy does not know to what extent the area has been cut. TNC acquired the preserve, but it is now owned and managed by Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Visiting is only by permission of the agency (2a; 3a).

Thousand Acre Woods, northeast of Evansville (Davies County)

About 200 acres of "old growth forest" (3a) on a 1075-acre tract of flatwoods and bottomland forest owned by The Nature Conservancy. Throughout the tract are stands of Pin Oak, Sweet Gum, Swamp White Oak, maple, and ash, mixed with cottonwood, sycamore, hickory, and elm (2a).

Pioneer Mothers Memorial Forest Research Natural Area, in Hoosier National Forest, south-central IN (Orange County)

An 88 acre RNA, with approximately 75 acres of virgin beech-maple forest on a long ridge and its slopes. Other trees include White Oak, White Ash, Black Walnut, and Tulip Poplar. A US Forest Service fact sheet notes that the tract, when purchased, had a gross volume of 867 million board feet and an average of 11,600 board feet per acre. According to the Forest Service, the best specimens may be the walnut trees in a small cove called Walnut Cathedral. The land was owned from 1818-1940 by the Cox family, who protected it. To settle an estate it was sold to a lumber company, from which the FS bought it, after local groups, including the Indiana Pioneer Mothers Association, raised half the purchase price (3, 6).

Hoot Woods, in west-central IN (Owen County)

82 acres of "mostly virgin," climax beech-maple forest with "huge beeches, oaks, tulip poplars, maples, and ashes." The land is still owned by the Hoot family, who have given a conservation easement to TNC. It can be visited only with permission of the Conservancy's Indiana Field Office (3a)

Donaldson's Woods Nature Preserve, in Spring Mill State Park, south-central IN (Lawrence County)

A 67-acre woods "classified as a western mesophytic forest type because it is intermediate between beech-maple and oak-hickory types. However, studies indicate that beech and maple are assuming greater importance. An unusual feature of the woods is the high percentage of white oaks" (1). A few stumps from the occasional cutting of dead or windthrown trees, and traces of a wagon road could be seen in 1969 (3).

Robert and Shirley Efrogmson Woods, in the Tipton Till Plain region of central Indiana (Shelby County)

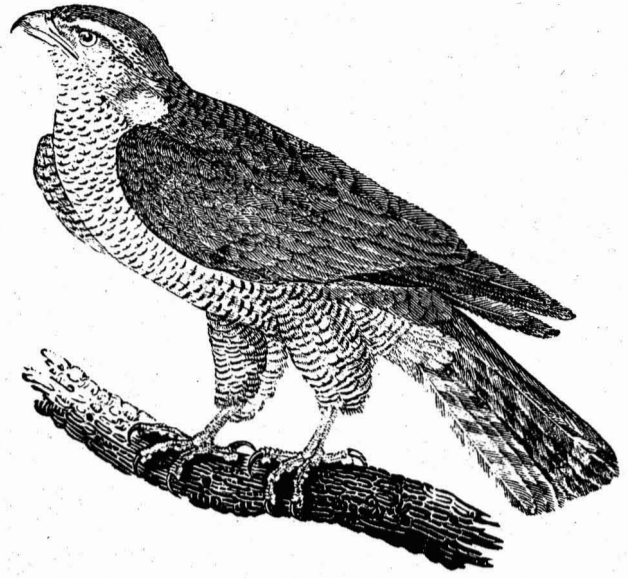
57 acres of "mostly uncut old growth" beech-maple forest (3a). Tulip trees, oaks, and other hardwoods are present. The Nature Conservancy owns and manages the preserve (2a)

Big Walnut, in west-central IN (Putnam County)

"Virgin, glacial-relict stands of eastern hemlock and Canada yew" on the north-facing slopes in a 364-acre preserve. The preserve, which is owned by the Indiana DNR, also contains a climax beech-Sugar Maple-Tulip Poplar forest.

Pine Hills, west of Indianapolis (Montgomery County)

A rugged 470-acre tract owned by the Indiana DNR with "groves of northern relict hemlock, white pine and Canada yew communities, an old growth oak hickory forest, and a small pocket of virgin beech-maple woods" (2a).



SOURCES:

- (1) Directory of Indiana's Dedicated Nature Preserves, 1988. Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis. This directory, which is free, can be requested from the department's Division of Nature Preserves, 605B State Office Bldg, Indianapolis, IN 46204.
- (2) Dispenza, Bob, Teaching Naturalist, Wesselman Park Nature Center. 1990, Jan. 25. Letter.
- (2a) Indiana Field Office of The Nature Conservancy. Indiana Preserve Guide [copied pages furnished by Rick Sparks].
- (3) Lindsey, A. A., D. V. Schmelz, and S. A. Nichols. 1969. Natural Areas in Indiana and Their Preservation. Purdue U. Press, Lafayette, IN.
- (3a) Sparks, Rick, Indiana Nature Conservancy Volunteer. 1990, May 24. Letter.
- (4) Spingarn, Arthur L., Plant Ecologist, IN DNR. 1989, April 25. Letter with enclosures.
- (5) Stockton, Steven D., Seasonal Naturalist, Turkey Run State Park. 1990 [Feb.] Letter.
- (6) US Forest Service. Fact sheet on Pioneer Mothers Forest.

KENTUCKY

In *Trees and Shrubs of Kentucky*, Mary E. Wharton and Roger W. Barbour note that "Many of the virgin mixed mesophytic forests [in Kentucky that Lucy Braun] analyzed and photographed were cut even before her work was published, and now, of those she studied, only a few small fragments remain that even resemble primary forest. Today no absolutely untouched virgin forests are left in the state" (7). William H. Martin agrees: Any forest not logged has been burned by settlers since 1775 and/or grazed by their animals. Marc Evans, of the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, also says that all Kentucky forests have undergone some level of disturbance. Nevertheless, he points out, the state has scattered areas of near-virgin forest; and a statewide inventory to discover such natural areas as old-growth forest and native prairie is underway (3).

In addition to the tracts described below, the following old-growth areas have been identified: Boone County Cliffs—30 acres of old-growth maple-basswood-beech, a State Nature Preserve, owned by The Nature Conservancy (Boone County); Floyd Woods—20 acres of bottomland hardwoods in private hands but registered with the Nature Preserves Commission (McClellan County); Bayou Creek Ridge in the Western Kentucky Wildlife Management Area—approximately 20 acres of mesic bottomland ridge, owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority but managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (Ballard County); Curtis Gate Lloyd Wildlife Management Area—mesic beech-maple forest, size unknown, owned by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (Grant County); other areas of 5 or so acres (3).

Big Woods, in Mammoth Cave National Park (Hart County)

Approximately 350 acres of old-growth oak-hickory forest, dry to mesic, with some mesic beech. The area was preserved by a private owner before the National Park Service acquired it. Human disturbance has been minimal. American Chestnut trees that died were removed, as were a few other logs. A tornado cleared a swath (3).

Lilley Cornett Woods, southeastern Kentucky (Letcher County)

Approximately 260 acres of near virgin mixed mesophytic forest in a 554-acre wooded tract, owned by the state of Kentucky (2). William H. Martin identified nine distinct communities in the old-growth portion of the Woods. Beech communities comprise 50% of the forest. "Oak, sugar maple-basswood-tulip poplar, and hemlock communities comprise the remainder of the Woods, in order of decreasing area" (4, p. 173). The area has been grazed, and dead trees cut and removed (4).

Hemlock Garden, in Pine Mountain State Park (Bell County)

110 acres of mixed mesophytic-hem-

lock forest, now Pine Mountain State Park Nature Preserve. The area has not been disturbed for at least 100 years (3).

Rials Woods, on the Mississippi River (Carlisle County)

40 acres of western mesophytic forest in private ownership. This is the only such forest remnant on the Kentucky bluffs above the Mississippi (3).

Tight Hollow, in Red River Gorge Geological Area in Daniel Boone National Forest (Wolfe County)

A stand of virgin Tulip Poplar and hemlock. According to the Stanton Ranger District of the Forest Service, Tight Hollow contains 72 acres of 221-year-old virgin forest (6), although Evans thinks that the old-growth is limited to 20-30 acres of the hollow (3).

SOURCES:

- (1) Belter, Dave, Cave, Inc. 1989, July 20. Letter.
- (2) Brotzge, Michael, Superintendent of Lilley Cornett Woods. 1989, Nov. 9. Letter, with article enclosed.
- (3) Evans, Marc, Botanist, Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission. 1990, Feb. 22 and 28. Phone calls.
- (4) Martin, William H. 1975. The Lilley Cornett Woods: A Stable Mixed Mesophytic Forest in Kentucky. *The Botanical Gazette* 136 (2):171-83.
- (5) Martin, William H., Director, Natural Areas, Eastern KY U. 1989, Nov. 21. Letter.
- (6) Richardson, Donnie M., District Ranger, Stanton Ranger District. 1990, Feb. 12. Letter.
- (7) Wharton, Mary E. and Roger W. Barbour. 1972. *Trees and Shrubs of Kentucky*. U. Press of KY, Lexington.

OHIO

When settlers first entered Ohio, 90% of the land was covered by forest. Today only a few stands from the primeval forest remain. Victoria Hugo of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR) notes four tracts "fairly representative" of the presettlement vegetation: Goll Woods in Fulton County (321 acres, drained, selectively cut, and crossed by a road and trails); Hueston Woods in Preble County (200 acres, with parking lots, roads, and trails); and Gross Woods in Shelby County (a 40-acre quadrangle), all three owned by the Ohio DNR; plus the site below (2):

Dysart Woods Laboratory, eastern Ohio, south of Belmont (Belmont County)

A 50-acre tract of primeval mixed mesophytic deciduous forest within the 455-acre Dysart Farm of Ohio University. "An occasional log was obviously removed from a damaged or windthrown tree, but for the most part the woods qualify as a virgin forest." This forest is in two ravines separated by a wide ridge. The canopy consists of Tulip Poplar—the largest more than 150' tall, with a 64" diameter—White Oak, Red Oak, White Ash, Black Gum, beech, hickory, and Sugar Maple. The university keeps the woods natural, though it conducts research in them (1).

SOURCES:

- (1) Flyer on Dysart Woods, supplied by Ohio U. Botany Dept.
- (2) Hugo, Victoria, Ecological Analyst, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, Ohio DNR. 1989, April 17. Letter, with brochures on Goll Woods and Hueston Woods. The Ohio Natural Heritage Program in the Ohio DNR has established a computerized databank on natural communities and species of special concern, which can be consulted for a fee. (For financial reasons, we did not request a search.)

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia once had over 500,000 acres of Red Spruce. Today the virgin Red Spruce has been reduced, as far as is known, to one faltering stand. The state has only two recognized virgin areas over 100 acres in size. A smaller area, in addition to the sites described below, is the 12-15-acre Horner State Game Refuge (Lewis County), unfortunately owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers, which in 1983 built a road through its virgin

continued on page 28

OLD-GROWTH...

continued from page 27

oak (7). The Clark Tract, 9 acres of White Pine with White Oak (*Quercus alba*) and Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*) has been thought to be virgin, but its status is now in dispute (Greenbrier County) (5, 7).

Two indigenous populations of Red Pine are found in east-central West Virginia, where the species is at its southernmost limit. The locations are Pine Knob on North Fork Branch Mountain in Pendleton County and Helmick Rock on South Branch Mountain in Hardy County. In both areas Red Pine dominates, although other species are present. At Pine Knob the maximum age of the Red Pine in 1984 was 107 years; at Helmick Rock the maximum age was 132 years (8, p. 36). The Helmick Rock area, which is privately owned, is 6 acres; the Pine Knob area is larger (7). Both areas appear to have undergone some logging (3; 8, p. 36), but Paul J. Harmon of the West Virginia Natural Heritage Program characterizes the Red Pine as "virgin" (6, p. 62; 7). Foresters, who have used Red Pine extensively for reforestation, learned that seeds from the West Virginia stands grow better in West Virginia than do seeds from Maine (1, pp. 4-5).

Murphy Preserve, northeast of Harrisville (Ritchie County)

100-200 acres of old-growth on the larger of two tracts that make up The Nature Conservancy's 276-acre Murphy Preserve. Trees are beech and oak with a little Tulip Poplar and maple. West Virginia's largest Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*; 29.28" dbh) is in the preserve (7, 9).

Gaudineer Scenic Area, near Gaudineer Knob of Shaver's Mountain in Monongahela National Forest (Pocahontas County)

140 acres, of which about 50 "are apparently virgin spruce of excellent quality," Jesse F. Clovis reported in 1974 (2). "The remaining 90 acres has had some cutting, mainly salvage of blow-down, with most of the original growth still standing" (4, 7). In recent years a large percentage of the old-

growth Red Spruce have died or shown signs of dying, apparently due to acid deposition, as in many other high elevation stands in the Appalachians. As a result of the death of the olderspruce, the dominant canopy is becoming mixed hardwoods — Yellow Birch, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, and beech among them. Young spruce seem "healthy and vigorous" and form a "thick and strong" understory (5). Rare, sensitive, or endangered species are *Carex aestivalis*, *Plethodon nettingi*, and *Ilex collina* (7).

Cathedral State Park, east of Aurora, near the Maryland border (Preston County)

Virgin hemlock and hemlock-hardwood forests covering much of a 133-acre park. The park contains several trails and a picnic area. The largest known Eastern Hemlock in West Virginia is here (6.68' dbh), plus two species rare in the state: the Northeastern Aster (*Aster tardiflorus*) and the Virginia Big-eared Bat (*Plecotus townsendii virginianus*) (7).

Shaver's Mountain Spruce-Hemlock Stand, northeast of Elkins in Monongahela National Forest.

Approximately 60 acres of virgin spruce-hemlock. Dispute over ownership of the land apparently prevented its being cut. Much of the hemlock and the older spruce are in decline here as at Gaudineer (5).

SOURCES:

- (1) Buell, Jesse H. 1940. Red Pine in West Virginia. *Castanea* 5(1):1-5.
- (2) Clovis, Jesse F. 1974. Evaluation of Gaudineer Scenic Area, Randolph County, West Virginia, for Eligibility as a Registered Natural Landmark.
- (3) Clovis, Jesse F. 1974. Evaluation of North Fork Mountain Red Pine, Pendleton County, WV, for Eligibility as a Registered Natural Landmark.
- (4) Foss, Bryon. 1972. Inventory Sheet on Gaudineer Scenic Area.
- (5) Goodrich, Kate, Public Affairs Specialist, Monongahela NF. 1990, Jan. 19. Letter.
- (6) Harmon, Paul J. 1981. Ridge Top Flora of North Fork Mountain, Grant and Pendleton Counties, WV. MS Thesis. Southern Illinois U.
- (7) Harmon, Paul J. Botanist, WV DNR. 1989, Nov. 29; 1990, Feb. 6. Letters with information tables.
- (8) Stephenson, Steven L., Harold S. Adams, and Michael L. Lipford. Ecological Composition of Indigenous Stands of Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) in West Virginia. 1986. *Castanea* 51(1):31-41.
- (9) West Virginia Field Office of The Nature Conservancy. 1990, Feb. 19. Phone call.

