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Suggested citation: Davis, John, et al., eds., *Earth First! Journal* 10, no. 8 (22 September 1990). Republished by the Environment & Society Portal, Multimedia Library. <http://www.environmentandsociety.org/node/6944>

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EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL

September 22, 1990

Vol. X, No. VIII

IN DEFENSE OF WILDERNESS & BIODIVERSITY

THREE DOLLARS

Timber Sale Halted in the Shawnee!



photo by Orin Langelle

by Orin Langelle
"You folks are heroes," said Tom Buchele of the Chicago law firm of Jenner and Block to the EFlers who helped stop the Fairview timber sale in the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois. EFlers have occupied the Shawnee since June 20, and on September 5, the 7th U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago issued an injunction and ordered an immediate halt to logging pending judicial review of a lawsuit brought by environmentalists challenging the government sanctioned sale. The Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE) filed the suit and EFlers blockaded the logging road all summer.

The court contacted the U.S. attorney in East St. Louis, IL, who represents the Forest Service, at 9 a.m. on Sept. 5. Nonetheless, logging continued throughout the day as armed Forest Service personnel allowed access to loggers, while denying access to members of the press who were trying to document the illegal felling of timber. Fortunately, an EFler crew went into the sale area and videographed the blatant affront to federal law.

The day before, 6 EFlers had been arrested for trying to stop heavy equipment from entering the area. John Wallace, who turned 31 that day and was wanted in federal court for allegedly entering a closed area of the forest the week before [see other Shawnee article this issue], turned himself in to authorities with a kryptonite lock around his neck attached to the hand rail of a logging skidder. Despite pleas from EFlers to have an ambulance present, the FS refused and handcuffed Wallace, while draping a heat reflective fire shelter blanket around his head, and used an acetylene torch to remove him from the machinery — even while Wallace sang, "God Bless America."

Trey Herb, an independent film producer who has spent most of the summer documenting the EFler occupation, was arrested on charges of obstructing justice while he filmed an arrest. EFlers are considering filing charges against the FS for unnecessary force and brutality while arresting protesters that day. Forest Service agents twisted a 13 year old woman's arm behind her. Armed FS guards from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri participated, along with Illinois state police and Jackson County officers.

On the day after the illegal timber cutting, EFlers were notified that their base camp area was under federal closure and they were given two hours to move. EFler has since set up another base camp nearby, on private property to make sure that federal law is honored by the FS and the timber industry. Before the closure of the base camp area, attorney Buchele asked the FS for all closure notices to be rendered to him. He was given a closure notice for the sale area since August. When Buchele left, the FS produced a closure notice for the base camp area.

"This is stupid on the government's behalf," said Buchele in response to the FS not relinquishing the new closure order. He added, "That was deliberate fraud."

But the cutting has stopped and EFler has maintained its non-violent stance.

John Wallace, a Big River EFler organizer, gets his head torched by the freddies. Wallace was wanted by authorities for allegedly trespassing on public land as part of the Shawnee National Forest protests. He

turned himself in with a kryptonite lock around his neck that was attached to a logging skidder.

Adirondack Vigilantes Assault EFlers Police Refuse to Halt Mob Violence

by Jeff Elliott

"Someone could have been killed!"

A Labor Day Earth First! blockade of the Crane Pond Road into the Pharoah Lakes Wilderness Area in northern New York's Adirondack Park turned violent when police turned a blind eye to armed local anti-Park vigilantes. A gun-toting mob of about 100 blockaded the 15 EFler blockaders, issued violent threats, and assaulted several of the peaceful protesters.

When a hasty truce was arranged between the mob's leader, a failed developer from Long Island named Donald Gerdts, and EFler, it seemed as though the stand-off would end with only minimal violence. However, on the way out from the blockade, we encountered a TV crew. As I explained to the TV interviewer that EFlers are protecting the rights of all species, the town commissioner slugged me in the mouth. The TV camera recorded the assault, and should make prosecution easy.

Noteworthy by their absence at the scenes of violence were state police. Early Labor Day morning, a lone state policeman appeared, and told me an ugly mob was headed toward the blockade, and there could be violence. He then got in his cruiser, mumbled something about getting reinforcements, and disappeared. Hours later, after the violence, this same guardian of the peace was spotted pulled off the highway, recording EFler license plates. So much for equal protection under the law.

The irony of the encounter is that Earth First!, alleged to be an outlaw environmental group, was enforcing Park laws that the State is too gutless to enforce. EFler and the state police had traded places. Here follows the grisly story:

Adirondack Rendezvous

At the Greater Adirondack Bioregion EFler

gathering over Labor Day weekend, EFler and PAW decided the time had passed for the NY Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to enforce road closures in designated Wilderness Areas. A recent addition to the Pharoah Lake Wilderness mandates the closure of about 2.5 miles of dirt road which passes through a White Pine stand, then a mixed forest, into a "young virgin" hemlock stand, through a marsh, and on to Crane Pond.

Anti-Park Demagogue

Crane Pond Road has become symbolic of the dichotomy between development and biodiversity in the Park. The DEC closed the road when the land became part of the Wilderness Area. Donald Gerdts, a condo developer, has organized the neighboring hamlet into opposing the Wilderness designation, as well as the agencies responsible for it — the DEC and the Adirondack Park Agency (APA).

As is common with demagogues, this man has duped the local people into thinking that protecting the Park, through zoning and other regulations, will destroy it. He does not tell them that the type of development he represents will hurt the fishing and hunting.

The locals do not realize that the present socio-economic stability of the hamlet is a result of the area being buffered from uncontrolled growth [by remoteness and by Park regulations, albeit inadequate ones], unlike many areas in northern New England. Few of the locals are oppressed, there are no homeless, and old people can still pay their taxes.

Unfortunately, Gerdts has convinced these people that they too should have fast cars (like his), and live in fancy townhouses, and do anything to the land they see fit. He never mentions the loss of the middle class in overdeveloped areas and which side of middle these folks will end up on. He doesn't

say how Grandma's taxes will be paid if the value and expenses of the town increase through development.

Gerdts has fooled them into fighting his battle against the very concept of the Park. He has exploited their natural distrust of government, and turned this into fear and then hate.

He has organized the hamlet into vigilantes ready to kill. They have reopened Crane Pond Road, torn down the signs, upgraded the road, dumped stone in a pond the road goes through, and removed boulders. They have demonstrated against Cuomo and the APA. They are now their own worst enemy - but more serious, they are now the enemy of Earth, biodiversity, and everyone who stands up for what they stand on.

The Night Before

The night before Labor Day, about 15 EFlers gathered with the intent of publicizing the failure of DEC to reclose Crane Pond Road. We walked the road along a small stream with wonderful step-like waterfalls. A half mile from Crane Pond (and the old wilderness boundary) the road goes right through a marshy cove of a rich pond. The car parts floating in the water did little to humor us. A pick-up driver managed a "get the fuck off of my road" as he bounced past. We arrived at Crane Pond to find 31 cars parked, some with outboard driven boats on trailers. At dusk we returned to the base parking lot (outside the Wilderness) and talked with a local reporter.

Police Give Mob the Green Light

The morning newspaper was delivered in the hamlet as we hung a banner, reset a Wilderness sign, pitched a tent in the road, and stumbled about sipping coffee. The sun was just sending its first rays through the

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SPECIAL EXCREMENT & ADVERTISING ISSUE

editor's note:

At the end of this year, I will resign my position as editor, to pursue a life of indolence, sloth, and debauchery. Should hedonism prove ungratifying, however, I may instead endeavor to assist the efforts of the Biodiversity Project, without which the Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail might now be history, and the *Glacial Erratic*, without which the Northeastern forests might soon be pulp. I also may help start a new group ere long, to link conservation activists with conservation biologists and promote Big Wilderness. (For the record, I cast my vote with Paul Watson, Kris Somerville, Nancy Morton, Dave Foreman, Howie Wolke and others in this issue who warn that EF! is being sidetracked by anthropocentric concerns.)