Magazine Mountain (Logan County)

5600 acres, which include "significant old growth" on the south and north sides of the mountain. Research Natural Area status for the mountain has been proposed. The extent of the old-growth cannot readily be determined, because of a lack of information on the history of the site (1, 8).

Moro Creek Bottoms Preserve, in south-central AR (Cleveland and Calhoun Counties)

100-120 acres bearing two types of virgin (7) or near-virgin forest: lowland oak-Sweetgum and, along a creek, Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*). Several Sweetgum, Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*), and Cherrybark Oak (*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*) have a dbh greater than 36" and are more than 90' tall (1). The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (a state agency) and the Arkansas Nature Conservancy jointly own the tract, which they acquired from Georgia-Pacific Corporation. Robert F. Steinauer, Land Steward, reports that the tract is "still uncut" (7). According to the 1983 Heritage Commission report, "a very few trees on the tract [were] salvage-cut in recent years (1, p. 19)."

SOURCES:

- (1) Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. 1983. [Report describing natural areas in the state.] Little Rock, AR.
- (2) Devall, Margaret S. 1990, Feb. 7. Letter with enclosures.
- (3) Foti, Thomas, Ecologist, Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. 1989, 5 May. Letter.
- (4) Fountain, Michael S. and James M. Sweeney. 1985. Ecological Assessment of the Roaring Branch RNA. Research Paper SO-213. Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, LA.
- (5) Fountain, Michael S. and James M. Sweeney. 1987. Ecological Assessment of the Lake Winona RNA. Research Paper SO-235. Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans.
- (6) Shepherd, William M., Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. 1989, Dec. 13. Letter, summary of natural sites enclosed.
- (7) Steinauer, Robert F., Land Steward, Arkansas Nature Conservancy. 1990, Jan. 9. Letter.
- (8) Tucker, Gary, Forest Botanist, Ozark-St. Francis NFs. 1990, Feb. 16 and March 20. Letters, photocopies of pages from recommended management plan for the forests.
- (9) US Forest Service [no date] Establishment Record for Turkey Ridge RNA, within Ozark-St. Francis NF, Phillips County, AR.
- (10) US Forest Service. 1968. Establishment Report, Roaring Branch RNA.
- (11) US Forest Service. 1975. Establishment Report, Lake Winona RNA.
- (12) US Forest Service. 1983. Combination Environmental Assessment and Revision of the Establishment Report for the Lake Winona RNA.
- (13) US Forest Service. Tree-Ring Collection Site #39.
- (14) US Forest Service. Tree-Ring Collection Site #41.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Natural Heritage Program sent us information on two sites in addition to those described in individual entries below. Both illustrate threats to old-growth other than cutting. Fontainebleau State Park Site has Longleaf Pine almost 300 years old and over 100' tall. The area is bisected by highway 190 and "needs burning," but the "Office of State Parks will not allow fire." Bayou Sale Swamp, 200 acres of "old-growth (virgin?) Cypress Swamp" is "surrounded by oil field canals and associated activity." A quarter of the trees are "dead or under stress (due to excessive salt water?)" (2).

Virginia Van Sickle of the Heritage Program writes that the state has "little habitat" that could be characterized as "virgin." The data we summarize here are all that the program had available at the time, but "undoubtedly" the state has "other areas," she says (6).

Heavy logging in Louisiana from the late 1880s until around 1920 reduced "vast areas of former old-growth forests" to what were essentially prairies, Danny W. Britt, Supervisor of Kisatchie National Forest reports. The forests there today are the result of a massive reforestation program subsequently carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps. "Most of" Kisatchie National Forest's "timber resource" is second or third growth, a small amount fourth growth (1). Nevertheless, a couple of the areas of old growth pointed out by the Heritage Program are in or partly in this Forest (3).

Coochie Brake, southwest of Winnfield, partly in Kisatchie National Forest, in central Louisiana (Winn Parish)

800 relatively undisturbed acres of swamp-cypress-tupelo brakes; oak flats; and, along streams, beech, Red Maple, and Hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*). The area is partly owned by the US Forest Service as a section of Kisatchie National Forest and partly by the state park service (2).

White Kitchen Preserve, near Slidell (Saint Tammany Parish)

547 acres of "pristine" cypress-tupelo swamp and freshwater marsh, purchased by The Nature Conservancy. Bald Eagles, an Endangered Species, are among the preserve's wildlife. The property is to be the heart of a proposed 1500-acre preserve (4; 5).

Cunningham Brake, southwest of Cypress in central Louisiana's Kisatchie NF (Natchitoches Parish)

320 acres of cypress-tupelo swamp with large cypress trees, within the 1480-acre Brake. The dominant trees are Swamp Tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), Sourgum (or Black Tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica*), and Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*). Cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) is scattered along the edges (2).

Big Cypress, east of Shreveport in north-western LA (Bienville Parish)

A virgin cypress stand within a 326-acre tract. The tract modulates from upland pine forest to cypress swamp in the floodplain of a small creek. Within the swamp are 50-100 cypress trees, each from 18'-26' around. Individual trees are as old as 1500 years; and the larger trees, hollow. The Office of State Parks owns it (2).

Zemurray's, southeastern LA (Tangipahoa Parish)

40-80 acres of "old growth/virgin forest in the floodplain of Little Chappapeela Creek." Among its trees are magnolia, beech, and White Oak (*Quercus alba*). Many are greater than 3' in diameter and about 150' tall. The tract may be the last virgin old-growth riparian forest in Louisiana. It is in private hands (2).

Jim Reed Bayou Swamp and Black Bayou Swamp, southeast of Ponchatoula in south-eastern LA (Tangipahoa Parish)

Reported to be very old stands of cypress of yet undetermined acreage. The area is now in private hands (2).

SOURCES:

- (1) Britt, Danny W., Forest Supervisor, Kisatchie NF. 1990, April 2. Letter.
- (2) Louisiana Natural Heritage Program. Data Sheets, furnished by Virginia Van Sickle, April 26, 1989.
- (3) Martin, Richard, Zoologist, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. 1990, May 11. Phone call.
- (4) The Nature Conservancy. White Kitchen. TNC Magazine 39 (1):28.
- (5) Pashley, David, Louisiana Nature Conservancy. 1989, Nov. 21. Letter.
- (6) Van Sickle, Secretary, Louisiana Natural Heritage Program. 1989, April 26. Letter with enclosures.

MISSOURI

A list of "all high quality forest tracts" furnished by Tim Nigh of the Missouri Department of Conservation explicitly describes few sites as "old growth" or "undisturbed" (2, 4); and the department does not use the term "virgin." However, the department's grade "A" means "relatively stable land undisturbed (e.g. old growth, ungrazed forest, ungrazed prairie with few or no exotic plants and good diversity of conservative species"; and "B," "late successional or lightly disturbed communities" (5). We therefore describe sites over 100 acres in size that are listed either as "old growth" or as "A," "A/B," or "A-B." The department's Donn Kurz confirmed that these sites are indeed old-growth and added an unlisted new purchase (1).

Of the approximately 127 sites on the "high quality forest" list, 13 are over 100 acres in size. Smaller sites of interest include Deep Slough—40 acres of "old-growth Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) bottomland forest" (St. Charles County); and Wegener Woods—40 acres of dry-mesic, old-growth White Oak forest in "climax decline" (Warren County) (2).

Mudlick Mountain Natural Area, in Sam A. Baker State Park, southeastern Missouri (Wayne County)

A total of 700 acres of old-growth (rank "A") on a long slope (1):

—300 acres of dry igneous forest characterized as "old growth climax White Oak aged more than 200 yrs. Trees stunted and gnarled due to severe growing conditions and natural disturbance. Described as virgin forest" (2). In 1984 several sites of dry igneous forest with "presettlement integrity" still existed (3, p. 44).

—400 acres of dry-mesic igneous forest characterized as "old growth and mixed age virgin timber" (2). Dry-mesic igneous forest, the most widespread igneous forest type in Missouri, is "oak-hickory, oak-pine, or pine forest." Dominant trees are White Oak, Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) and Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) (3, p. 46).

Big Oak Tree Natural Area, in Big Oak Tree State Park, in the southeastern corner of the state (Mississippi County)

625 acres of old-growth of two types (rank "A") (1):

—500 acres of wet-mesic bottomland forest (2). Wet-mesic bottomland forest was the most widespread type of bottomland in the state at one time, and covered 2.5 million acres with almost impenetrable, "spectacular junglelike forests of huge trees." Today "few intact or recovering sites remain" (3, p. 49, 53). The dominant species are Swamp White

SOUTHERN MIDWEST

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission has compiled records of approximately 100 forest tracts that, even if not actually virgin, are "high-quality expression[s] of" their respective types. They range from cypress swamps through coastal plain beech forests to Overcup Oak forests to a chalk woodland (6). These records are computerized, and by Arkansas law the commission must charge a fee for their consultation. Therefore, we selected our examples from a published report on sites of all types registered with the commission as of 1983 (1).

Gary Tucker, botanist for the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests, says the only areas of old-growth remaining in these two Forests are "xeric communities on rock outcrops," "bluffline communities," and stands on land inaccessible for lumbering. The timber industry, which was established in Arkansas by 1890, cutover the forests for at least White Oak, one or more times (8). The 400-acre Turkey Ridge Research Natural Area on Crowley's Ridge is "believed to closely resemble the virgin forests" of earlier years; but, though the RNA "is currently forested with high quality, large diameter hardwood timber, there is little doubt that the area was logged, grazed and burned." Hardwood stands in the RNA are 50-100 years of age (9, pp. 5, 9). The proposed Dismal Hollow RNA in Ozark National Forest contains some old-growth. Three Special Interest Areas in St. Francis NF (Sandstone Hollow, Clifty Canyon [described below], and City Rock Bluff) set aside to become old-growth, also already have some old-growth (8). Two other areas with old-growth in these two Forests are included below.

Tucker's letter alludes to two ways in which the US Forest Service in Arkansas is moving in a positive direction. His position as Forest Botanist was established in 1989; and the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests, together with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and Oklahoma Heritage Program, are holding a "Conference on Restoring Old Growth Forests in the Interior Highlands of Arkansas and Oklahoma" in September 1990 (8).

Clifty Canyon on the Springfield Plateau in Ozark National Forest, north-central Arkansas (Baxter County)

A 5100-acre site (8), containing up to 750 acres of apparently unlogged mesic oak-hickory forest (1). In the forest are White

Oak (*Quercus alba*), Northern Red Oak, Sugar Maple, Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), and several hickories. Gary Tucker doubts that all 750 acres are old-growth in the strict sense, but says that the Forest Service has named the canyon a Special Interest Area and is managing it so that it will become entirely old-growth (8).

Lake Winona Scenic Area, in the Fourche Mountains of Ouachita NF, western AR (Saline County)

A 450-acre stand of virgin Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinata*) and hardwoods (1), particularly White Oak (5, p. 3), on rocky and thin soil. The stand is partially in the 280-acre Lake Winona Research Natural Area (1). The Shortleaf Pine is not reproducing as well as other species, and many of the pines are reaching maturity (150-200 years) and seem to have red heart rot. As they die, shade-tolerant species such as White and Black Oak are replacing them (5, p. 8). Yellow Lady Slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens*), on the Arkansas endangered or threatened species list, is present (5, p. 10) and, as of 1975, the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (11). In 1982, a tornado damaged 145 acres of the Scenic Area. The boundaries of the Scenic Area and of the RNA were redrawn to add other acres of undisturbed Shortleaf Pine and eliminate the damaged acres, 120 of which were salvage cut and the other 25 left as was for research purposes (12). According to the Forest Service, human disturbance in the original RNA appeared to be limited to a FS road and the cutting of a few trees near the road (13).

Roaring Branch RNA, in the central Ouachita Mountains, Ouachita NF (Polk County)

330 acres with "old-growth hardwood and shortleaf pine, probably components of the virgin stand." There is "no evidence of commercial harvest or recent fires," a Southern Forest Experiment Station report states (4, p. 1). However, according to another FS description, "there is abundant evidence for past fires" (14). The south-facing slope is dominated by Shortleaf Pine. The north-facing slope has a mixture of White Oak, Red Oak, and hickory. Both grade into mixtures of basswood, beech, Black Gum, and Sweet Gum. Black Locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Chinquapin (*Castanea ozarkensis*), dogwood, and Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) are among the trees along the stream (10).

A few words on activist angst

by Leslie Lyon

Be as I am—a reluctant enthusiast... a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. —Ed Abbey
So do we buy the second BMW or have a third child? —Angst-ridden yuppie

I know you. You've dedicated your life to the most worthy and difficult cause of all—the defense of Mother Earth. For Nature's sake, you've taken risks, neglected yourself and loved ones, and endured abuse. You work hours that would kill a lesser person. You'd do anything to save the planet from further harm.

You may have started out with boundless vitality, but you've since taken on so much work that it's all you can do to drag yourself out of bed some mornings. The job of Earth warrior doesn't pay well, so you'll never know the financial security enjoyed by your more "practical" friends. You can't help wondering at times if anyone else has given up as much for the cause.

It's not easy being a radical environmentalist. Few people understand the need for drastic action in defense of Mother Earth, and even fewer take that action. The handful who are ready to take on the enemy face staggering odds, often with no hope of reward beyond a hard-earned lesson in tactics. If you're a monkeywrencher, you live with a danger and loneliness beyond most people's endurance. Even if you only cheer on the men and women in black, you've learned that working in the system can be grueling too.

Remember when you joined the movement? If you were like me, you had a lot of energy and the fiery commitment of fresh outrage. Years later, the commitment and outrage are still there, but they may feel more like a habit than a fire. Some of us are feeling downright burned out.

The hotter a flame burns, the faster it can exhaust itself. Since most Earth warriors carry a fairly volcanic torch, we must be especially vigilant against burnout. The symptoms include physical ailments like lowered resistance, high blood pressure and insomnia, and emotional problems ranging from depression to anxiety. If you're becom-

ing irritable, humorless, and jittery, chances are your flame is laboring against the chilling wind of activist angst.