A few words about this issue are due. At the RRR this summer, some critics called for a more open policy toward letters and argumentative essays. In this issue we have incorporated that suggestion, and it has left very little space for wildlife and wilderness issues.

—John Davis

Renunciation

After struggling for hours to write this with an upbeat tone, I realized I'm too frustrated and bitter to be positive. The Earth First! Journal staff has always tried to make EF! the best it can be. We've received much support for our efforts. However, recently a small but remarkably loud cabal has hurled volumes of abusive criticism at the journal and at individual staff members. We, the staff, made a good faith effort to resolve things at the national RRR in Montana in July (see August issue, p. 2).

The four of us approached the meeting ready to quit our EF! Journal jobs, and asked those assembled to convince us otherwise. We then sat through half an hour (only a brief portion of the full seven hour meeting) of painful questioning of our accountability.

That was over two months ago. On September 13 we received our first correspondence from the "voluntary oversight committee" (see report and poem elsewhere in this issue).

I have not been convinced to stay.

The basic philosophical disagreement within the EF! movement (biocentrism, i.e., wilderness vs. anthropocentrism, i.e., social issues) and the latest incendiary brawl over content and staff of the journal have pushed me over the edge. I hereby renounce my position as business manager of EF! and my standing as a member of the board of directors for EF! Inc., effective no later than the end of this year. It is time I adopt "Edward Abbey's Advice to Frazzled Activists":

Do not burn yourselves out. Be as I am — a reluctant enthusiast . . . a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of yourselves and your lives for pleasure and adventure. It is not enough to fight for the West; it is even more important to enjoy it. While you can.

Time To Move On

By Nancy Zierenberg

I started this letter several weeks ago. I felt the need to just say "no!" then, and fight to keep the journal as I know it, alive and well. After giving it plenty of thought, thinking about the amount of time and effort it will take to reconstruct a new journal team that I would want to work with, and the effort to set up a whole new corporation or working outline, I decided that I was not up for it. I've put in two plus years at the journal, have learned much, met many new people on the phone or in person, enjoyed the experience. But it's time to move on. My commitment was up when Rod finished school anyway, at the end of this semester. So our whole team will call it a day come the New Year.

I think a series of events has caused the current journal team to decide that it is time to pass the job on to others in the movement. So far, the staff has not taken the space in the journal, or the time at the RRR to defend our

policies. This is the issue where it will all be expressed. Our last two issues will get back to the real fights and successes.

Several months ago, we received a piece from Mike Roselle to be published as is, untouched, unedited, in full. This was the first thing we'd received from him in several years. Knowing Mike had serious gripes, we decided that we would honor his demands and print it as such. We received another piece from him a couple months later with the same demands. It was also a long piece. When people ask specifics about editing, we try to accommodate, especially when the article is received well before the deadline. This was sent before the deadline. It was the tone of the demands which again struck a chord. I wondered how long this pattern of demands and us following them would continue. We don't do that for anyone else.

So I voted no to printing Roselle's second article. Consequently, that reject was followed by more-than-rude phone calls to Dale, John, and Kris—I'm waiting for mine. Those were followed by a more-than-rude note which was consequently xeroxed, along with Roselle's second article submission, and a short note from the journal staff asking for comment from many long time EF'ers. We wanted to get some sense of it before the RRR. Thus, the reason for the journal circle there. We wanted response from the movement as to direction of the journal and the movement as a whole. For a brief summary of the Rendezvous meeting, see Fritzinger's article in the August issue.

The journal staff made the decision not to fight in that circle. We were there to listen, not to defend ourselves or try to persuade anyone about anything. We wanted to hear what the movement had to say. Unfortunately, much of the movement couldn't be there. So, to those of you who couldn't, I hope you can make some sense of all within this issue, and I hope it will answer your questions as to what is going on.

The staff, at least this one, will now put forward some defense, through a history of events and trying to answer questions. Some excellent ideas came out of the circle. I hope the next group of journal staff incorporates them. We heard some good constructive criticism, which is healthy and useful.

However, we also heard an underlying tone which reflects a basic difference in philosophies about where the movement is headed and what the movement is all about. This, we feel, is the crux of the problem. Diversity is healthy until that philosophical diversity diffuses the effectiveness of the original goals. I don't know if everyone really heard what Roselle's representatives were trying to say, but to quote Roselle from a recent article in *The Nation*, "You'll find our groups are part of this more progressive movement toward social justice and economic justice as well as environmental sanity." The way I read that, the first two come first.

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EARTH FIRST!
JOURNAL
Autumn Equinox
September 22, 1990
Vol. X, No. VIII

The *Earth First! Journal* is published by the Earth First! Journal, Inc. and is an independent newspaper within the broad Earth First! movement. It is not the "official newsletter" of the Earth First! movement. Entire contents are copyrighted 1990, but we are pleased to allow reprinting if credit is given, except for those articles specifically copyrighted by the author. Art and photographs are copyrighted by the individual artist or photographer and permission to use must be received from them. *Earth First! Journal* is a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents. The contents do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of this newspaper, the Earth First! movement, local Earth First! groups or individual Earth First'ers.

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.

ISSN 1047-7195. *Earth First!* is indexed in the Alternative Press Index.

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

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Contributing Photographers: Joe Cempa, David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Charles Hedgcock, Orin Langelle, G. Brad Lewis, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuertner.

Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group
Printed on recycled paper (60% recycled fiber, for now, but we're still aiming for 100%).

Subscriptions cost \$20 a year. First Class delivery is available for \$15 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$30; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$45 a year.

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

While it's still here.

So get out there and hunt and fish and mess around with your friends, ramble out yonder and explore the forests, encounter the grizz, climb the mountains, bag the peaks, run the rivers, breathe deep of that yet sweet and lucid air, sit quietly for awhile and contemplate the precious stillness, that lovely, mysterious and awesome space.

Enjoy yourselves, keep your brain in your head and your head firmly attached to the body, the body active and alive, and I promise you this much: I promise you this one sweet victory over our enemies, over those desk-bound men with their hearts in a safe deposit box and their eyes hypnotized by desk calculators. I promise you this: You will outlive the bastards!

— Kris Somerville

SCHEDULE

The *Earth First! Journal* is published 8 times a year on the solstices, equinoxes, and midpoints: November 1, December 21 or 22 (Winter Solstice), February 2, March 21 or 22 (Vernal Equinox), May 1, June 21 or 22 (Summer Solstice), August 1, and September 21 or 22 (Autumn Equinox). Deadlines for articles, artwork and ads are three weeks before the cover date. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date.

The *Earth First! Journal*, in its current form, will cease publication after the upcoming Winter Solstice issue. The current staff will honor all subscription and merchandise obligations until that time. We anticipate that some new group will honor obligations after that time. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

AN
EARTH
PRIMER
by
the
numbers



PRESERVE AT ALL COSTS, ABSOLUTELY.



ONLY AFTER MY NEEDS ARE MET FIRST, OF COURSE.



IT RANKS JUST BEHIND GOD & MONEY.

etc.

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Regrets and Relief

Again we say, the Journal is changing. But this time it will be without us.

With a mixture of regret and relief, I too offer my resignation, effective at year's end.

Regret, because it's been a good run. We've published articles and art that were important, fun, and that might have never gotten out in other venues. We've been a strong and much-needed voice in the environmental movement. And I've had a chance to work with some folk, Journal staff and contributors, whose qualities are almost enough to redeem my opinion of the human species.

Regret also because I do not wish to weaken the movement. The need for uncompromising activists has never been stronger. The Journal staff have provided unwavering support for local groups over the last decade, and it's unclear who will pick up that role.

Regrets, too, to our long-time subscribers who like what we've done, and to those recent subscribers who spent years looking for a like-minded publication and finally found it in EFJ. I have hopes that there will be a new crew producing another national publication for the Earth First! movement (see notice elsewhere in this issue), and that it will fill some of your literary needs. In the meantime, let me suggest that back issues of the Journal still make great reading, and now might be the best time to get them.

I also feel relief at the prospect of setting down this burden. We work hard to put out the best possible Journal, and the FBI added a substantial new strain to our lives over a year ago. Our personal relationships have suffered under the load, as have our personal environmental activism and our rejuvenating trips to the wilderness. The recent upsurge in people who would change the focus of the movement and the Journal, and who would have the current staff do their bidding, came as one burden too many. They would steal the biocentric heart of Earth First! and I have neither the energy nor the heart to fight them. My loyalty is to the work, not to the name. Indeed, fighting with each other appears to be a terrible waste of everyone's time and effort — we've all got more important things to do.

Me, I plan to plant some mesquite trees, push for Mexican Wolf recovery, and maybe spend a few weeks hanging out in the Sonoran Desert's heart with the Flat-tailed Horned Lizards.

I don't intend to renounce Earth First! anytime soon. Tucson EF! is doing great and vital work, and for the moment, there is no better banner to work under. Besides, these are my best friends, people I respect immensely, and I feel honored by the time we've spent together on our various campaigns. I'm in for as long as they'll have me.

— Dale Turner

Move On . . .

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That's certainly OK, someone's got to do it, but I always envisioned Earth First! goals as maintaining biodiversity on this planet. Humans are a part of that too, I guess, but everyone knows we're way beyond our carrying capacity. I just happen to feel that working on preserving the most kinds of life forms outweighs preserving the most individuals of a particular life form, and in some cases, preserving individuals works against the former (as is the case with the numbers of the human species). That's what I want to work on. I've met many wonderful people in the EF! circle who generally feel the same. I want to be around those people. We share similarities of goals, ethics, fun.

If the goal of the movement is not as I envision it, then I see myself and others moving to a movement which does share those goals, as the EF! of the early '80s did. I think many EF!ers work on other campaigns, such as recycling, fighting toxic waste and dumps, education in schools, etc. that are more regarded as social issues. It all connects, doesn't it? But when those issues, and the reason you are fighting those fights become human oriented; when the big picture is forgotten in one's own self interest, then to me, one isn't fighting for Earth First! anymore.

There are other things said to the media lately that I find disturbing. I'll quote now from a recent issue of the Guardian, a San Francisco paper: 'Foreman, in many ways has been the biggest impediment for grass-roots Earth First! groups, especially in building alliances in the timber community and with those working for peace and social justice,' argues Mike Roselle. 'Foreman has actually retired from Earth First! and is no longer a spokesperson for the group,' asserting that Foreman and his colleagues in Tucson, AZ, where the Earth First! Journal is published, are becoming increasingly isolated. '... The grass-roots groups have voiced disagreement with Foreman's fascistic ideas,' Roselle states, 'and have actually issued a demand that the Earth First! Journal remove the Earth First! name from its masthead because they see the Tucson group as parasitic to the movement.'

The Nation article echoes these uninformed hollow sentiments.

Is this how we deal with each other as tribal cohorts? I think an appropriate response was made by a fellow EF!er when she asked Roselle how much the FBI was paying him.

I also resent Karen Pickett's statement at the RRR that the journal should be centered in an activist community (like SF Bay Area), implying that Tucson or Canton are not such! In fact, Canton folk had just defeated a waste incinerator project for the area, and Tucson EF! has a large core group working long hours on Mt. Graham, grazing, wolves, and other issues. I consider myself a grass-roots activist, along with a good number of Tucson EF!ers. Maybe a definition of "activist" is in order?? There are a lot of activist communities back East too. And down South. And in the Midwest. This idea that California has all the activism is brandished by several in that particular part of the planet. Many have admitted to not reading

the journal, so how do you tell them that other people are doing things too?

We at the journal have seen many group newsletters come out in the last several years. That's excellent! Exciting! It shows the commitment and independence of the movement. There are many leaders and good spokespeople out there who are able to voice that commitment and impart that to the general public. We also have discovered that many EF!ers don't subscribe to or read the journal at all. Some read it on a hit or miss basis. Judging by mail that comes in, most of the readership does not contribute to the journal.

For all those reasons, we felt it presumptuous to proclaim the journal as THE voice of the movement; choosing instead to proclaim it a voice of the movement. Yes, the folks outside the movement, and many of those inside feel it is THE voice. I guess that's why so many people have taken personal offense at things said in the journal by various authors trying to give food for thought, instead being interpreted as dictating some kind of policy.

In particular, let's talk about the old familiar (to some) AIDS articles. One was written by Dan Conner, the other by Miss Ann Thiropy, who is NOT Dave Foreman, just for the record. Roselle and others have taken it upon themselves to give false information to the media by telling them that it was Dave who wrote that article and he's been hearing about it for years after. Mike's been demanding that Dave address that article he is sup-



Redwood Summer rally and march at Fort Bragg, CA.

posed to have written, because Mike took offense and interpreted the author as saying that AIDS was a good thing. I didn't interpret it that way at all. I thought the article made some good points, food for thought. Mike didn't like carrying the baggage of that article as a fellow EF!er.

Let me say here that a lot of people in the movement perhaps do not want to carry Mike's baggage.

If you take individual comments, articles, or columns personally, or as gospel, then that's your problem. The journal was always meant to be an open forum for ideas, not policy. Same goes for Dave's review of an article written by Abbey in another publication on the subject of immigration and woes caused by too many people (famine). If Abbey's ideas offended some people, too bad. They sure caught somebody's attention and made them do some reflecting on the subject. Even Dave has a right to his own opinions, doesn't he?

At this point, let me say something about the accusations of not representing all viewpoints within the movement, our editing policy. Even though we receive many letters and articles that are not specifically dealing with biodiversity, if they are thoughtful, make good points, and intelligible, we usually print them. I hope the accusers produce actual rejects for the new Advisory Board of all the items we are accused of having vetoed. I'm sure that our judgement was not always right on all the time. We can all only do our best. But I feel that we have tried to be fair and pass on things that were useful or interesting to the readership. Repetative things were often not printed. We get lots of mail.

We print almost every action article we get. As answered by John at the Rendezvous, because so many of them are sent in late, we have had to cut and paste to squeeze them in, but we've always done the very best we can to get them in as those articles are our priorities. Action articles have also been excerpted from other newsletters in the past.

The minor changes we made in format of the journal were designed to reiterate the original goals of the movement, the goals that the four of us feel can not be compromised. That's why we decided to air this internal squabble to the movement as a whole. You need to know what is going on. The future journal staff needs to hear your viewpoints.

The journal office has become the de facto information center of the movement for lack of another. It's a task that grew exponentially with the FBI business. We do our best to spread out media and information requests. That's one reason why a good updated contact list is so important. This is an area which needs more attention. Perhaps it should be separated from the journal office. It takes up quite a bit of time, but I believe our information network is what

helps keep the movement cohesive and strong.

If we're a group of hijackers, as Roselle and followers have accused, we're sure as hell dedicated ones. When I signed on as mail clerk after Charles found a new job, I had no idea what I was getting into. But with only four of us doing the whole shebang, and most local EF!ers with full working schedules, we did not take time out to recruit for help. We have had some good volunteers help with our workload here and there. In order to get work done, we've had to limit traffic in the office. That includes EF!ers who feel that the journal office is a crash pad. The last time a road show came through, our computer was borrowed without asking, was consequently crashed beyond our fixing capabilities, the kitchen floor was flooded, things turned up missing, and in short, getting the office straightened out again was a royal pain in the butt.

Some EF!ers are flakes, no two ways around it. We have always supported those flakes as EF!ers, but I will not support them in any other way. For those of you who take this personally, if the shoe fits. . . .

So we need some new hijackers interested in a somewhat long term and responsible commitment. Something to consider... The mailing parties to get the journals labelled and mailed out to you require a tremendous amount of planning, pre-party work, and dedicated volunteers who are always there when the job needs doing. Tucson EF! has been there for you for five years now, despite all the other activist things they do. We couldn't do it without them.