Occasional hopelessness is inevitable in any uphill battle, and easily dealt with. Chronic hopelessness is different. Most of us know someone who succumbed to the delusion that we're fighting a losing battle.

Every human has weaknesses. As hard as you try to hammer yourself into a machine with the sole purpose of saving the world, you'll still be flesh and blood, with needs that must be met. If you push yourself too hard, or take on more than you can handle, you will start making mistakes.

Even if you conserve your energy, you may not be using it wisely. One of the most common misuses of energy is morbid contemplation of the opposition. Keeping informed is one thing; worrying yourself sick is another. If you waste all your time agonizing over the troubles of the world, you'll have none left for remedying those troubles. Another example of counterproductive activism is the hysterical exhorter. It's fine and well to jolt others from their apathy, but people tire quickly of the raving, messianic approach. Only yesterday, I heard about an incoherent maniac who burst in on a BLM meeting and shamed activists who had put more thought into their appeals. Frantic outbursts make few converts.

Another pitfall of activism is the conceit that everything will fall apart without you. No one is inherently more "valuable" than anyone else. Some can get things done on their own, but most of us do better with the help of others. It's healthy to let others share work, plan strategies, and take credit.

This is hard if you live in Apathyville USA. It's daunting to be the only person in town who's heard of Earth Day. If you live in an area where the "E" word is spoken only at great risk, don't assume you're alone. Advertise if you're outgoing, or keep your ears open if you're more low key; but don't stop looking for like-minded folks to work with.

Most Earth warriors have to make a living outside the movement. Nothing can catapult an idealist out of an ivory tower faster than gainful employment. Jobs compel us to endure trials like co-workers who rely on a supreme being to solve all our problems. It may be risky to speak your mind at work. As a field interviewer for the feds, I run my fingers along the backbone of America every month. I'd rather discuss the local

wilderness debate with my respondents, but financial constraints force me to stick to Bureau of Labor Statistics concerns. However, I still write newspaper columns decrying local institutions like large families and predator control. I haven't had a door slammed in my face yet, and I don't think many people are fired solely for expressing their beliefs.

As a volunteer I've learned that workday conflicts also arise within environmental organizations. Even if two people see eye to eye about what's wrong and what to do about it, they still have personality traits that may clash. People who believe strongly in causes often believe just as strongly in their own egos.

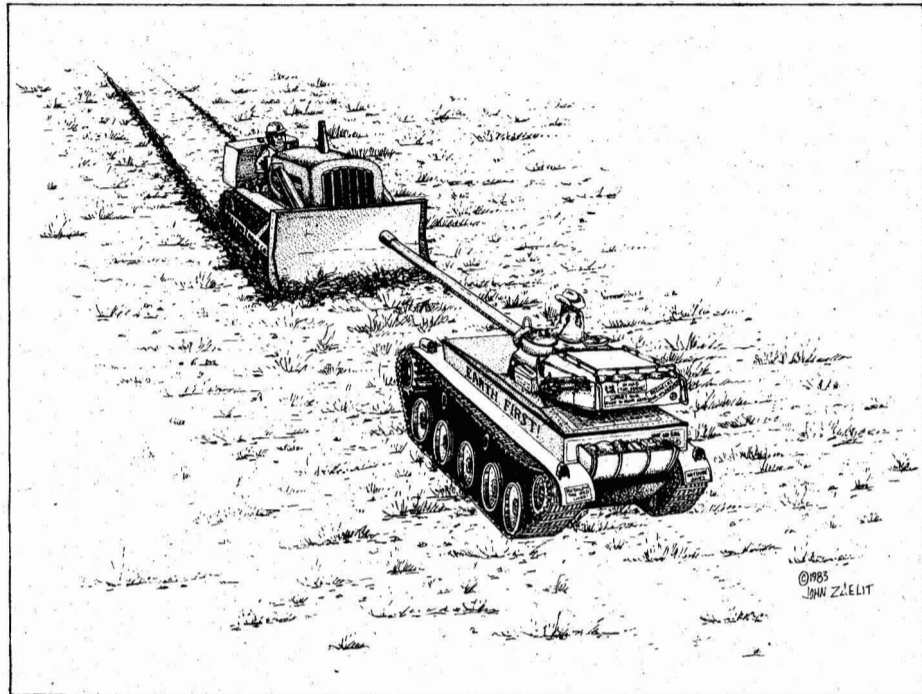
Even worse, some working environmentalists have lost their inspiration, and infuriate others with their cynical, self-serving attitudes. I'm not the only one who's seen a "grassroots" outfit spend contributions on evils ranging from styrofoam cups to luxury junkets. If you're faced with such wastrels, remind them that members aren't eking out dues so some prima donna can play Fortune 500 executive. If you're one of the

wastrels, think back to your roots, and consider the stress you're inflicting on your more honorable cohorts.

Maybe organizations aren't for you. Some of the most effective defensive actions are accomplished by loners. If you engage in the kind of activities judges and road contractors frown upon, your sanity may be entirely up to you. While less courageous campaigners bask in the limelight, you must content yourself with personal satisfaction. I can only hope that the hero-worship of fellow Earth lovers is some compensation for the perils you face. At the risk of sounding biblical, I predict that the grandchildren of those who revile you will one day carve statues in your likeness.

Of course, it will take more than the promise of a better day to get us through the battles ahead. When it comes to self-indulgence, we Earth lovers have the responsibility of amusing ourselves in ways that don't compromise our principles. No shopping binges or trophy hunting for us! Still we need fun and distraction as much as the detached masses do. Whether its science fiction and

continued on page 30



TO HELL WITH LAYIN' DOWN IN FRONT OF 'EM
by John Zaelit

Oak (*Quercus bicolor*), Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Big Shellbark Hickory (*Carya laciniata*), Blue Beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*) and, in the Lowlands Section of the state, where Big Oak Tree is located, Overcup Oak (*Quercus lyrata*) (3, p. 53).

—125 acres of wet bottomland forest, located in areas of the park where the ground is sometimes saturated or inundated; but, in the growing season, normally drained (2). Dominant species in wet bottomland forest in the Lowlands Section are Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*), Swamp Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*, var. *drummondii*), and Swamp Tupelo. Due to lengthy flooding, the wet bottomland forest has fewer canopy species and a less well developed understory than the wet-mesic bottomland forest (3, pp. 49, 56).

Meramec Upland Forest Natural Area, in Meramec State Park, east-central MO (Franklin County)

337 acres of dry chert forest, ranked "A-B," and a small, undetermined amount of dry limestone/dolomite forest ranked "A" (2). Dry chert forest is "still widespread and possibly increasing" in Missouri, but most tracts are subject to grazing and logging. It is "mixed oak-hickory, oak pine, or pine forest," with White Oak, Black Oak, Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*), Shortleaf Pine and Lowbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium vacillans*) as the dominant plants (3, p. 30). The Meramec area suffered "tremendous wind damage in 1980" (1).

Ack Tract, along the Piney River, south-central MO (Texas County)

At least 200 acres of old-growth on a 300-acre tract recently purchased by the Missouri Department of Conservation to be designated a state Natural Area. The tract contains the oldest stand of Shortleaf Pine in Missouri, with trees over 200 years old, and old-growth hickory and oak, including Post Oak and White Oak (1).

Spout Springs Woods, in Caney Mountain Wildlife Area, in the center of the state's southern border (Ozark County)

200 plus acres of "old growth forest on steep, rocky, chert-covered, E and NE facing

side-slope from near bottoms to near ridg-top." Trees of 15"-25+" dbh are common. The forest is dry-mesic chert (2).

McSpadden Tract, on the lower Mississippi River (Cape Girardeau County)

172 acres: "a large hillside with E-facing bluffs and 2 SE running draws along the Mississippi with outstanding mesic and dry-mesic forest" (rank "A/B") (2). The site includes an example of the unusual mesic forest found in deep coves along the Mississippi. This forest type contains species characteristic of the Appalachian Mountains to the east: American Beech, Tulip Poplar, American Holly, and Cucumber Magnolia (1; 3, p. 17). The tract is privately owned (1).

Hickory Canyons Natural Area, eastern Missouri (Sainte Genevieve County)

A total of 190 acres of old-growth in three tracts within the larger Natural Area. The site's hills are "well-dissected," with caves, waterfalls, and box canyons (2). The area is owned by the private Leo A. Drey Foundation and leased to the Missouri Department of Conservation for management (1). The three tracts are:

—30 acres of dry sandstone forest. The dominant trees are White Oak, Black Oak, Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), and Shortleaf Pine. Most such areas have been logged and grazed (2; 3, p. 35).

—80 acres of mesic sandstone forest. White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Sugar Maple, Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), and Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) are the dominant plants. This type of forest is very rare, with only a few high-quality tracts remaining (2; 3, p. 38).

—80 acres of dry-mesic sandstone forest. White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), and Shortleaf Pine dominate. Many examples of this type of forest are protected and recovering (2; 3, p. 37).

Westport Island Natural Area, on the Mississippi, half-way up the state (Lincoln County)

153 acres that constitute the southern half of "a riverine island dissected by numerous sloughs with outstanding wet and wet-mesic bottomland forest" (2). The forest is old-growth and has one of the best bot-

tomland tracts in Missouri. The US Army Corps of Engineers, which owns it, leases it to the Department of Conservation (1).

Big Spring Towering Pines, in southeastern MO (Carter County)

150 acres of dry forest (15 acres) and of "high quality upland chert forest with common old and old second growth (90-250+ yrs) mostly dry-mesic [chert] forest with pine-oak and oak-pine" (2). The National Park Service owns the site as part of the National Scenic Riverway along the Current River (1).

SOURCES:

- (1) Kurz, Don. Assistant Natural History Administrator, Missouri Department of Conservation. 1990, March 1. Phone call.
- (2) Missouri Dept of Conservation. 1989, Aug. 25. [Printout of Old Growth Forests.]
- (3) Nelson, Paul W. 1985. The Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri. Produced for the Missouri Natural Areas Committee.
- (4) Nigh, Tim A., Botanist, MO Dept of Conservation. 1990, Feb. 14. Letter, with enclosure.
- (5) Sweet, Michael J., Endangered Species Coordinator, MO Dept of Conservation. 1989, June 7. Letter, with enclosures.

TEXAS

The Public Affairs Officer of the National Forests in Texas writes that the only tract of virgin timber of which the Forest Service knows is a 5-6-acre state-owned and operated roadside park with Longleaf Pine, between Hemphill and Pineland (3). David Diamond, Ecologist with the Texas Natural Heritage Program, points to one virgin area and one area of possible old-growth, both of the American Beech-Southern Magnolia type, within the National Forests. He says, however, that all examples of the Longleaf Pine-Little Bluestem type have undergone cutting and only small patches of old trees remain (2).

Santa Maria Tract, in the Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge (Hidalgo County)

422 acres of bottomland hardwoods that Michael Bornstein, Wildlife Biologist at the Refuge, is "80-90% confident" have not been disturbed by non-Indians. The tract, which is owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, was purchased from the World Wildlife Fund in 1976. It is dominated by Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*) and Rio Grande Ash.

Cedar Elm, Anacua, and Texas Ebony are also present. The Rio Grande Ash, Anacua, and Texas Ebony cannot be seen elsewhere in southern Texas. The refuge is on the periphery of the ranges of many Central American bird species. Thus many rare birds come through. Also it provides habitat for the Ocelot and Jaguarundi, both Endangered Species. The Refuge is closed to the public (1).

Clear Branch Area, in Angelina National Forest in east Texas

200 acres of "good quality beech-mixed hardwood slopes." White Oak, Red Oak, Loblolly Pine, Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) are present, though not magnolia. The tract shows no obvious signs of logging, but patches may have been clearcut or selectively logged (2, 5).

Mill Creek Beech-Magnolia Forest, near Hemphill close to the eastern border of Texas, in Sabine NF (Sabine County)

A 172-acre site with 90 acres of virgin, "excellent quality, old growth beech-magnolia forest." The magnolias are undergoing gap-phase regeneration. This stand is ranked as the best of its community type in Texas (2, 5).

Lennox Woods Preserve, north of Clarksville in eastern Texas (Red River County)

A 158-acre tract on which is "uncut" Shortleaf Pine/Oak Forest. The forest, which is owned by The Nature Conservancy, is home to the Endangered Arkansas Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum arkansanum*) and to the only known Texas population of Wildenovi's Sedge (*Carex wildenovii*) (4, 6).

SOURCES:

- (1) Bornstein, Michael, Wildlife Biologist, Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge. 1990, April 12. Phone call.
- (2) Diamond, David, Ecologist, Texas Natural Heritage Program. 1990, March 14. Phone call.
- (3) Gidlund, Carl A., Public Affairs Officer, National Forests in Texas. 1990, Feb. 21. Letter.
- (4) Nature Conservancy. 1988. Texas. The Nature Conservancy Magazine 38 (3): 31.
- (5) Sullivan, Dorrinda, Data Manager, Texas Natural Heritage Program. 1989, May 2. Letter, with data sheets.
- (6) Texas Chapter of TNC. Flyer on Lennox Woods.

The Prairie Shield

by Daniel Dancer

Elements of Place

An old farmhouse burning down, a turtle skeleton and a handmade wind ornament were the elements of place I encountered one spring day in the Flint Hills of Kansas. I was there scouting a site for the creation of an eco-sculpture that would celebrate the native Tallgrass Prairie — my bioregion and home for the last 16 years. Actually, it would be more than just a sculpture. It would be, as well, a shield of sorts, sacred ground from which to rally and rail against Fort Riley's proposed acquisition of the region for tank training maneuvers.

I discovered the wind ornament blowing in triplicate on the front yard fence posts of a small house in Burdick, a sleepy farm community that would be rocked by exploding shells should the military's bid for expansion be granted. I stopped here to ask for directions. An old woman of the self-sufficient Kansas backcountry variety was bidding farewell to her son's family when I pulled up. She gave me directions and asked if I was "one of them government people." I said, "no." She said "good." Then I commented on her cut-out plastic bottles twirling in the wind. "Ya want one," she said. "Sure," I replied and headed down the road with one on the seat beside me. American prayer wheels, I thought, thinking of Tibet, though in this case the wind does the turning.

I quickly forgot her directions, as I usually do after becoming engaged with an unusual personality. It was ok though. I had my map, sent to me by the Preserve Rural America Society which had organized communities against the expansion. There were four areas selected as possible zones for government acquisition, each about 100,000 acres in size. I had chosen to explore the southern-most zone, about 50 miles from Ft. Riley.

Most of it was prime Flint Hills grassland and I was anxious to find an auspicious site for the sculpture that was beginning to take shape in the events of the day.

As I usually do when I want to find the wild spaces of a region I began turning off on progressively smaller dirt roads; roads that headed away, into the hills; signless, wireless, houseless — the more rutted and rocky the better. It was on one of these, after forging a river, that I rounded a bend and discovered an old farmstead burning to the ground. No one was around. The fire was in its early stages and flames danced almost playfully from the upstairs windows. I photographed the scene and marveled that this 100 plus year old house had awaited my precise arrival to burn to the ground. Memories set in wood of children laughing, late night lovemaking and dinner table arguments were set free in the smoke that wafted up through the immense cedars that once shaded the grounds. The barn was burning also and I noticed the backroad I was following wound between it and the house and up a steep hill out of sight. I smiled inwardly and knew, with the certainty such events

claim, that I was about to enter sacred ground.

After watching the buildings climax in flames I threaded my way between them, their heat blasting my old Subaru for a moment. Once up the hill I discovered the source of the fire. As anyone who is from the prairie lands knows, "burnin' pasture" is a spring rite, and this particular prairie fire had worked its way into the domain of the abandoned farm below. I followed the track through the freshly burned landscape to a rickety fence gate. I knew from past experience in the hills that this was what I was looking for. This gate would open onto a 10 or 20,000 acre pasture of native tallgrass prairie hills, valleys, glades, creeks and sky that descends everywhere to your very toes. Wild space. Private land of course, but owned by folks who understand the craving of the odd naturalist to stretch out in a land that has the feel of heaven and the taste of 100 years ago. And best of all, the cows hadn't been turned out yet.

I cruised 30 miles across the giant pasture that afternoon, most of it freshly burned and exuding the clean smell of ash. I found the skeleton of a turtle, its bleached white bones set upon the black prairie like a beacon on a dark night. I gathered it up and headed



—Sixweeks grama (*Bouteloua barbata*)

eastward to a high point of land that protruded over the surrounding terrain, presenting a sweeping panorama of the prairie world. Here was a forever view. Sunrise, sunset, the four directions — all seemed to converge here. It was one of those places — perfect for the sculpture which at that moment I knew I would call "The Prairie Shield."

Refuge For The Imagination

Few Americans have heard of the Flint Hills. Even fewer have been there. They are not the home of still wild and dangerous predators nor do they contain rivers with adrenalin pumping rapids or vistas of mind numbing spectacle. Devoid of hype, no signs or indicators on your map will direct you here for this land is not the widest, deepest or longest of anything. It is the last of something though. The Flint Hills are the last large reserve of the native tallgrass prairie that once covered a quarter billion acres of this continent.

Here and there along roads are prairie islands — patches of Big Blue Stem, tallest of the prairie grasses, reaching over 8 feet tall. Safe from munching cows, these lonely stands hark back to not so long ago when this was an inland sea of grass supporting one of Earth's largest concentrations of mammals. Passing these haunting remnants I often slip into a dreamtime of Buffalo infinity, lurking Wolves, and teepees nestled in cottonwood coves. No sooner am I there than a bend in the road or a deep rut yanks me back into these troubled times and the sad realization that the Tallgrass Prairie is the world's most damaged ecosystem, in terms of percentage of land lost.

Today, only about 1% of the original Tallgrass Prairie persists, and most of that is here in the Flint Hills of eastern Kansas, a rough ellipse 40 miles east and west at its widest and some 200 miles north and south. Protected from the sodbuster's plow by its flinty subsoil, the Flint Hills prairie survived the onslaught of western advancement. This is a lost land, a refuge for the imagination where less often turns out to be more. Hill after hill, gentle sculpted curves swell and crest as far the eye can see in shades of green or tan, painted with windblown snow or rainbows of wildflowers, depending on the season. The bluestem ecology of this area is without parallel. Biologists have identified over 300 species of birds, some 80 species of mammals and 600 species of plants, many found nowhere else. It is one of the Earth's most complex and endangered ecosystems.

Lemons On The Prairie

It is here that the government proposes to "acquire" (through our tax dollars) 100,000 acres of land to blast, compact, uproot and otherwise destroy in the name of weapons training for the M-1 Abrams Tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle. A look at the effectiveness of these weapons would be almost humorous were it not for the excesses and stupidity they represent. *US News and World Report* portrays the M1 as rolling into battle but then running out of gas before the fight is over (1 tank division needs 600,000 gallons of fuel a day, twice as much as Patton's entire Third Army used when it raced across Europe!). In research tests the M1 broke down for more than 1/2 hour every 58 miles, thus requiring a separate maintenance team traveling with the crew, presumably prepared to get out and make repairs during battle. As for the Bradley, it is made of aluminum which is inflammable and often explodes when hit. The world's leading experts in tactical tank warfare, the Israelis, refuse to use the Bradley because its huge size makes it an easy target. The army wants to loose these lemons upon the prairie.

It is not the army's sad absurdity, however, nor the plight of the many farm families that would be uprooted by the fort's expansion that attracted my attention as an environmental artist. Multitudes of angry Kansans have already rallied upon this ground. Few, however, have spoken for the prairie itself.

A Kind Of Virginit

We have no sizable portion of native tallgrass prairie protected in this country. Sure, we have our token preserves managed by The Nature Conservancy (10,000 acres in Kansas; 15,000 acres in South Dakota; 50,000 acres in Oklahoma) but nothing on the scale of what Ft. Riley wants to acquire for weapons training. The once heated battle for a Prairie National Park has all but died in the Midwest. Its last gasp lies in an Audubon sponsored effort to buy, from a willing seller, the beautiful 11,000 acre Flint Hill's Z Bar Ranch and turn it into a Prairie National Monument.

Although I dream of one day taking my daughter into a vast, pre-settlement style, mid-continental, "big open" with thousands

of square miles of restored prairie, complete with Bison, Grizzly, and Elk; the region in its current state is a kind of refuge already — one for the imagination. The Flint Hills have few people, abundant space, a fair amount of wildlife and virtually no tourism. Naturally, I'd rather see Bison on the prairies than cows, but until the world realizes that it makes more sense to eat grains and vegetables than to eat beef, the landowners here will continue to graze cattle. Unlike BLM lands in the West, this country is meant to be grazed, albeit by Bison; and aside from burning too much (annual fires decrease the diversity of the forbs), most Flint Hills ranchers do an adequate job of caretaking the prairies.

I'm as anti-grazing as the next environmentalist but during the battle for a prairie park some years ago, I could never quite come to terms with the virtue of removing ranchers and cattle from a big chunk of ground and replacing them with Buffalo, Elk, rangers, parking lots, interpretation centers and hordes of gas guzzling, wrapper spewing, ozone depleting tourists. I had no trouble with the Elk or Buffalo, of course, but the rest of the package made me uneasy. Kansas has a kind of virginity when it comes to tourists, and I couldn't help but feel a little protective of it. In a sense, these hills are a sort of national park already, one that preserves a special reality and kind of wild — an endangered way of life without hype, glitter or signs pointing the way. In other words, it is a real place for the adventurous to discover and enjoy.

I find it easier to imagine a herd of cows as Buffalo, than a parking lot full of RVs as a camp of tipis. As others have argued, the integrity of the hills is perhaps better protected as it is, with cows (God help me), rather than Bison; ranchers, rather than tourists. It's a point well taken, for Kansans would rather see travelers, on their way to Colorado or Missouri, than tourists. It's not that they aren't friendly; they are among the most welcoming folk you will find, and they'll assure you that Kansas is a great place to live ... but you wouldn't want to visit there.

Turtle Island

I can say with a fair degree of certainty that no tourist had ever shared the Elysian prairiescape in which I began to build the shield. Deep in the hills, miles from the nearest road, I gathered large white rocks and formed a circle about 12 feet in diameter. I aligned the four directions with the two significant features rising above the landscape — a pair of huge cottonwoods to the west, and a lone, monolithic hill to the north, Ft. Riley way. I marked the directions with cedar stakes tied with owl feathers. From the small, brown, shiny flint rocks lying helter skelter across the prairie, I arranged a turtle like the one whose bones I had found. From the shield's north point, its head emerged open-mouthed emitting a rock spiral which wound to the precipice of the hill. Spinning on a stake at the spiral's center was the homemade prayer wheel adorned now with prayers and prairie affirmations. I applied black ash from the burned farmhouse to the direction lines and the turtle's back to highlight it from the native grass. And finally, I pounded a pipe, taken from the fire site, into the center of the turtle's back to function as a lightning rod.

In the course of four trips to the hills needed to complete the shield, I experienced the prairie in many facets. One of the wildest, most awesome sounds in nature often accompanied my work — the extra-terrestrial like deep whirring of a nighthawk breaking the vortex of its dive above me. Some 100 feet from the site, and an initial omen for the spot, was a nest of curlew eggs. I often observed the parents attempt to lead me away from the nest with their broken wing routine. I made hurried descents from camp at night to escape the deadly lightning bolts, called grave diggers in these parts, and lay awake till the storms passed, giddily enjoying the light and sound shows for which the prairie is famous. And then there was the disappearing Coyote — the trickster. He was 200 feet away. I turned around to grab my binoculars and when I looked back he was gone — no trees to hide behind, no gullies to descend into, just plain gone. This was prairie primeval almost, and for awhile its magic was my own.

Common in Native American mythology is the notion that all life exists on the back of a giant turtle, thus they call the Earth *Turtle Island*. This is wise counsel, for it depicts the Earth as a living finite being — a being that must be protected and used wisely so its life may continue. The turtle, whose skeleton I found upon the blackened prairie and which took life again in the center of the shield, was a tribute to this concept. There was a second death however, and the turtle's ultimate fate can be viewed as a metaphor for our time.

continued on page 33

Shooting Stars . . .

continued from page 29

heavy metal (my vices), or square dancing and crossword puzzles, distraction helps make an activist more effective.

Health of mind also depends on health of body. Staying up all night and living on Twinkies won't get the job done. A well-balanced, unadulterated diet is not only good for the planet, it's good for people who want to save the planet. Many unhealthy substances, such as sugar, red meat, and caffeine, involve harmful farming practices. There's little excuse for smoking tobacco, since it ruins both soil and health. Earth First! is a notorious hotbed for fun-loving parties, a reputation that has doubtless inspired more jealousy than disapproval. Recreational drugs like beer and marijuana are wonderful, provided overindulgence doesn't make one a couch potato.

An effective activist has a satisfying life outside the movement. Dedication to a cause cannot solve personal problems, or take the place of family and friends. You won't win over an indifferent spouse and kids by spending all your time away from home. Activists who use a cause to escape personal problems often end up doing more harm than good. The persevering activist also keeps his or her motives in order. If you're working against the system in order to punish a spouse, father or boss, you'll proba-

bly fail in both regards.

It always helps to find some humor in any difficult task. Remember the Chicago Seven? Instead of letting themselves be cowed by the charges against them, they confounded Judge Hoffman with their theatrical mockery of the judicial system. It's healthy to say what you feel; to cry when you suffer setbacks, and to laugh when you prevail.

Without a doubt, the most effective way to remain sane in the face of adversity is to stay in touch with the ideal we're trying to preserve. As Earth lovers, we can maintain our vision by spending as much time as possible in natural settings. There's nothing like a backpacking trip in the desert or a hike up a mountain to give an activist the strength to carry on.

Earth First! actions are as famous for their irreverent good humor as they are for their uncompromising defense of Mother Earth. It's the defense that matters to us, but these days, style seems to win as many battles as strategy. The side that can play as hard as it fights will have the best chance of winning the hearts and minds of a new generation. Remember that you are making history; that you belong to a movement that will be idolized by future generations, and treat yourself accordingly.

WIPING FOR WILDERNESS

The Quest for an Ecologically Responsible Finale to a Bowel Movement

Admittedly, this article is full of shit. It needs to be. Nowhere have I seen a discussion of alternatives to our regular habit of reaching for the roll. Irregular readers, despite having less of an impact (environmental, that is), are still encouraged to read on. Perhaps I was fair game for this subject, having written "View from the Outhouse" for *Earth First! Journal* for five years but never seriously questioning how my hygienic exercises inside the outhouse affected my scenic view. Might there be more trees if my modern buns were less demanding, less pampered with a luxury so soft and sensual as toilet paper? Might the weather be different had billions of little white rolls not been produced by belching, spewing factories for the belching, spewing masses? There would be fewer trucks on the highways, fewer loggers in the woods, fewer poisons in the rivers and rain, if only we had resisted reaching for the roll. A safer, healthier, happier world was flushed away when that first miraculous roll came forth to rid us of our wiping woes.

The paper gods had us hooked like peanut butter to jelly, like Mormons to motherhood; and like so many other unnecessary "necessities," the convenient roll of toilet paper has become an accessory that no modern human would dare defecate without. Toilet paper is now more dear to most Americans than apple pie and Chevrolet. Alar and Toyota have broken much of our loyalty on those last two accounts, but nothing has shaken our intestinal desire for toilet paper.

People defecated prior to the invention of toilet paper, remarkable as it seems; hence there are definitely alternatives. The easiest alternative is toilet paper made from recycled paper. It should not be seen as a solution, just a stepping stone to more organic forms of worry-free wiping. Recycled rolls are a workable beginning toward kicking the habit for most people: the less daring, the anal-retentive, our cowardly comrades whose virgin buns have never known the stroke of green leaves on a warm summer morning, or the scrape of January snow.

A roll of toilet paper with the universal "recycle" logo on its wrapping is a welcome sight, but even factories such as Erving Paper Company's mill in Erving, Massachusetts, that handle only recycled paper, pollute. Erving discharges poisons into the Millers River below, and the atmosphere above. Less measurable pollution comes from the vast system of transportation they rely on, the production of electricity, and so forth and so on, etc. dot dot dot.

My brother in St. Louis informs me that the supermarket chain where he shops now carries recycled rolls. Canada's largest supermarket chain, Loblaw Companies, Ltd., also sells recycled rolls in their recently introduced "green line" of products. Atlantic Recycled Paper Co. (1-800-323-2811) sells recycled rolls through the mail, \$48.95 for a case of 96.

A disturbing tale of toilet paper was brought to my attention from an unknown catalog where "camouflage toilet paper for hunters" was offered for sale (sounds L.L. Beanish). "Meets hunters' basic needs. Funny as it sounds, it's also safe. Hunters using white toilet paper have been mistaken for whitetailed deer and shot at!" Imagine that. With the tiny exception of ethical, responsible hunters that kill for subsistence, I'd prefer that most hunters entered the woods with toilet paper tails and a set of antlers. But no need to worry about camouflage toilet paper catching on at \$3.98 a roll.