I feel that there is a faction trying to dictate the direction of the journal (what we, the "Tucson Junta," have been accused of doing), and that this faction may have a different agenda than many EF!ers visualize. I hope you, the movement, will keep Earth First! going and growing. I would like to see the journal continue, and reflect the movement. That means participation by all. I'm still an Earth First!er. I'm curious to see how this all turns out. I'm disappointed, but not surprised, by the first and only communique we've seen from the new Advisory Board, as written by Miss Trotsky.

I'm glad this is the only issue devoted to all this rot. In our last two issues, we'll be back to putting out a journal that we feel good about. Let us know what you think about all of this. We'll pass it on to the Board.

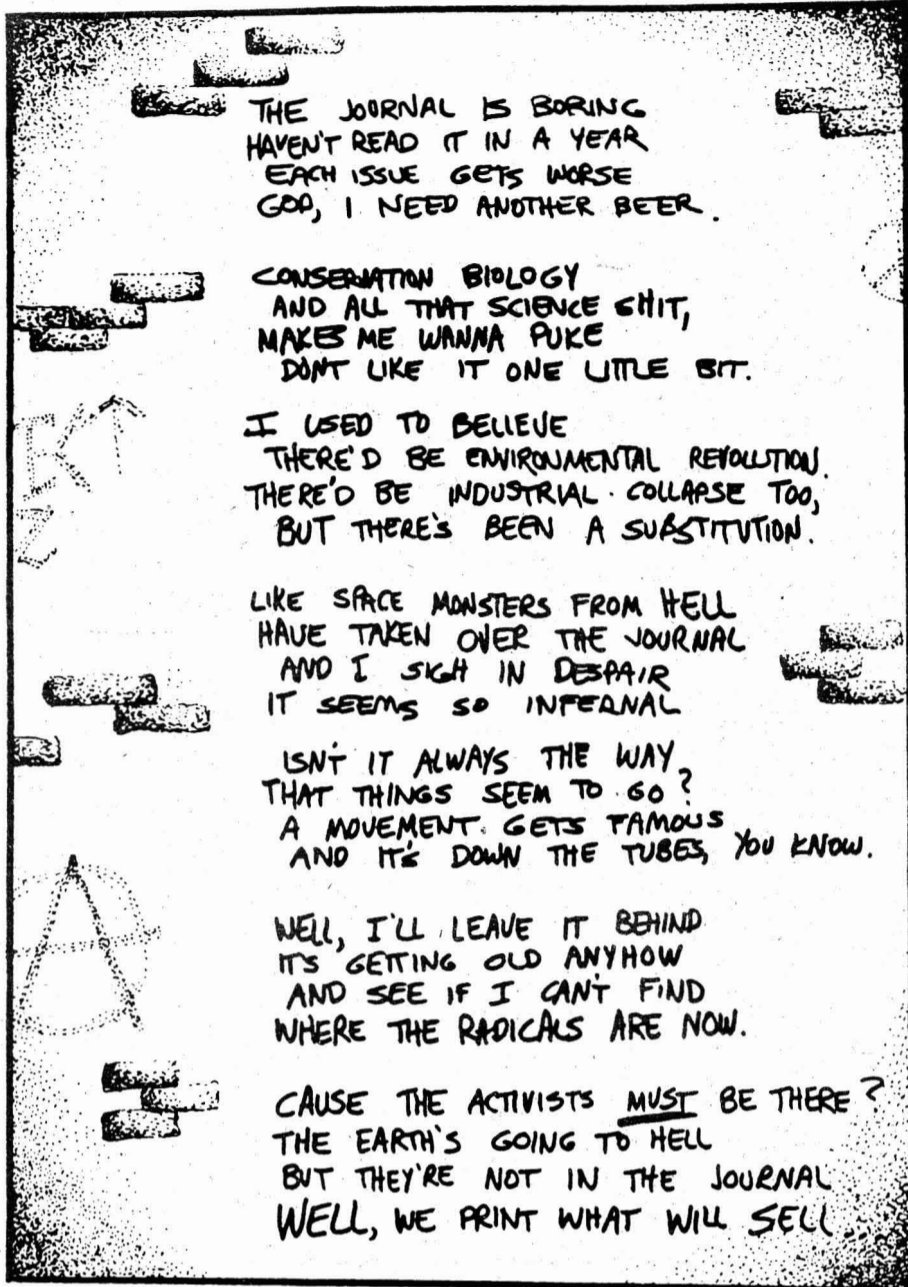
Friends, stay in touch. We're not fizzling out, only moving on.



A Report From the Journal Advisory Committee

Editor's note: As reported in the last issue, this summer's RRR included a lengthy meeting to discuss the Journal. We made a commitment there to print a report by the Journal Advisory Committee which was formed there. We hereby

fulfill that commitment. We did not commit to agreeing with the report, nor did we say, as described below, that we are now willing to do whatever the committee wants us to do. Obviously. -DT



If you can relate to this poem and you're still reading then great because I was trying to get your attention. If you think this poem sucks (content, please not form) well, that probably means you like the Journal as it is and read every word anyway, so I didn't need to get your attention. But everyone, (except pigs and infiltrators, 'cause we don't care what you think), please read on.

The Journal is going to change. Do you believe it? Do you think it's impossible? If so, well, you're just a hopeless cynic. I would probably like you if I knew you, because I'm one too. And yet, here I am, an honest-to-god/dess Official Member of the Journal Committee (I hope we get business cards...) writing an article that says "I believe the Journal can change."

In fact, the Journal staff came to the RRR all the way from Tucson and N.Y. just to tell us that they are now willing to do whatever we want them to. They'll quit. They'll stay the same. Or they'll change. They left it up to us, whatever we wanted, and I believed they meant it. So, hear me out, okay?

As you can imagine, not everyone felt the same about which direction the Journal should go. A few people thought it's great the way it is. A few thought it totally sucks and it's hopeless. Most folks seemed to think SOMETHING needed to be done, so we came up with this great idea to form a Committee to Fix Everything. (That's us.) Within this committee I feel we have a pretty representative mix of folks. We definitely don't agree on some pretty basic stuff, like the feeling that the Journal belongs to the movement and every important "faction" of the movement deserves a voice. That's why I'm trying so hard to get certain people's attention — there's a lot of important, influential activists out there who have been ignored in the pages of this Journal. But I want those people to know this one thing; we're trying now to make sure that your voices are welcome here, from now on. This paper is not just for conservation biologists anymore. It's for us, the people who are making this movement happen. So, give it one more chance, okay?

I've been awarded the inglorious task of compiling the scattered thoughts and scribbled notes of everyone on this committee. (It should be noted that almost everyone on this committee is already too committed to be on a committee, but we're trying...) As I said, we don't agree on everything, but

there are some majority trends that I'd like to list now. (Actually, I'd rather go for a swim in the river, but I'll do it anyway. I just hope everyone's paying attention so we get this bullshit worked out and get on with saving the planet or something.)

Some people in this movement are so bored and angered by the current state of the Journal they refuse to even look at it anymore. Other people will be wondering what the big problem is. This most recent debate was sparked by the Journal staff's refusal to print a controversial letter written by Mike Roselle, and I think a majority of this committee would like to see it printed now. It will help explain some of the problem.

The root of the problem seems to be the question "Who does the Journal belong to?" Is the Journal a voice within the movement, or a voice of the movement? In the past, John Davis has suggested that anyone who doesn't like the Journal as it is should create their "own" paper, and surely that's been done. Nevertheless, the Journal is still viewed by many as the "official" voice of Earth First!, despite any disclaimers otherwise, and many of the strong people who have been out on the front lines making this movement what it is today, feel like the Journal does not represent their voice. I think most of the Journal committee could agree with Karen Pickett that:

"the Journal belongs to the activists who have brought in subscribers and carried out campaigns that are the excitement of the paper. I feel if someone wants a paper wherein conservation biology and book reviews take precedence over direct action reports, then THEY should go start over, but leave the hard earned foundation of this paper to the movement."