My wife once stayed with a couple in rural Ireland whose "toilet paper" was reusable cotton rags. Obviously work and discipline is involved with caring for the rags on a daily basis, but it is the kind of *real* work we must accept if we are serious about sustainable lifestyles. This alternative is the most rewarding in terms of environmental impact and tactility.

On the opposite end of the tactile scale is a plentiful alternative for winter wiping: snow. The best snow is that which will pack and conform to the shape of your hand, and will hold together during those critical seconds of use. Powdery snow is dangerous. Generally speaking, good Nordic skiing snow is poor wiping snow. But if you're still engaged in the relatively new and disgusting habit of defecating inside your home (as opposed to an outhouse or the "Big Out-

side"), a bucket of any type of snow will conform to the highest standards if placed in the warm bathroom just prior to use. Dermatologists don't expect any repercussions from the use of highly acidic snow, common in the Northeast; but meteorologists suggest this alternative won't be around in years to come, thanks to the greenhouse effect.

Forestland alternatives range from large green maple leaves to various species of fern (watch those rough spores on the underside of fronds). Imagination is the limit, as long as our collecting habits are spread out among common plants (Common Mullein is a wiping winner; certified, too, by *Better Homes and Gardens* for the hesitant housewife). Pine cones should not be forsaken, but depending on the species, you may end up with more of a mess than when you began. One Western woodsman recommends moist Douglas-fir cones, though I suspect that all cones are less user-friendly than green vegetation.

Ambitious gardeners might enjoy "growing their own." Perhaps an extra row of lettuce? Early settlers used corn cobs, but outdated Sears catalogs replaced that method and the inky pages quickly killed most of rural America with rectal cancer. J.C. Penney wiped out (so to speak) what was left.

Culinary options should not be overlooked (or overcooked), particularly since several of the above alternatives are seasonal.

Leftover pancakes (without blueberries) make an excellent alternative if everyone in the household has been well fed, and all other options have been exhausted. Waffles are not recommended. Crepes might be risky, but old pita bread should hold up. This food-for-fanny option might bring me the wrath of Frances Moore Lappé, but mailing my wholewheat pancakes to Third World countries sounds even more absurd than stacking them in the outhouse.

Perhaps the most controversial alternative is to refrain from wiping. Most people, myself included at this point, consider the subject entirely closed to debate. We all know how dogs and cats quietly compensate while curled on a rug beneath our feet, and I am not inspired. But I always look to the natural world for examples of healthy living ... and what other creatures use "toilet paper"? What have aborigines done through the ages? Is toilet paper in any form only a product of civilization? Tell me, did Neanderthal wipe?

Alternatives to toilet paper are only limited to the depth of our collective imagination. The principles by which we judge the goodness of an alternative are the same principles of Deep Ecology that should guide our lives into this "last chance" decade, if indeed we really do have a chance. At this stage in our demolition derby, saying good-



bye to toilet paper might seem trivial, even ludicrous. But we created this mess one step at a time across many generations, and that is the only way to clean it up. Shall we continue clearcutting forests to pamper our spoiled butts with the unequalled strokes of virgin paper, or take another small step on our journey home? If nothing else, take from this article a powerful yet neglected principle to ponder while you poop: Think Globally When Wiping Locally.

—Robert Streeter

ed. note: WHAT YOU CAN DO(O) ... DO(O): Aside from the obvious, write to the food chains of your choice and suggest they replace toilet paper in their restrooms with buckets of leaves or snow, as the season and locale dictate. Write to McDonald's and tell them what to do with the thousands of cheeseburgers they discard every day. (Tell them to hold the mustard, though.) Protest outside public lavatories, carrying signs with catchy slogans like, BUYING A ROLL OF TOILET PAPER IS AN ACT OF VIOLENCE and NEXT TIME, USE BUNS FOR YOUR BUNS. If patrons seem unmoved, blockade the stalls — shut 'em down! —JD

earthsounds

by Daniel Conner

Prefatory Remarks

Dan,
I'd like you to reconsider the focus of your Earthsounds column. I think that even if technological music — synthesizers and such — can be ecologically appropriate, EF! should not promote it regularly. Plenty of good non-electronic music is available, and I'd rather you review more natural music.

—John

John,

I agree that the Journal has no business promoting electronic music. Rather, you should promote artists who celebrate wild nature in their art, in whatever medium they choose to express themselves. You've done a fine job with Lone Wolf's "Soundtrack" column, but the time has come to broaden your coverage. Except for my column, the electronic end of the eco-music spectrum is not now covered in any periodical I know.

Many people committed to the Earth are buying and listening to this stuff, and not all of them are New Age types. Give it a listen, that's all I ask.

It's hard not to agree with your philosophical distaste for electronic music, which no doubt many EF!ers share. I too disliked synthesized music until the mid-1970s when musicians abandoned the beep-and-burp school of electronics and began to produce sounds that quite effectively simulate natural ambience. In my view, we need to rethink to what degree technological art can be enlisted in the service of the wild and primal.

You are also right to be suspicious of the high-tech aspect of synthesized music. But do you really think that the "natural" music you like is free from state-of-the-art recording and production techniques? If you seek consistency, EF! Journal would review only recordings of authentic primal peoples as recorded by ethnomusicologists, and maybe the growing industry in recorded nature sounds. And if you seek purity of doctrine, then you wouldn't publish record reviews at all — only reviews of live performances of tribal chants accompanied by handmade instruments.

My view is that *all* music can be enlisted in the service of the wild and primal. Even a symphony orchestra, which is perhaps the most hierarchical and artificial of all modes of musical expression, can be. (Compared to an orchestra or even a small combo, a synthesizer is downright *democratic*.)

The music you call "natural" isn't really. Eco-folk is for the most part music of "men

with guitars" — as one of your readers noted some time ago. It's recycled urban protest music of the 50s and 60s, a la Woody Guthrie and Pete Seeger, blended together with the country twang of Jimmie Rodgers and the biting satire of Tom Lehrer. True, the words often express a uniquely Earth First! viewpoint; but the music itself is derivative, nothing new. It's not particularly ethnic, or primal, or even authentically regional. Nor is eco-folk by itself unusually expressive of the qualities EF!ers value most.

Of course, there's nothing wrong with that, and I don't mean to belittle the obvious talents of EF! troubadours. Don't look for harsh words about EF! campfire music from me. It gets the juices flowing and inspires protest. My point is only that the cutting edge has been absent from music of this type since Woody Guthrie died.

Real musical history is being made right now with synthesizers that generate convincing natural ambiances. It's not getting reviewed because of the cultural myopia of highbrow lovers of classical music and the preconceptions of some eco-folk types who dismiss it as spacey trash, easy-listening for yuppies.

It's true that most synthesized music is worthless. But as Robert Heinlein once said, "Ninety-five percent of *everything* is trash." Today, a good deal of fine synthesized music is being composed in the service of nature. We'd be foolish to ignore or oppose it, even if technologically generated.

There is of course room for Luddite purists within the EF! fold. Some have abandoned the use of automobiles, and to them I say, good! And if EF! columnist Robert Streeter has decided he can do without cameras, that's laudable too.

But you honchos at the Journal know that conscientious refusal to use sophisticated tools of communication only serves to select the conscientious right out of the debate. Until the collapse of industrial consumerism comes, we don't really have much choice about using the tools of the devil to do the work of angels.

Just as the Journal spreads its message with the use of computers, many young musicians bypass the production and distribution channels of mass industrial culture when they use synthesizers to suggest a subversive ecological message. Should we ignore them because their music requires an electrical outlet for its production as well as its reproduction? About as much, I figure, as we should ignore the contents of the Journal because you use a few Mac SEs to get it out.

—Daniel Conner

So, On With The Show:

Every now and then a record album comes out that represents a real musical breakthrough. Do you remember the hoopla following the release of "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band"? Well, that album's pushing 30 now. But the genius of "A Day in the Life" still lives, and that song is the equal of any Schubert ever wrote.

Musical breakthroughs are more than just the advent of a good piece of music. They are advances in musical expression that occur at a single stroke — a "great leap forward" as it were. Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony is perhaps the best known example of a new form of musical expression shockingly different from what preceded it. Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" (discussed in this column last issue) is another.

This process occurs in pop music as well. In the 1980s there were at least three breakthrough albums. The first was a big commercial hit: Paul Simon's "Graceland," which wedded Afro-pop stylings with Simon's own soulful ballad style. About the same time the Paul Winter Consort came out with "Earthbeat," in which Winter's Earth-inspired soft-jazz sound was integrated with the austere and angular tones of a Russian folk chorus.

A third breakthrough album of the 1980s should interest Earth First!ers, but it's not well known yet. The album is ponderously titled "Possible Musics (Fourth World vol. 1)," a collaboration between Jon Hassell and British composer Brian Eno that was released in 1980.

Last issue I described how a few important 20th century symphonic works were part of the rediscovery of the primitive that is a central feature of 20th century art. That rediscovery continues in the music of Jon Hassell — to my mind the finest composer exploring primal states of mind.

If you think synthesized music necessarily sounds artificial, cerebral, technocratic, you're in for a big surprise! Hassell's music wouldn't sound out of place at a corroboree or a voodoo ceremony. Some of it is really spooky. Hassell is a trumpet player and his playing, modulated and filtered almost beyond recognition, contributes to the effect.

Hassell's most recent releases are "Power Spot" (ECM Records 1986); "The Surgeon of the Night Sky Restores Dead Things by the Power of Sound" (Capitol Records 1987); and "Earthquake Island" (Tomato Records 1989).

Hassell's art is not spacey or new-age. This isn't music to trip you out, but rather to get the juices flowing. If you can get past the apparent paradox, Hassell's music represents the best of what high-tech can do in the service of the primal.



BOOK REVIEWS

GREEN RAGE: Radical Environmentalism and the Unmaking of Civilization, by Christopher Manes; 1990; \$18.95; 290pp; Little, Brown & Co., 205 Lexington Ave, NY, NY 10016; available from EF! Books, \$21 ppd.

Christopher Manes has been aptly described as a trenchant critic of technology, a brilliant essayist, and the most important young philosopher in the radical environmental movement (and a powerful singer of "The House of the Rising Sun"!)

Using words that challenge even the most erudite readers of *Earth First! Journal*, and under appellations manifold and diverse, Christoph has been writing subversive essays for our journal almost since its nascency.

Chapter titles from *Green Rage* indicate its timely topics: The Ecology of Confrontation, The Culture of Extinction, The Rise and Fall of Reform Environmentalism: An Unexpurgated History, Earth First!, Deep Ecology, Civilization and Other Errata ... Herein Christoph looks askance at technological society. He reaffirms in this book what he has argued in *EF! Journal* — that technological-industrial society is incompatible with wilderness. Technology, Christoph has written, is not ethically neutral, as reform environmentalists are wont to say; it is inherently destructive. It sundered humanity from Nature, and sunders humans from their own nature. Healthy societies in days of yore cultivated craft; they did not develop technology.

Unlike many analysts of the radical environmental movement, such as Alston Chase (described by Christoph as a "retired academician"), Christoph has been in the midst of the movement for many years. *Green Rage*, as well as any prior publication, explains the context of radical environmentalism:

The significance of radical environmentalism does not lie in some jaundiced history of environmental philosophy, nor in the dark urge for political power. Rather, it is based on one simple but frightening realization: that our culture is lethal to the ecology that it depends on and has been so for a long time, perhaps from the beginning. The validity of the radical environmental movement rises or falls depending on the accuracy of this perception. To understand this new social force, therefore, requires doing something we are trained to avoid — taking a serious look at whether our culture is compatible with the natural world and its limits. If it is, then radical environmentalism is nothing more than a cultural quirk, a moribund after bloom of the sixties, hardly worth the creative misrepresentations its critics have devised.

But if, as many scientists are now saying, our global industrial society is unsustainable, then the words and deeds of radical environmentalists today may be a window to the future state of the world. And to the chagrin of those who now control the Earth's ecology, whether that window shows a living green world or a wasteland may very likely depend on the success or failure of radical environmentalism. (p.22)

"The Culture of Extinction," is a tour de force. Any reasonable person who reads this chapter must needs renounce industrial society. Consider this passage:

We must admit at least the possibility that dealing with the biological meltdown will require policies incompatible with modern industrial society as we know it. Based solely on ecological necessity, these policies might include an end to all commercial logging; the restoration of large wilderness areas on what is now developed land by removing roads, dams, and other technological intrusions; the reintroduction of large predators, such as grizzly bears and wolves, into areas where they have been extirpated; the banning of all pesticides and toxic wastes; the elimination of the automobile, coal-fired power plants, and manufacturing processes using petrochemicals; the end of monoculture and range cattle production; and, most important, the reduction of the human population to an ecologically sustainable level. It may require a stop to the exportation of technology to the Third world, and the deindustrialization of the First. It will certainly entail eradicating the relentless engine of environmental decline, the multinational corporation, whose sole purpose is to loot the Earth in search of an annual return on its capital. The crisis may

at its worst conceivably incite armed intervention, "ecowars," against countries like Brazil whose deforestation projects threaten the stability of the world's climate.

Obviously, within the realm of contemporary politics, these solutions are not only unrealistic, but also seemingly unintelligible. That hardly matters. The biological meltdown is fast making the logic of industrial society irrelevant. Recently, Michael Soule, founder of the Society of Conservation Biology, made this chilling assessment of the status of the Earth's biosphere: "For the first time in hundreds of millions of years significant evolutionary change in most higher organisms is coming to a screeching halt... Vertebrate evolution may be at an end." Soule is saying that humanity's disruption of the environment has been so systematic and profound that it has halted the same natural processes that have brought everything we know into existence including our very bodies and minds.

Let that sink in. Soule's statement may rank with the findings of Copernicus and Darwin in marking a shift in the way we understand our place in the world, one of those rare historical moments when the observations of science break into and disrupt the complacency of culture and realign patterns of thought....

Not surprisingly, Christoph shows considerable restraint in the above list of necessary changes, for this is a book to move the masses. Were he addressing his usual radical audience, he'd likely have added such nightmares of civilization as international commerce (responsible for thousands of introductions of exotic species), computers, cameras, cows, internal combustion, chainsaws (some of these he does later add in his attack on the deadly Cs), and domestication of plants and animals.

Christoph suggests many possible and alarming outcomes of the culture of extinction as it approaches termination. One of the more intriguing may, however, appeal to some young people:

A generation facing a moribund world of ecological scarcity may simply deny social security benefits to an older generation that plundered the Earth and left its children to pay the economic and ecological debts. Ecological scarcity may make the expropriation of the relatively more affluent prior generation the social norm.