John Davis said himself in his article about the Journal (5/1/90), "EF! has no official leaders. The leaders have been those who organized local groups and campaigns and initiated action." But then he says it's true the Journal staff identifies closely with the "original tribe," aka The Old Boys, or "Formanistas" to some. Karen goes on to say, "But the leaders have changed over the years. Some who were leaders originally are not active anymore and new leaders have emerged. It is the leaders and the grassroots that the Journal should reflect - not the old guard. What is traditionalism to an entity on the cutting edge?"

It seems to many people that the Journal has been reluctant to engage in what some people call "healthy controversy" and what they call infighting. There's been barely any room for self-criticism, either of the Journal or the movement in general, within the pages of the paper. Self-criticism is essential to healthy growth. It's the only way to keep ourselves honest. Without it there can be no change, and without change there is no movement. Everything has to fit into what amounts to a party line or it doesn't get printed.

There needs to be more room to talk philosophy. For instance, many people feel that the wilderness can't be saved without taking a look at the bigger picture, the government and corporate world of greed, to see what's at the root of the problem and what we can do about it. Many people feel that lifestyle, personal choices, are integral to being an environmental activist. How can you reject cattle grazing in the forest, yet flaunt your beef-eating habit? Discussion of anarchy, animal rights, vegetarianism, racism, and feminism (to name a few) are felt by many to be vital to the health of the movement. But over and over these viewpoints have been squashed by the Journal, labeled things like "juvenile" and "immature," and brushed aside as being something beyond the limits of what the Journal can handle. Yet many of the (as previously defined) "leaders" of the movement feel that getting philosophy and lifestyle in order are the basis for the change it will take to save the environment.

Another common complaint is that there's too many long tedious science articles (without enough pictures) and not enough focus on action. Not just action reports, but action critiques, encouragements, strategies and tactics. The current policy of the editorial staff is to edit action articles but not conservation biology articles.

There's been complaint about the tone of the journal, too. It's becoming too somber, too academic, too rigid. Lots of folks feel that the journal should reflect more of the essence of the movement, i.e. that we're on the cutting edge. We should be experimental, visionary, outrageous, blasphemous, humorous. We need to be able to poke fun at ourselves (as well as everyone else,) and we need to not be afraid of controversy.

There also needs to be some consideration for new people. A livelier tone and more action articles would help, but maybe some EF! background in each issue would too?

This list of problems goes on, but it starts getting a little fine tuned from here. We can't change everything at once, and these seem to be the priorities. This will be an ongoing process, so let's move on to some solutions.

There seems to be a unanimous consensus (perhaps the only one) among the Journal staff and the committee that the staff is overworked. I guess I first noticed it when Kris said she'd like her hours to be cut down to 40 or 50 a week. Putting out a paper is no easy task and people working on it need to have time and energy to be creative or it will,

as we know, fall into a rut. Several good solutions have been offered. More paid staff may or may not be an option. Someone suggested that the staff should list where all the journal's money goes and print it. (The list, not necessarily the money.) I think that's a good idea.

Most everyone agrees that there needs to be some way, or someone, who actively solicits articles from folks from various bioregions, various viewpoints, people working on exciting projects/actions, and artists. Can this be a paid position? It's also been suggested that the Journal reprint stuff from papers like Live Wild or Die, Currents, Wild Rockies Review, Act Like an Earthquake and other associated and local rags.

Then, we started wondering why the journal doesn't have more volunteers? Daniel Barron asks "Are the Journal offices boring? Are people encouraged to camp out and help at either office for a week or two during production periods? Are staff people open to having volunteers crash on their floor if they contribute to production? Perhaps the Journal would be more exciting if the offices were an exciting place to come and work." Indeed, it occurs to me that as a grassroots movement, many actions that happen have, as a base, someone's house with 16 people crashed on the living room floor, 22 people cooking dinner in the kitchen, 13 people in the backyard having an affinity group meeting, 4 people in the shower and one person yelling at everyone to shut up so they can talk to the media on the phone. Maybe our paper should be run a little like that, too. (Just a little.) It has also been suggested that the Journal office should be moved back west, where more activists are, and where more volunteers might be generated.

Anyway, here's where you come in. The Journal staff claims that they don't get enough submissions, especially in two departments: action and artwork. If you have some good radical stuff to send, or if you can get on it - do it. Even if you're one of those folks who's been pissed off for years, because the Journal would never print anything you wrote - well, give it another chance. Hopefully, we can arrange to have someone bug you (not to be species-ist) in the future, but until then, take some initiative. Let's liven up the Journal now.

I think it should be noted that this committee is not at war with the staff. They worked to hear our gripes and our solutions, and we wanted to tell them. We're trying to open up communications. We appreciate their willingness to listen and change and we want to help. And we want to hear from you, too, if you have special beefs (so to speak) or good ideas, please let us know.

Oh, and credit where credit is due. Dana Lyons had what I think is the best idea of all, the one suggestion that will probably save the EF! Journal from total co-option and ultimate ruin:

Every other line in the Journal should rhyme.
(I gave it my best shot, Dana)
-G.T.

Shitty Committee Minority Response

By Roger Featherstone

I don't normally think that this kind of response is appropriate to an article submitted by a working committee. I feel that I must make clear that the article as printed above does not represent the views of me, several other members of the committee and those whose views I represent on the committee.

Those points that I don't share with the article above are as follows:

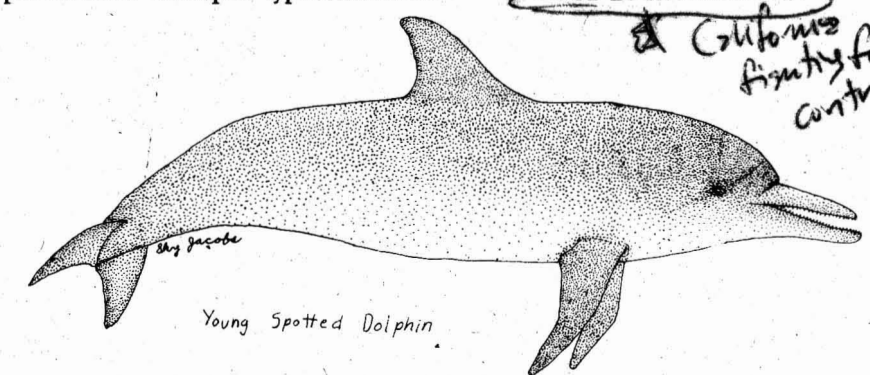
- 1) The Journal and the movement have been successful because we were on the cutting edge of conservation biology, wilderness art, and direct action. Cutting any of these would be extremely unfortunate.
- 2) Anyone who seriously thinks that a Journal as comprehensive as this one can be put out under "crash-pad" type conditions is

being very unrealistic. Where has it been mandated that EF! cannot be business-like?

3) I'd like to clarify a point made by John Davis that has been misconstrued. John said that he doesn't edit conservation biology articles as much as action articles. His reasons are that conservation biology articles are usually written by more experienced writers and are more usually on time. I'm not siding with him on this, but I do want to set the record straight.

I think it is clear from very recent events that most of the committee's work is moot. If the Journal continues, it will be with a new staff. I feel that it is our job as a committee to help a new staff in a new location become established. What has happened in the past is over. It's time to learn from those mistakes and make sure we don't repeat them.

GOOD LUCK MISSOULA!
California
fighting for
control.



Foreman & Morton:

"Good luck, darlin'. It's been great."

Dear friends

We feel like we should be sitting at the bar of a seedy honky-tonk, drinking Lone Star, thumping quarters in the country-western jukebox, and writing this letter on a bar napkin.

Breaking up is never easy to do, whether it's with a lover or an organization that's been the central focus of your life for a decade. But people and groups change over time, and the Earth First! movement seems to be changing in such a way that we don't feel comfortable sharing a name with it any longer.