With any large book, a few inaccuracies are bound to creep in. The author here rectifies one that crept into *Green Rage*:

To whom it may concern:
This is to state unequivocally that in my book, *Green Rage*, I inaccurately identified Mr. Joel Karlinski as an employee of Perceptions International. Mr. Karlinski is not and never has been an employee of Perceptions. On the contrary, he is an upstanding member of the environmental community. My apologies to Mr. Karlinski for any grief, inconvenience or trouble this inaccuracy has caused him.
Signed,
Christopher Manes, author of *Green Rage*
June 5, 1990

To conclude, if books can move people, *Green Rage* will move multitudes. The much vaunted but still superficial environmental awakening, with the masses stirring but still slumbering, may be made a real awakening by a few books like *Green Rage* and the movement they describe.

—Reviewed by John Davis.

MEGATRENDS 2000, by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene; William Morrow & Co, NY, 1990.

If you don't like strident, cynical book reviews, read no further. I wouldn't have read this book at all, except that I happened upon it at a local bookstore, and opened to the chapter "The Global Economic Boom of the 1990s." Here is what I read on page 24:

The global boom of the 1990s will be free of the limits to growth we have known in the past... There will be an abundance of natural resources throughout the 1990s. Everything that comes out of the ground will be in over-supply for the balance of this century and probably much longer.

Since the mid-1980s there has been more than enough food to feed the world's population, hunger persists because of political and distribution problems. And now population growth has

slowed almost everywhere. Furthermore, we are poised on the edge of another green revolution through biotechnology....

If that isn't enough to send you gasping for breath, it gets worse. Naisbitt and Aburdene look at just about every trend that would make any responsible person pale with horror, and fairly chortle with glee at the possibilities. Hold your stomach and try these.

On free trade: The big, powerful overarching megatrend is toward worldwide free trade.

On speed: fly the Concorde and you get to London as quickly as Houston.... Since fashion can be faddish, speed is essential ... yummies, young upwardly mobile Marxists, imitate the clothes and music tastes of yuppies.

On globalization: The Golden Arches have become a fixture in Belgrade and Budapest ... In Beijing, within the sight of Mao's tomb, Kentucky Fried Chicken operates the world's largest fast-food restaurant.... If a Japanese family needs to pick something up on the way home, it can stop at one of the more than 3200 American franchised 7-11 convenience stores ... we are attending an international bazaar of unprecedented abundance.

On biotechnology: Animals will produce valuable biological products for humans almost like factories ... With nanomachines we can fabricate steaks from hay just as cows do. A house could be built in a matter of days, atom by atom, in the same way an oak grows from an acorn. These futuristic machines possess the ability to remake the whole physical universe.

Not even having touched "transgenesis," "geeps," "channeling," or the millennium vision of Margaret Thatcher, I must stop because I can't take much more. Obviously I don't need to refute any of this outlandish cant, which makes previous pro-growth, pro-natalists like Julian Simon and Ben Wattenburg seem like models of propriety. But I do think it is important for us to realize the sort of things these books are saying, as they are selling quite briskly.

There seems to be a resurgence of this "no limits to growth position," which, as I pointed out in the February *Earth First! Journal* ("WER Editor Praises Julian Simon"), has even infiltrated the alternative movement. Deep ecology philosopher Michael Zimmerman says in *In Context* #22 we can expect to see a dramatic increase in "nut groups" as the year 2000 approaches. Naisbitt and Aburdene have a jump on the pack.

Naisbitt and Aburdene seem to think the fact that "Wheel of Fortune" is the favorite TV show in France and Malaysia is further proof of how successful we have been. Poet Robert Bly, in his remarkable tape "The Naive Male," speaks of Ronald Reagan as an "eternal adolescent," someone who cannot see the larger ramifications or the "shadow side" to what they are doing. He suggests that the very process of maturity consists of taking responsibility for one's actions (and failures), and realizing that life is not one long string of "success stories." If we take Bly's criteria seriously, we see that many modern folk have yet to take fundamental steps toward becoming mature adults.

Reviewed by Bill McCormick.

RAINFORESTS: A Guide to Research and Tourist Facilities at Selected Tropical Forest Sites in Central and South America, by James L. Castner, Ph.D., foreword by Dr. Peter H. Raven; Feline Press, POB 7219, Gainesville, FL 32605; \$21.95 (FL residents add \$1.32 sales tax) plus \$1.50 shipping (\$2.50 Canada, 3.50 overseas) per book; 415pp., photos, drawings, maps.

If you plan to visit the Neotropical Rainforests, this is the book to take. It describes the science and tourist facilities in Latin America, providing details on logistics,



weather, forest types, trails, and costs. As well as being an indispensable reference book for the rainforest traveler, it includes beautiful sketches of rainforest denizens.

Poetry Reviews

FIRST SIGHT OF LAND, by Gary Lawless, foreword by Gary Snyder; Blackberry Books, RR 1, Box 228, Nobleboro, ME 04555; \$7.50; available from EF! Books, \$8 ppd.

Poems by Gary Lawless have appeared in these pages many times, and Gary is a widely hailed bioregional and Earth First! activist. So his book does not need here the heaps of praise it deserves; better instead to share a few tidbits from it:

When the animals come to us,
asking for our help,
will we know what they are saying?
When the plants speak to us
in their delicate, beautiful language,
will we be able to answer them?
When the planet herself
sings to us in our dreams,
will we be able to wake ourselves, and act?

the good news
Roads disappear, and the caribou wander through.
The beaver gets tired of it, reaches through the ice, grabs the trapper's feet, pulls him down.
Wolves come back on their own, circle the state house, howl at the sportswriters, piss on the ATVs.
Trees grow everywhere.
The machines stop,
and the air is full of birdsong.

TIME TO ACT!, \$1.50; **ROADKILL**, \$2.50; both by Rabinowitz, POB 904, Concrete, WA 98237.

Rabinowitz, who has written often for *EF! Journal* on British Columbia forest issues, is offering two books of her poetry aimed to inspire action in defense of wildness. The following poem, "False Idol," is from *Time To Act!*

Berkeley, California, 1989:
The students stand watching as the television sets are stacked in the campus plaza
A speech from on top of the stack
and the organizers reach for axes
and sledgehammers,
wooden boards — anything will do.
The police officers step between,
guarding some of the TV sets with their bodies
as others are smashed,
wood splintering, glass shattering,
yells and applause from the crowd.
The police reach for their billy clubs,
haul people away,
but not before they are intercepted
by a few who block their path
holding TV sets as high as their heads
then releasing them
to crash at the cops' feet,
looking straight into the officers' faces
as fingers let go.
That evening a million people
Are silent spectators, watching —
perhaps those police did too —
the eerie blue light flickering
through all the living room windows
for hours.

Video Review

REDWOOD SUMMER VIDEO
"The best Earth First! video ever made." — Chris Manes

"This is a hard-hitting, Earth First!-produced organizing video." — Andy Caffrey

This professionally-edited, 20 minute video has a cast of characters as long as your arm, including John Seed, Professor David Suzuki, Judi Bari, Michelle Schocked, Darryl Cherney, Heidi Wallentine of Seeds of Peace, Dave Foreman, Bob Castillo (International Indian Treaty Council, Political Prisoner Coordinator), and Mokai.

It contains aerial footage of clearcuts shot by Project Lighthawk; shots of Judi interviewed in the hospital, Judi talking to the loggers, Judi singing "LP" to the tune of "RV" by Dana Lyons; plus last year's RRR action in the Jemez, the Cahto blockades, tree sits, and animals taking over the California Board of Forestry.

Beginning with the old-growth crisis and the greenhouse effect, the video then covers Maxxam's destruction of the forest, Earth First! actions in response, "the logger as victim," the Oakland car bombing, FBI infiltration of grassroots groups, and Redwood Summer.

It is a stunning, and at times chilling, look at what's happening to the last of America's ancient forests. Soundtrack features songs by Judi Bari, Darryl Cherney, Dakota Sid Clifford, Bruce Cockburn, Michelle Schocked, and poetry by John Trudell.

—Reviewed by Dennis Fritzing, Bay Area EF!

Prairie Shield . . .

continued from page 30

The Lesson Of A Thousand Cows

On my final trip to complete the shield I encountered the white man's prairie, a prairie I had nearly forgotten. So far I hadn't been bothered, but when I reached the site I knew man's favorite beasts had been there. The circle of white stones had been broken—the turtle barely recognizable. Shit was at the center and all about me the earth was trampled. The air reeked with the acrid stench of a thousand cows.

At first I was furious. They were still in the area and when a maverick bunch came over to investigate I lashed out at them with a mixed flurry of insults and stones until my arms and lungs gave out. And then I sat down and laughed. How could I have been so stupid? This was, after all, no pristine prairie; just a giant cow pasture. What did I expect? Create a piece of Earth art and if the Earth is filled with cattle . . .

It took an hour or so to rebuild the shield and by nightfall I was nearly finished, waiting only for the sunrise to add the ash and lightning rod. When morning dawned I was surrounded by cattle—hundreds of them. I leaped out of bed and took action. I whooped and flailed my purple windbreaker as I ran through the dewy morning grass. My retriever quickly realized what I had in mind. It was to be a one man—one dog, cattle stampede. Kona, whose main talent until then had been retrieving frisbees, suddenly became an expert cow getter. With me flagging my jacket and Kona barking and biting heels we quickly moved the stinking beasts across the draw, a good mile from the shield.

So began a day of fasting and final completion of the project. I photographed the site and stayed up late into the night sitting beside the circle. I sang and beat the drum a bit but mostly I just thought. I

realized that after I left, the cows would soon return and claim the shield. They would chew the feathers from stakes, urinate on the stones, trample the ash and knock down the prayer wheel. Nothing intentional, it would just be their cow way. All that would remain would be a lightning rod amongst a scattered assemblage of rocks. And, an idea. An idea that by setting in action a notion, a prayer; by honoring an ecosystem as sacred ground, the universe would respond with healing power. It was an idea as old as thought itself and I hoped it was true.

To protect the shield in its finished form would have taken eternal vigilance, a ridiculous notion in that cow pasture. In the larger sense however, that is exactly what is called for in the protection of Turtle Island's remaining wilderness and biodiversity. My encounter with one of the "killing C's" (cars, cattle and chainsaws) is a metaphor for the task at hand for Earth Patriots now and always—declare and protect sacred ground. This must be done eternally and with a high degree of vigilance for there will always be those who will want to take it down, grind it up and turn it into something else.

The Final Metaphor

The prairie flowers were in full bloom when I returned to the site a few weeks later with my wife and child. As we crossed the open grasslands I told Christine that the Plains Indians considered the turtle to be a symbol of long life and how it was customary for new mothers to seal their baby's umbilical cord into a beaded, turtle shaped pouch to insure the child's longevity. As we neared the hilltop, I expected to find the shield ravaged by cattle; after all, they were a part of this "art." A small part of me, though, held on to the notion that perhaps the shield had "hexed" them—that they had left it alone. I was wrong on both counts, for what I found was beyond mere cow destruction. The iron lightning rod, the feathered stakes and the prayer wheel were totally gone. I scoured the area finding only a few feathers and bits of twine. Large stones had been moved aside

here and there—the turtle far from recognizable, the hoop broken.

We repaired the circle and piled all the stones inside it with a tall cairn in the north adjoining the still intact spiral. It looked good in its new form and we left feeling strong yet bewildered about what had happened.

Weeks later the mystery ended in a letter by Jack and Nancy Methvin—the owners of the land who had given me permission to do my art. Someone, it seemed, had been watching me through binoculars from a far hill. There had been a few cattle thefts in the area and evidently he thought he was on to something. When he investigated the site he figured it to be the doings of a satanic cult. The sheriff was called and together they gathered "the evidence." The determined duo contacted Jack and Nancy and proudly presented them with their findings. Despite the duo's fervor to bust a band of satanic cattle thieves, the Methvins managed, at last, to convince the disappointed prairie detectives that it was only "eco-art."

Sure it's funny, but what does it say about our species? It was Man himself, the wielder of the killing Cs who gutted the turtle shield. Humankind, so anxious to protect our beliefs, at any cost, that we kill our fellow

men and women and the Earth in the process. The toxic nature of our ideologies weaves the bloody fabric of human history. How many have died, how much of the Earth has been ravished in the name of this or that religion, this or that ideology? It is beyond reckoning and there is little real sign of change. We hold on to our beliefs like a drowning man his gold.

Beliefs are dangerous and indeed toxic to the degree they separate us from the sacred web of nature. They have led us to a great forgetting—to the very edge of a fatal abyss of separation from the wondrous nurturing and sustaining being of which we are a part. The one grand and timely healing for all Earthlings and our sacred planet home is the remembering, finally, that we must simply love (protect, nurture, celebrate) *First, The Earth!* This is not an ideology. It is common sense. Continuing evolution. The spark of life itself.

Daniel Dancer is working on a book about the role of Earth Art, ancient and modern, in healing ourselves and the Earth. He would like to hear of others doing work in a similar vein and on ancient sites not in the common literature. Write him at Sleeping Beauty Ranch, Oskaloosa, KS 66066.

Five Ways You Can Help Protect The Prairie

1. Move to the Flint Hills of Kansas. Land is cheap out here, the air clear, the storms beautiful, and the open space—healing. Buy or rent an old farm with native prairie, preserve it and restore more land to its original condition. Get a few Buffalo, some Elk, and stay awhile.
2. Join the Flint Hills National Monument Association. Your support is critical now as they move to convince Congress that there is widespread interest in preserving the native tallgrass prairie. No need to send money—your name is what they most need now. After you get their material, write your representatives regarding the establishment of the National Monument. Write: Flint Hills National Monument Association, POB 423, Strong City, KS 66866 or phone 316-273-6803.
3. Join The Nature Conservancy. Request that your money be used to purchase native prairie land.

4. Give up beef! Join the building wave of people who understand the Earth killing nature of beef addiction. This is the first step to dreaming back the Bison.
5. Write Congresspersons insisting they oppose all military expansion efforts, especially into intact tallgrass prairie ecosystems in the Flint Hills. Representatives are at US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; senators at Senate, DC 20510.
—Daniel Dancer
ed. note: Tell your congresspersons that biologists have recently found that grasslands have been grossly underrated as carbon dioxide sinks. Tell them native grasslands may be as important as primary rainforests in counteracting the greenhouse effect. Mention also that almost no Tallgrass preserves exist: The Nature Conservancy is obtaining land for a preserve in the Osage Hills of Oklahoma, but the Flint Hills remain unrepresented in preserve systems.—JD

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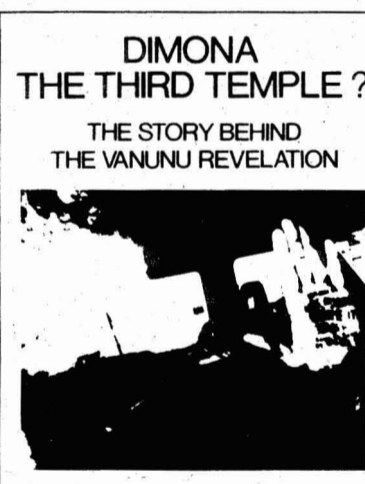
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DEAR NED LUDD

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

Dear Ned Ludd,

Louisiana-Pacific has agreed to not log the square mile of Colorado old-growth in Bowen Gulch. What prompted this virtually unheard-of event? L-P has an ironclad contract with the Forest Service, yet the corporation is willing to go elsewhere. Was it all the letters to the editor? The boycott of L-P by the city and county of Boulder? The one-day *Earth First!* road blockade?

Certainly these and other factors played a role. But the primary factor which got L-P to compromise is never mentioned by mainstream environmental groups or in the media. It wasn't until someone(s) turned a road grader at the logging site into a high-altitude boat anchor that L-P called and asked to negotiate. *Nothing else worked!*

Next time someone questions whether monkeywrenching really works, just say, "Bowen Gulch." It still exists today because people are willing to fight for the Earth.

—Mike Stabler

Dear Ned:

The other day a hand written article arrived in my mail. I suspect it is from an angry government employee. I assume s/he wanted it to go to someone like EF! It is much longer than needed, so here is a liberally edited version:

REMEDY FOR THE COW PIE BLUES

There is some good grazing land in the West and a lot of land that should never see a cow or sheep. Ranchers and government officials want to graze everything that has any grass at all.

Livestock graze in some National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges, in Research Natural Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and in campgrounds. The public is urged to practice minimum impact camping in specially designated places that sometimes look and smell like feedlots.

On most public rangeland it takes any-

where from 6 acres to 60 acres to provide forage for a cow for a month. The return to the federal treasury for that lease is usually about a dollar. [*Graziers currently pay \$1.85 per AUM — animal unit month — on BLM and Forest Service lands. —ed.*] Federal grazing fees do not cover the costs of administering the program. The taxpayer picks up the tab for most fencing, water developments, spraying noxious weeds, killing pests, predator control and mitigation of livestock damage.

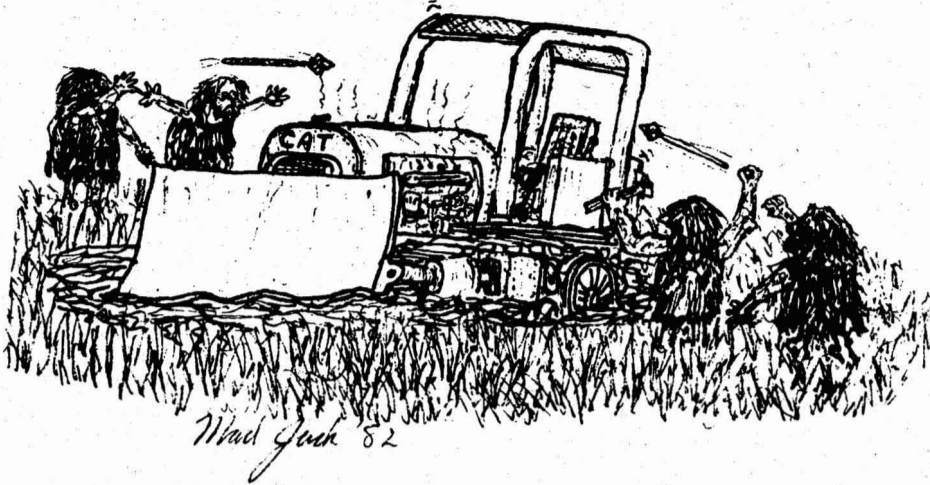
But the real cost of grazing is environmental degradation. Throughout the West you can see where springs, seeps and wet meadows have dried up or are drying up. Streams that used to hold trout now won't even support carp by late summer.

On millions of acres of Western range you can see that the grass plants growing there right now used to sit on a soil mantle a quarter of an inch to an inch higher than the ground is today. The surface of the ground is littered with small stones. The soil has been washed or blown away and the stones left behind.

On most federal range 75-95% of the inventoried forage goes to livestock. Wildlife (and wild horses and burros) must make due with what is left. Rather than reduce livestock numbers federal officials usually try to create more feed. Federal officials carry on a constant program of plowing, chaining, spraying and in other ways destroying existing vegetation, frequently replacing it with exotic grasses. Large portions of federal range in the Western states have been converted to livestock forage pastures of non-native grasses.

Domestic livestock grazing causes more environmental damage to the Earth than any other single activity. Here is what you can do to help solve the problem.

1. Reduce your consumption of red meat.
2. Don't buy meat that ever set foot on public range. Tell your grocery store owner that you



won't buy meat at his store unless he can verify that it wasn't grazed on public land. He will think you are nuts, but after he hears that line a few times he'll start to wonder.

3. Make noise. Send letters to the editor, your Congresspersons, the federal agencies.

4. Shoot cows and sheep. Controversy and publicity will help focus public attention on the problem, and will help protect public rangelands. Every cow that isn't stomping around and eating grass tomorrow is soil and grass protected. Shooting cows is like putting a brick in your toilet or turning out the porch light or recycling your bottles and cans. It is one of those little things that individuals can do to make the world a better place to live.

You might not be a hunter. So here are some suggestions. A bow is a good weapon because it is silent. But practise is required. Shotguns are good because it is difficult to trace slugs and 00 buckshot. But I suggest a standard big game sporting rifle.

Probably the best choice is a bolt action 30-06 with a telescopic sight. Bolt actions are safe, durable, dependable and easy to use. The 30-06 has plenty of power for cow killing. Sporting ammunition is loaded with different types of bullets. I recommend you buy 180 grain bullets in the cartridges.

If you buy the rifle at a store, records of your purchase will be kept. If that concerns you, buy used firearms through newspaper advertisements or at gun trade shows. You will probably only want to keep any particu-

lar firearm for a relatively short time and then trade or sell and make a new purchase.

If guns and hunting are foreign to you, go to the library and get some books on the subject. Read some of the popular sporting magazines.

Hunting season is a good time to cow hunt because there will be many folks out with rifles or bows. You won't be an anomaly. However, with more people out, there is a greater chance that you will be seen.

A predator call and camouflage clothing will give you a good cover out of hunting season. Always have a reason for being out in the middle of nowhere. And always act like you are just going about your business.

Shoot cattle and sheep in areas that are being abused by livestock. It isn't hard to find range abuse. There is no point in shooting livestock of a rancher who is a good land steward.

Don't worry about the meat going to waste. Coyotes, vultures, eagles, ravens and other critters will be friends for life. In it's simplest form ecology is simply the flow of energy through systems. Livestock reduce energy in the natural system. You are just putting a little bit back.

A lot of exotic fish and animals have been introduced into our environment to provide sport. Just think of cattle as one more exotic game animal. They are easy to hunt. Hunter success should be high. A good animal to get your kids or spouse started on.

Ned Ludd Books

ECODEFENSE

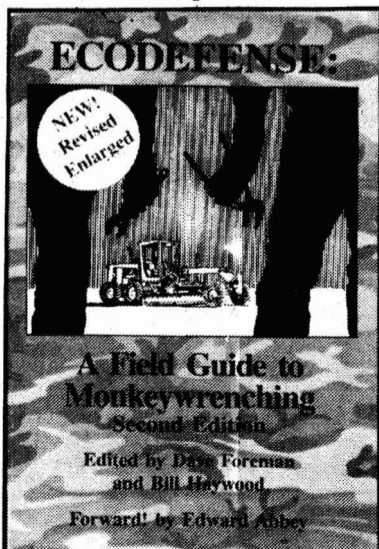
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Edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood
Forward! By Edward Abbey

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- * 21 maps showing large roadless areas
- * History of large roadless areas
- * Ecological importance of large roadless areas
- * The factors destroying America's roadless areas
- * Large roadless areas ranked by size
- * Large roadless areas listed by states
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- * Bob Marshall's 1927 roadless area inventory (never before published)
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- * Foreword by MICHAEL FROME
- * 470 pages

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IMPORTANT NOTE: All orders for **ECODEFENSE** and **THE BIG OUTSIDE** (retail and wholesale) should be sent directly to **NED LUDD BOOKS, POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703**. Do not order from the *Earth First! Journal*.

ARMED WITH VISIONS

CLEAR AS CUT GLASS, & JUST AS DANGEROUS

New Mexico Wild Women Poets, guest editor, Joan Logghe - all rights reserved to the authors

IT WAS TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

They are saying
Peace
be
with You
To one another
at Mass

Twenty years ago
We said that
At Saint Joan of Arc's Chapel
And believed
We were heretics.

I hung the sign
That Edward made
In my house
In Ruidoso and La Luz:
Peace Be With You.

Now, my parents,
Children of war
Are saying
Peace Be With You
To strangers
In church.

Being nice to strangers.

Here is the ripple effect
I have been looking for.
Tracy Chapman's
Talkin' bout a revolution
The Beatles started
Long ago.

Trickle down.
Trickle down.
Oh, Peace Be With You,
Trickle Down.

Peggy O'Mara
Santa Fe, N.M.

WHEN THE MEN GET IT, WE'RE ALL IN LUCK

When Rumi saw the house, he knew the Beloved lived there.
Palace Ave it's not, more like 12th field to your right,
turn south at the patch of bluebells.
It was the Beloved's house, and the poet gathered the men there.
They complained about the dishes and the lack of facilities.
They took care of the children and did all the cooking.
It was a grove of men.
They kept thinking, we should fix up this old house.
But the poet said No! God is a radish! Get it?
Let the house be and play with the children!
Forget the plumbing and eat all the peaches!
Don't rebuild the carburetor, make wild music!
Then eat.
Then eat again, then sleep.
Let's get all mixed up the poet says.
Let's call the yellow flowers by another name.
Let's make lists of fruit and hang them from the axes.
Let's use all the plates, then forget meal times.
Go right to kneeling, straight to praying.
Let's spin like dervishes.
Let's throw dice for who cooks and who cleans and then let's cheat.
Let's have only fun.
Let's let the women back, tell them we've got it,
And it's about radishes.

Judyth Hill
Santa Fe, N.M.

AT THE MUSEUM AT THE END OF THE WORLD

"Don't eat the apples
IN Los Alamos
whatever else you do," she said.
Sunflowers all the way to the top
Of the plateau.
Volcanic eruptions
Began to build the Jemez range
twelve million years ago.
Here, at the museum at the end of the world
I push a button
For the display of FISSION:
"One of several things might happen to a neutron,"
And FUSION:
"Temporarily out of order."
Here's uranium glass in yellow,
A perfume bottle from Bohemia
The color of a strong tequila
Those nights of starts on velvet,
Boudoir—
JAPS OPEN WAR
WITH BOMBING OF HAWAII
Yours very truly,
Albert Einstein

Downtown Manhattan
With its winged horse in neon
A Pegasus, no mirror for Medusa
Face who turns our face to stone.
"Whatever you do," she said
"don't eat the apples
In Los Alamos,
You never know."
Here, on the tape
An afterimage of fire,
A gas mask, a leaflet in Japanese,
Milk still in its glass bottles
On the back porch, and
A woman with clothes pins in her mouth.
And two little girls
Are running naked through the lawn sprinkler.
Wearing my sunglasses pushed up on my head
And carrying my moccasins in one hand
So I look the tourist,
Still, I take down every word
Black words on the white page
Like crows sitting on wires
Against a sheet of snow.
You never know,
Think of Persephone
With her juice stained teeth
Trying to return from death, that thief.
Think of the obvious
Old Mama Eve
in Paradise.

Miriam Sagan
Santa Fe

MERCY

One snake,
as marked as any Moses,
lay safe among the Chama rushes,
distant from my fingers.

One lizard,
helpless on the tiles,
spilled blood as thick as mine
around my good cat's paws.

There is much to be said
for the Holy Spirit;
God's hooded eyes
and stilling heartbeat.

There is much to be said
about lust.
Much to be left
plainly
alone.



Phoebe Newman
Los Alamos, N.M.

WOMAN STEPPING OUTSIDE

Evening quiet
opens around her
like a dark green fan
enfolding her;
damp, sweet fragrances
are rising off of the junipers, and the
wood of her cabin—
it's past five o'clock
but she isn't thinking of dinner or anything else—
sitting on her boxes
on the east side of the house,
leaning her back against the tar paper,
she smells the smoke
from her first wood fire,
she's waiting for the rooster and the other
little creatures to stop moving,
for the feelings inside her
to fly up
and turn slowly in the sky
like the half moon
shining over mountains.

Mary McGinnis
Santa Fe, N.M.

ANSWER ME THIS

Peace isn't a placebo.
Haven't we swallowed the threat of war?
And don't men want to make peace with women
and aren't women full of peace
as they fill with babies
and aren't babies made of molecules of peace
and aren't babies fools who babble on in peace
through guns and bombs? And wouldn't you try
and wage peace and didn't your grandmother?
And wasn't she Hungarian, and knew too much
of wars?

Isn't adobe made of mud and straw
and isn't my heart? And isn't a fire made
of wood and light, and don't walks eventually
turn into flight and isn't it grand the way peace
trickles from my hands? And isn't recycling a word
we want to use for pop cans and yesterday's news
not for the element Plutonium. And isn't Plutonium
named after Pluto, god of the Underworld;
that place you turn when there is no way up?
And don't we want to wage peace?

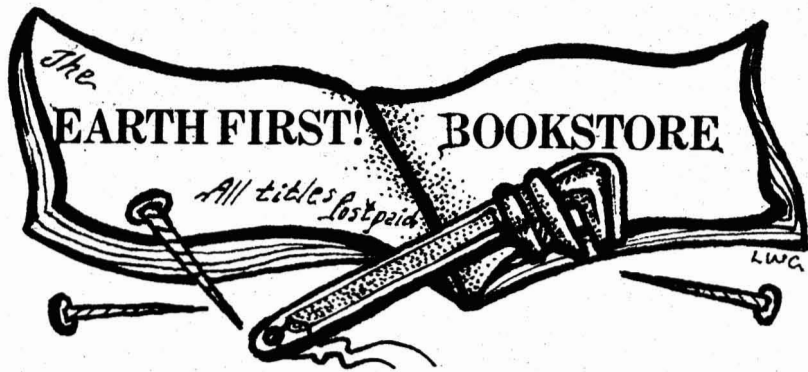
And couldn't Los Alamos finally turn
the way cottonwoods do in fall,
to the using of sun for heat
and ways to make fuel out of music?
And do you want your children downwind of peace
or downwind of preparations for war.
And isn't peace a reason for churches
and don't you want to be downwind of God
and aren't you already?