So it's time to sit down and write a "Dear John" letter to Earth First!. This isn't a sad letter, but it's not a happy letter either. It's a letter that remembers the good times, but recognizes we and Earth First! are on separate trails. It's bittersweet, with fond memories and glad anticipations.

From the beginning, Earth First! has straddled a wide slice of the environmental movement. It seems to us that we've had three major strains: monkeywrenching, biocentrism and ecological wilderness preservation/restoration, and confrontational direct action both legal (demonstrations) and illegal (civil disobedience). Different personalities have been attracted to Earth First! by each of these strains and the dynamic among them has contributed to the vigorously positive impact Earth First! has had on the environmental movement.

A good metaphor, we think, for Earth First! over the last decade is that of a generalist species in a new habitat with many available niches. (Say, a finch blown over to the Galapagos.) Slowly, different populations of that generalist species adapt to more effectively exploit the different niches and evolve into separate species. Oftentimes, external environmental stresses push a generalist species toward faster differentiation into separate, specifically adapted sister species.

This is what has happened to us in Earth First!. Those given to better exploiting the different niches of monkeywrenching, direct action, and conservation biology have been diverging.

For several years we've recognized signs

of these changes and Dave has tried to point them out in articles and speeches. Sensing an influx into our gene pool by those more adapted to a social and economic justice worldview than an ecological one, Dave offered his perspective on what defined the Earth First! species in a speech at the 1987 Grand Canyon Rendezvous and later in an article for the *Earth First! Journal* entitled "Whither Earth First!?"

However, the divergence continued and has been hastened by increased predation from the FBI and others. Unless we can adapt to both this changed environment and this divergence within our gene pool we will become extinct as a species.

Our personal choice for adapting is to declare that the Earth First! movement has been a success, that it has accomplished far more than any of us dreamed possible ten years ago, and then retire the name "Earth First!". We should then regroup under different names to continue the work to which we are individually best adapted and with those we are most closely related. In ecological terms, then, to declare our generalist species extinct because of evolution into separate sister species that are specifically adapted to different niches. Of course, this is unlikely to happen because many remain attached to the Earth First! name for various reasons and others are loath to give up the tribal sense of belonging inherent to the Earth First! movement.

So be it.

Both of us have smoked a lot of cigars and downed a lot of beers trying to figure out what to do. But we cannot escape the fact that we are uneasy with much in the current EF! movement. We therefore have come to the irrevocable decision to leave. This letter announces that decision. We do not henceforth represent what has become Earth First! and we are not represented by it.

We do not wish to go into some unfortunate matters of recent rhetoric directed against us (Dave in particular) and the original ideals of Earth First! by some who would lead the movement to a new niche, nor belabor the specific trends and tendencies within EF! that cause us concern. And we wish to make it abundantly clear that for the

most part these are honest differences between decent people who respect one another.

In short, we see happening to the Earth First! movement what happened to the Greens in West Germany — an effort to transform an ecological group into a Leftist group. We also see a transformation to a more overtly counterculture/anti-establishment style, and the abandonment of biocentrism in favor of humanism.

Mind you, we are not opposed to campaigns for social and economic justice. We are generally supportive of such causes. But Earth First! has from the beginning been a wilderness preservation group, not a class-struggle group. For us, we still believe in Earth first. We are uncompromising advocates for the process of evolution and the non-human world. We stand by the guidelines Dave offered in 1987 in "Whither Earth First!?" Moreover, we are conservationists. We are not anarchists or Leftists. We are biocentrists, not humanists.

Yes, we do believe that overpopulation is a fundamental problem. William Catton in *OVERSHOOT* restates Malthus's dictum in ecological terms as *The biotic potential of any species exceeds the carrying capacity of its habitat*. That is exactly the case with human beings on this planet today. We believe that human overpopulation has led to overshooting the carrying capacity of the Earth and will result in a major ecological crash. We do not think that believing this means one is racist, fascist, imperialist, sexist or misanthropic even if it is politically incorrect for cornucopians of the Left, Right and Middle.

So, what does our leaving Earth First! mean? First of all, we will not exit in a rancorous or angry way. We wish those who remain in Earth First! the best and we wish campaigns like Redwood Summer every success. We will not attack the evolving Earth First! organization or individuals in it. We will not encourage anyone to leave Earth First! with us. We will not tell anyone they have to make a choice between EF! and us. We will not claim we are right and the class-struggle Left/counterculture approach of the "new" Earth First! is wrong. We are merely different and have our own separate strengths and roles to play. We continue to admire and respect many of the people and local groups in Earth First! and have no reason to criticize them.

We will continue with the fight. Dave plans to begin work on thoroughly revising and updating *ECODEFENSE* into a Third Edition. And, along with others who emphasize biocentrism, we will be starting a new organization to work on concrete proposals for

ecological wilderness identification, preservation and restoration.

Some will ask, "Why not stay and fight to return Earth First! to its original ideas and goals? Why abandon the movement to those who would transform Earth First! into an environmental reincarnation of the New Left?" We can only reply that we have never seen a fight for control of an organization achieve anything positive. We all have better things to do than engage in a sectarian donnybrook that will take us away from the real battle and result only in hard feelings. Also, as we've pointed out, we think that the Earth First! name and movement have outlived their usefulness for us. One reason for that is that we no longer manipulate the media. The media manipulate us and establish our style for us. It is time to regroup, refocus our energies, confuse our enemies, and do whatever we can do best to impede the destruction of our precious Earth. Moreover, a number of conservationists to whom we are very attached and with whom we wish to work in the future have already left or are planning to leave Earth First!. Finally, we do not want to discourage the courageous actions of those remaining in Earth First!.

In closing, let us thank all of you for your friendship and fellowship whether you are in the Earth First! movement or outside of it. These last ten years have been the best of our lives although we expect the next ten to be even better. We do not ask anyone to follow us out of Earth First! nor do we plan to offer competition to Earth First!. There is considerable room in the no-compromise environmental movement, many niches to fill, and a need for many groups working separately and/or harmoniously in defense of the great dance of life. Too much diversity within one group can become counterproductive. When that occurs, energy and time is wasted debating contrasting styles, philosophies, worldviews, priorities and strategies. It is far better to recognize the differences, accept that one is not right and the other wrong, that we're simply different, kiss a last time, file a no-fault divorce, and say to the other, "Good luck, darlin'. It's been great."

Splitting the sheets is not pleasant but staying together with irreconcilable differences is worse.

Happy Trails

— Dave Foreman and Nancy Morton
POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703

PS — We are sorry that word of our plans leaked out in the news media before we had a chance to send this letter to the *EF! Journal*.

Expand Earth First!

Dear EF!ers,

I feel like I should be sitting around base camp listening to Bob Marley, smoking a hooter, and writing this on the back of a rolling paper. But if Dave Foreman wants a divorce from all the hippie leftist anarchist humanists in Earth First!, I've got a few things to say.

First of all, I'm not out to trash Dave Foreman. I have a lot of respect for him, both for introducing me and many others to the idea of biocentrism, and for the decentralized, non-hierarchical non-organization he helped set up in EF! But this divorce has been a long time coming, and it's based on real political differences.

Dave Foreman calls himself a conservationist, and believes that the focus of EF! should be limited to preserving wilderness in public land set-asides. I absolutely agree that we need to save everything we can, and I support all efforts to preserve or re-establish wilderness. But I don't think preserving wilderness in set-asides is enough. Our society is so destructive that any wilderness we preserve may be destroyed by acid rain, drought, or the greenhouse effect. And, as the earth continues to deteriorate under the weight of human abuse, social pressure to consume any unspoiled land will become so great that we will lose it eventually.

The only way to preserve wilderness and the only way to save our planet's life support system from collapse is to find a way to live on the earth that doesn't destroy the earth. In other words, Earth First! is not just a conservation movement, it is also a social change movement. This is why EF! has attracted so many people who live alternative lifestyles. It doesn't make sense to bemoan the destruction of nature while supporting the system that is destroying it. Yet Dave Foreman proudly calls himself a patriot, and glorifies the dominant culture of our corrupt society. He says he is a no-compromise defender of biodiversity, yet he has made the ultimate compromise of accepting a society that is literally based on the destruction of the earth.

But in spite of the fact that many of us think putting the earth first involves profound social change, it is wrong for Dave to characterize us as "leftists" or "a class-struggle group." For one thing, we are too irreverent and we have too much of a sense

of humor to be considered leftists. Besides, we are not trying to overthrow capitalism for the benefit of the proletariat. In fact, the society we envision is not spoken to in any leftist theory I've ever heard of. Those theories deal only with how to redistribute the spoils of exploiting the earth to benefit a different class of humans. We need to build a society that is not based on the exploitation of the earth at all—a society whose goal is to achieve a stable state with nature for the benefit of all species.

Of course we are nowhere near such a society. But having this kind of world view does not mean we are working on social rather than ecological issues, or that we are humanists instead of deep ecologists. It just helps shape the strategies used in our EF! organizing. Dave Foreman would like to keep the movement small and pure. But profound social changes don't happen without mass movements, and we need a whole lot more of us to bring about even the modest reforms needed to save the redwoods. So the strategy for Redwood Summer was to increase our numbers. We had 2000 people at the EF! rally in Ft. Bragg, and we have been staging constant actions all summer. We're not watering down the movement—we're spreading our radicalism by sending all those people home with new experience in direct action.

Another change that goes with our world view is the prominence of women in EF! Ed Abbey's retrogressive view of women as sex objects doesn't make it here, where about 3/4 of the EF! organizers are strong and competent women. And although male dominance is not the only problem with our society or the sole reason for the destruction of nature, it is definitely a factor. Any change toward a non-exploitive culture would have to include a balance between masculine and feminine, and we had better start with our own movement.

It is particularly ironic that Dave sees us as having strayed from EF!'s principles, because we are the front line warriors of Earth First!, risking our lives out there defending the forest. And that is the most important part of our movement. We are a direct action group, and our policy is set on the front lines, not on the lecture circuit or in the minds of theoreticians.

Nobody has all the answers, and one of
continued on page 6



Americans about to Respond To the Toxic Emission Problem!

Devall:

"Maybe the movement is leaving me."

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

How can one resign or retire from a non-organization? I don't know. But this seems to be a time for true confessions. I feel a need to state my position on the divisions within Earth First! I hope that readers will indulge me by reading these comments with an open mind.

My reflections are based on my experiences over the past decade with some Earth Firsters. I have mixed feelings about Earth First! based on my experiences.

I met Dave Foreman for the first time in 1981. He was on his first roadshow with Johnny Sagebrush. I was enthused with the new energy he brought to the environmental movement. After the election of Ronald Reagan as President of the US, I was depressed. I liked Foreman's "no compromise" rhetoric, especially after seeing the unnecessary compromises made by many mainstream environmental leaders on important issues during the 1970s.

Foreman became interested in the GO road controversy in northern California and returned to California in 1983 to help us forge an alliance between environmentalists and native Americans. We were determined to block construction of this road through sacred high country in the Siskiyou Mountains. Federal court decisions made blockades unnecessary.

I have been interested in wilderness preservation for many years and became especially interested in Foreman's ideas on "big wilderness." However I have also been active on issues involving social justice since my college years. I believe that social justice must be based on biocentrism. Unless humans understand their responsibilities to this Earth, other issues may be rendered moot.

In my opinion, the Earth First! movement during the 1980s achieved most of the goals stated by its founders. EF! made mainstream environmental groups appear moderate. It brought new tactics to the environmental movement, including the use of demonstrations and formation of action oriented networks concerning specific issues. People working under the EF! banner opened new issues for the whole environmental movement.

For example, the ancient forest issue would not have the popularity it has today if EF!ers had not begun tree-sitting and demonstrating in the forests of Oregon and California. The campaign to "Free Our Public Lands" from cattle grazing originated within the EF! movement. This was a lonely battle for many years but in the summer of 1990 it became an issue for mainstream environmentalists. Environmentalists, hunters, fishers, and farmers have now formalized a national Public Lands Action Network.

Earth Firsters made the now famous "hamburger connection" between deforestation of tropical rainforests to create pasture for cattle grazing and hamburgers sold in fast-food restaurants in the US. Out of that campaign came a heightened awareness of the social and economic reasons for rapid deforestation of the tropics. The international rainforest action networks have now made tropical deforestation a mainstream issue.

EF!ers responded to concerns of women in the movement. Women, for example, have predominant positions as spokespeople for Redwood Summer. I was supportive of the formation of a women's caucus in Earth First! Sexism was certainly an issue in the civil rights and anti-war movements of the 1960s. I have been most impressed by the energy and organization of women at Earth First! events and actions. I

Expand EF! . . .

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the strengths of Earth First! has always been our diversity. Rednecks for Wilderness and Hippy Wu-Wu's can co-exist in Earth First!, as long as we are all fighting to save this planet. Our decentralized non-structure leaves room for many strategies to be followed at once. But if Dave Foreman or anyone else starts insisting on conventionality, we will lose our spark.

I don't see Dave's leaving as a split in Earth First!, but rather as an evolution. We are not moving away from his ideas, we are expanding them. The activities he proposes are not in competition with ours, and there is no reason for anyone to have to choose sides. Things are not the same as they were ten years ago and Earth First! is changing too. But we will continue, and a year from now we'll still be out there kicking corporate butt.

— Judi Bari

think particularly of Mickey, Barbara, Nancy, MB, Karen, Kris, and Judi.

Earth Firsters have helped to establish a new agenda and to state issues in new terms. These achievements have helped move the whole environmental movement from the stagnation it experienced during 1980s. The basic discussion has shifted from concerns over human safety and health to the broader issue of ecocentric vs. anthropocentric perspectives.

It should be stated clearly, however, that EF! never was and is not now the activist wing of the deep, long-range ecology movement. Some EF!ers are supporters of deep ecology; many are not.

This leads to a discussion of the downside of Earth First!

Some EF!ers have used philosophical labels as rhetoric or have warped philosophy to suit their own biases. For example, I have seen the term 'deep ecology' used in misanthropic ways by some EF!ers. To me deep ecology helps enrich human lives. Deep ecology calls us to explore our wild selves. Deep ecology both makes a fundamental ecological critique of modern society and suggests that humans can have more fulfilling lives by giving up the role of conqueror of nature.

As a sociologist, I have observed ageism and homophobia at some (certainly not all) EF! gatherings. Certainly Earth First! is not multi-cultural or multi-racial. In my opinion not all non-organizations or movements have to have a quota of all age categories, races, religions, and ethnic groups, or a quota of people from different occupations. However, outreach to different types of people helps spread the message, and EF! in California, in 1990, seems increasingly isolated from mainstream environmental groups. EF! gatherings more and more seem like the last refuge for hippies, rainbows, urban "punk" anarchists and full time demonstrators.

I have become increasingly interested in both the spiritual dimensions of the environmental crisis and the emerging science of conservation biology, ecosystem protection and new ecological perspectives on nature. While introducing some ritual forms, such as the Council of All Beings, and some forms of meditative practice at some EF! gatherings, our efforts have been dismissed as "woo woo." I have been inspired by attempts of some women to reclaim their own spirituality.

I have the impression that some nihilists and anarchists have invaded "the movement," whatever that is. Indeed it seems the rainbow coalition, anarchists, hippies, ecofeminists, anyone who wants to be "where the action is," and leftists of all varieties, including so called social ecologists, have infested radical environmentalism because radical ecology seems to be the only game in town in the 1990s.

New energy is always welcomed in a movement. But the problem facing EF! seems to be a problem of green movements everywhere at this time. Unless ecological wisdom is placed at the top of any political agenda, then all the other human issues tend to be addressed BEFORE environmental is-

sues?