I want to go on record saying
place me downwind of peace.
How does it feel downwind?
No difference in the scent of lilacs,
no change in the wind after rain.
Don't you really want to plant gardens
and isn't the economy less fragile
than the earth and why is it money always?

I implore the crystalline minds of science
to turn to the joy of salvation,
a New World Series, the Super Bowl of Peace.
And aren't tears carriers of peace
and isn't disease like war and don't you think?
And why haven't you become vegetarian again
and haven't your friends told you, "Stop Aging"
and hasn't war shut down all over Europe
but not in the minds of science?
And isn't Central America due for something
that sings like birds and isn't that something
that sings the bird call of peace?

Joan Logghe
Española, N.M.

A statement at a public hearing on the proposed
Special Nuclear Materials Facility at Los Alamos
National Laboratories.



To make room for all the new books, we will discontinue a number of current titles. Please note that titles with asterisks (*) have been discontinued and will not be reordered when our current stock is gone.

Please note that *Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching* is no longer sold by the Earth First! Bookstore. All orders for it should be sent directly to the publisher, Ned Ludd Books (POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703). See the Ned Ludd Books ad in this issue for details.

All prices listed below are postpaid. Order directly from *Earth First!*, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. Books are sent 4th class book rate. For quicker first class mailing or UPS delivery please check with Nancy Z (602-622-1371) for additional shipping charges.

Good reading!

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By Doug Peacock

Doug was an Earth Firster before EF! was born. He has probably spent more time with grizzly bears in the wild than anyone alive, and finally got around to putting some of his personal experiences in print. This is the story of a burned-out Vietnam vet who found new life in the presence of predators capable of eating him. It's also about the life of the Griz, once and future king of the wilderness. Hardcover, 288 pages, \$24.

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We are offering several fine US Geological Survey maps — all suitable for wall mounting, as well as being necessary reference tools for wilderness activists. Prices listed are postpaid. Maps are mailed folded (although they can be sent rolled for an extra \$2 per order, except for the Wilderness System map).

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM This full color, large map (40" x 25") shows all designated Wilderness Areas by agency in the US (including Alaska and Hawaii), plus a list of all the Wilderness Areas by state with their acreages. Scale is 1:5,000,000. Information is current to January 1987. Rivers, state boundaries, and major cities are also shown. \$3.25.

US POTENTIAL NATURAL VEGETATION A beautiful multi-color map showing 106 different vegetative types in the US. This is the Kuchler Ecosystem Map the Forest Service used in RARE II. The reverse side shows Alaska and Hawaii and has an essay about the map and potential natural vegetation. A National Atlas Separate; scale is 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19") \$3.25.

MAJOR FOREST TYPES A multi-color map showing the 25 major forest types in the United States including Alaska and Hawaii. A National Atlas Separate. 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"). \$3.25.

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BOOKS ON TAPE

AN EVENING WITH JOHN MUIR

This is a recording of Lee Stetson's one-man stage play, based on the life and works of John Muir. In it, we join Muir in his home on the evening of Dec. 19, 1913, as he awaits a decision by President Woodrow Wilson. Wilson must sign or veto the bill authorizing a dam within Yosemite National Park, a decision to either provide new water to San Francisco or to preserve the exquisite Hetch Hetchy Valley. For Muir, this is the last battle in a 25-year-long struggle to preserve the National Park System he helped create. Cassette, 90 minutes. \$11 postpaid.

JOHN MUIR'S STICKEEN

Performed by Lee Stetson. This is Muir's gripping story of getting trapped on a glacier during a howling storm in the company of the dog, Stickeen. This "little, black, short-legged bunched-bodied, toy dog," as Muir described him, "enlarged my life, extended its boundaries." The tale was one of Muir's most popular, and has lost none of its power in this recorded performance. Cassette, 38 minutes. \$10 postpaid.

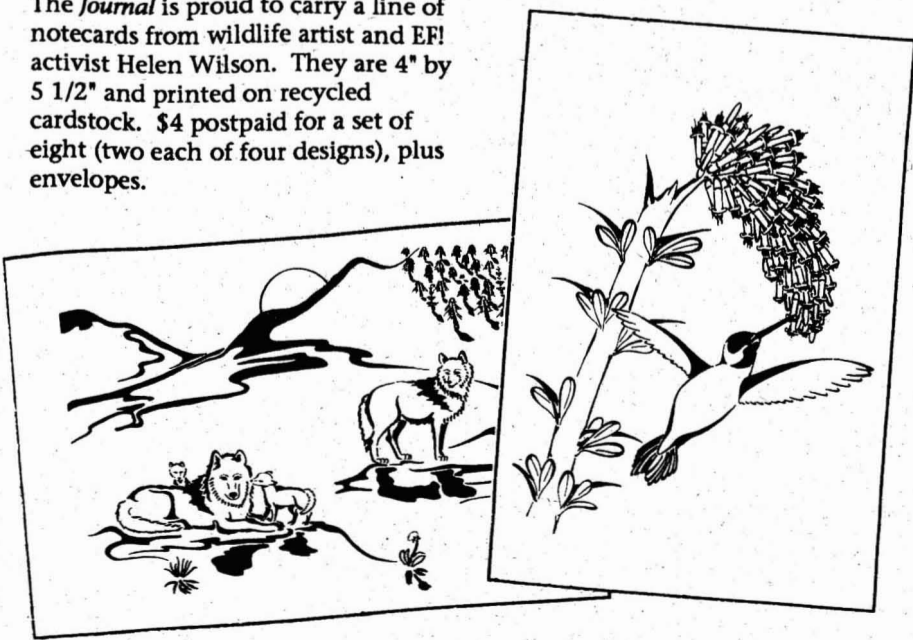
FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS

Edward Abbey Reads From His Work

Two cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes) of Edward Abbey reading selections from his books. Includes Come On In (The Journey Home), Fire Lookout (Abbey's Road), The Dead Man At Grandview Point (Desert Solitaire), Down There In The Rocks (Abbey's Road), Cowboys (Desert Solitaire), Watching The Birds: The Windhover (Down The River), In Defense Of The Redneck (Abbey's Road), Merry Christmas Pigs (Abbey's Road), Freedom And Wilderness, Wilderness And Freedom (The Journey Home), Planting A Tree (Down The River). Hear it from Cactus Ed himself. \$18.50 postpaid.

NOTECARDS FROM HELEN WILSON

The *Journal* is proud to carry a line of notecards from wildlife artist and EF! activist Helen Wilson. They are 4" by 5 1/2" and printed on recycled cardstock. \$4 postpaid for a set of eight (two each of four designs), plus envelopes.



All prices postpaid. See the March 1990 issue for a complete listing of tape contents.

- Austin Lounge Lizards "Creatures From the Black Saloon" \$9.
- Austin Lounge Lizards "Highway Cafe of the Damned" \$9.
- Darryl Cherney "I Had To Be Born This Century" NOT AVAILABLE.
- Darryl Cherney "They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!" NOT AVAILABLE. Sorry, but we are out of both of Darryl's tapes and don't know when we'll get more. Contact him directly at address in EF! Directory.
- Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle" \$10.
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- Dakota Sid Clifford "... For The Birds" \$10.
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AMERICAN WILDERNESS
LOVE IT OR
LEAVE IT ALONE

& SNAKE OIL

T-SHIRTS

Unless otherwise noted, all shirts are 100% cotton and are available in sizes S, M, L, and XL. Shirts with an asterisk (*) will not be reordered when we run out. We're making room for new designs.



DON'T TREAD ON ME

Monkeywrenching rattler on front with the words "Earth First!" and "Don't Tread On Me". Brush Wolf's amazing full color snake seems ready to lunge off the shirt. In watermelon (pinkish). Also tan in small only. \$13 postpaid.

*MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

A pretty EF! shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy. \$13 postpaid. (Sorry but we have no XL, and won't be getting more.)

AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (*Croakus abyssus pistoffus*) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey shirt. \$12 postpaid.

*THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue heather 75/25 cotton/poly blend. No more size Large. \$10 postpaid.

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. \$10 postpaid.

EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green or red 100% cotton Beefy-T. \$10 postpaid.
In kid's sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes S and L. \$7 postpaid for kid's shirts. Be sure to specify kid's when you order.

TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. \$10 postpaid. Various colors & sizes:
Blue design on silver shirt in sizes M, L, and XL.
Black design on tan shirt in sizes S & M.
Black design on blue shirt in size S only.

NED LUDD BOOKS

The Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with a Monkeywrench (by Brush Wolf) and the words "Back to the Pleistocene" and "Ned Ludd Books." Black ink on a tan shirt. \$10 postpaid.

FREE THE EARTH

A woman of power in an image by Gila Trout. Purple and silver ink on teal (dark blue) or wild orchid (purple). Also in size Small fuschia (hot pink), while they last. \$12 postpaid.

EARTH FIRST! SWEATSHIRTS

Years of requests finally convinced us to print an EF! sweatshirt, and it turned out to be a beauty. It features the fist and slogan in emerald green on a gray 50/50 Hanes sweatshirt. \$20 postpaid.

French Cut Clearance Sale!

We are closing out our stock of womens' french cut t-shirts. All french cuts will go for just \$5 postpaid, as long as supplies last. Shirts are all 50/50 blends, with colors and patterns as described in t-shirt listing. We have Small in all designs, Medium in the Griz design only, and no Larges. Note that these shirts run very small (they do nicely as kids' shirts: S=L kids, M=XL kids). Please give an alternate selection with your order, just in case.

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB
DEFEND THE WILDERNESS
EARTH FIRST!

LONG-SLEEVED T-SHIRTS

For cool-weather wear, we offer two of our t-shirt designs on long-sleeved 100% cotton shirts, with colors and patterns described in t-shirt listing.
*MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB \$16 postpaid.
DEFEND THE WILDERNESS \$13 postpaid.

CAMO CAPS

We have camouflage baseball caps in 100% cotton with adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. \$8 postpaid.

NON-CAMO CAPS

For you non-militaristic types out there, we have a non-camouflage cap — the fist and "Earth First!" in black ink on a tan cotton cap with a cloth back. One size fits all. \$8 postpaid

EMBROIDERED PATCHES EARTH FIRST!

This embroidered patch features the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3" diameter round patch. \$3.50 postpaid.

HAYDUKE LIVES

These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. \$3.50 postpaid.

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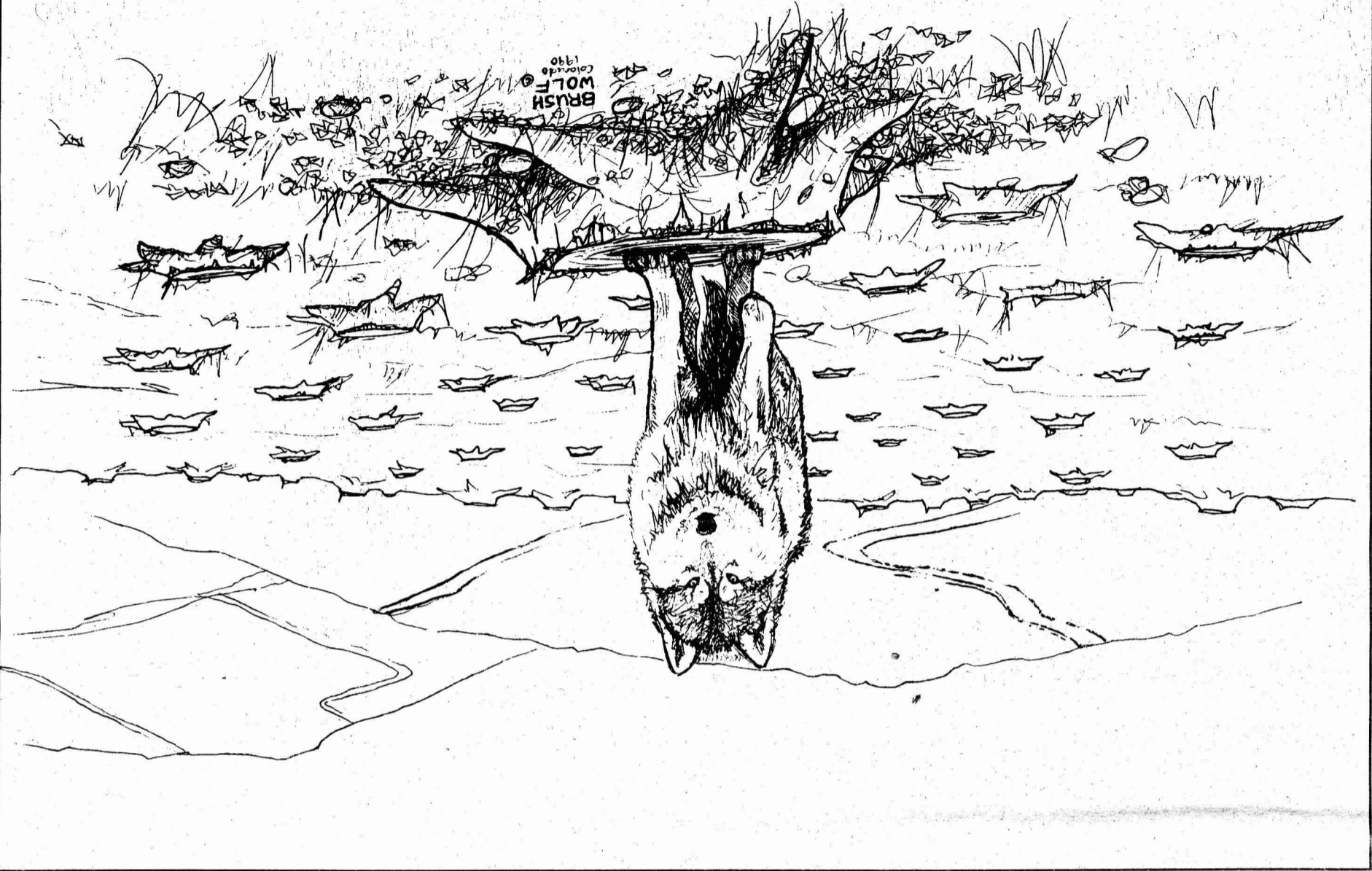
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