We know that preservation of wilderness and native biodiversity have little chance of success in political arenas unless activists address the issues of imperialism, militarism, and poverty and debt in the Third World. However, these issues, in my opinion, must be addressed in the context of ecological wisdom.

Clear and careful discussions of philosophy and tactics are always constructive. I have attended many EF! gatherings, but I have heard very few clear and careful discussions of philosophy and tactics.

The structural weakness of EF!, perhaps, has left it open to the most disruptive tactics and to the antics of some of the most disruptive individuals in "the movement." Indeed the openness of EF! has paradoxically made it more closed.

In my observations at Rendezvous and during Redwood Summer, I've seen a kind of paranoia manifest. Is this person an agent? Can I trust this person with information? Is this person politically "correct"? Part of this has resulted from political oppression by state agencies. We know that FBI agents infiltrated the movement. We know about harassment of some EF!ers by police agencies. We know that many "dirty tricks" were done to some Earth Firsters. But part of the problem is a result of the way some EF!ers relate to each other and to newcomers at EF! gatherings.

Is EF! a tribe, or a group, or a movement? Is it a network, or a collective, or a consensus group? It is, we are told, non-hierarchical. Maybe the shifting structure of this non-movement is an advantage. If members don't know if they are members and activists don't know from meeting to meeting if this is an affinity group, a consensus group or a tribal gathering, then each action can be spontaneous and the enemies of EF! never know what or whom to strike.

Yes, there are advantages to non-groups. On the other hand, Greenpeace, which is growing faster in membership than any other eco-group on Earth, is extremely centralized in its decision-making. Greenpeace campaigns are meticulously planned. Arguments are developed based on scientific reasoning, and direct action is targeted to specific goals.

Without a clear and consistent message, and instead a diversity of messages from people speaking as EF!ers, the media and those who want to discredit Earth First! can interpret events to their own advantage. And, it seems to me, the dominant image of Earth First! for several years has been "tree spiking ecoterrorists." As Dave Foreman pointed out, EF! lost control of its own media image several years ago.

It lost control of its image because, in part, the messages have been mixed. "Some Earth Firsters may tree spike, but I never tree spike." "Some people are misanthropic but not EF!ers as a group." Statements such as these seem clear to people in the movement but are easily manipulated by enemies of the movement.

I'm not sure that "ecodefense," nonviolent direct action, development of intellectual theories of "big wilderness," urban anar-

chism, tribal groups, labor issues and the revival of the IWW, and assorted other issues can all exist within the same non-group under the same label. I would like for them to co-exist, but inner logic of such a congregation seems lacking. Maybe people should get together at earth fairs a few times a year and each group or network have its own booth and workshops.

I don't want to give up the slogan Earth First! As a slogan it has powerful appeal. As a name for a movement, in my opinion it has lost its effectiveness.

It is difficult if not impossible in the short term to change the "tree spiking" image of Earth First! During Redwood Summer the message put out by many Earth Firsters was "we are straight" — no drugs, no booze, no sex, no rock n'roll, no tree spiking, no nude swimming. But the "new" image didn't work. Seeing EF!ers on the evening news, the usual response by non-activists was "just bunch of hippies."

In summary, when EF!ers began taking themselves too seriously and began being taken too seriously by the mainstream media, the movement lost a vital element — playfulness. It seems during the serious 1990s, drugs, sex, rock n' roll, and tree spiking are the four great sins. Perhaps Earth First! gatherings of the 1990s will be like Mormon church picnics — serve only fruit punch, quote only politically correct testaments.

However, there are other possibilities. After one action at property of a major timber corporation in Humboldt County, a timber company president said, "OUTRAGEOUS."

Maybe that is the role of Earth First! in the 1990s — to be outrageous. Get back to just having fun and making fun of the Forest Service, the corporations and the middle class. Become like AIDS activists in ACT-UP. Become the ACT-UP of the environmental movement.

Maybe EF! will become an outrageous women's ecowarrior group. Many women in the movement seem to have the energy, power, dedication and compassion that is needed in the 1990s. Women who care about the Earth and about deep human exploration of wild self may change the macho dominated society into a caring society.

So what is the bottom line? Am I an Earth Firster or not? Probably not. In my heart I love the Earth too much to be an EF!er. I don't say that with any condescending intent toward the many EF!ers who do love the Earth. I say it as a person who seems to be going through a personal transformation. I don't know if any of us can do much to save the Earth. I don't have much faith that humans will make what I consider necessary changes. I don't have much hope that they can. Perhaps we can love, respect and sit with the Earth during the end of an era of destruction caused by some humans.

Perhaps I am too old to be an EF!er. Perhaps I am too concerned with the spiritual and intellectual crisis on this planet to be an EF!er. Perhaps I am too interested in protecting bioregions, native biodiversity, and ancient forests to be an EF!er. I want to educate bureaucrats and politicians. I want to encourage depth analysis of our existential dilemmas.

Maybe it comes down to image. Since I developed alopecia, I look "weird," as one EF!er told me during Redwood Summer. Many males at EF! gatherings sprout long, curly hair. "Weird" looking males don't fit in.

Maybe I'm too much like Ed Abbey to be an EF!er in the 1990s. Ed said many times, be a part time fanatic and full time wilderness lover. I like to take river trips or go backpacking. Many EF!ers seem to live for the next "action," seem to get an adrenaline high from cat and mouse in the woods. That's great. We need that kind of "action." But there are other kinds of action which are equally important — action to change our inner pollution, action to find right livelihood, action that Gary Snyder calls the "real work."

But to me the action is not the point. The more I train with teachers such as John Seed and Joanna Macy, the more I sense that I need much more inner transformation before I can speak for the Earth.

Maybe I'm not leaving the Earth First! movement. Maybe the movement is leaving me.

Even if I am not an Earth Firster, I will always put the Earth first. I will support vanguard Earth first groups and movements if they put ecosophy at the top of their agenda.

I hope we continue as friends and continue the real work together.

— Bill Devall



2000+ Redwood Summer protesters jam Main Street in Ft. Bragg, CA, separated from 1000+ timber supporters (top right) by some of the 425 police on hand.



Whither Earth First! - Take Three!

There is a lot of turmoil within the movement these days and I've been spending time in wilderness thinking about Earth First!. Where are we going? Has the movement run its course?

Ten years ago a movement began. A movement that was to avoid the pitfalls that environmental groups before had succumbed to. A movement that was focused on wilderness because the need was dire and no one else was taking a no-compromise stand. That movement surpassed anyone's dreams of success, but that success has created new problems and those problems have changed the movement forever.

A few victories brought numbers. Numbers brought attention. Attention brought diverse opinion, which brought media, more numbers, more diversity.... Folks came on board with other agendas. They came from a school of thought aligned with the left. A school that believes wilderness is only a part of a larger social picture. They want to work with large coalitions of social and progressive groups. Coalition building, by necessity, leads to compromise, which the "old guard" (those who shaped the movement) oppose.

I call the new folk the "new guard". They call themselves the new voice of the environmental movement and if we are to believe what they say, we are a social issues outfit.

Now, largely because of this trend toward compromise with social groups, we are crippled as wilderness advocates. The press manipulates us as easily as we once manipulated them. Discussion within the movement focuses on lifestyle and politics. The public sees only the "new" side of the movement.

We should have built in a sunset clause. Any group changes; that is life. We are at a trail junction. Do we head to town, or back to the wilderness?

I'll side with wilderness, with the bears. I always have, always will. Now the movement only gets in my way. It's time for us as individuals and as groups to make a decision. Wilderness, or the city? Once we focused on how to save wilderness. Now, new voices are asking "how do we make other groups like us?"

Branding a movement with any political philosophy is limiting. Earth First! appealed to me because we avoided being pigeon-holed as left or right. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case.

Show me any governmental "ism" and I'll show you destruction of wilderness. The old ideas, which seem to appeal to the new voices in Earth First!, are bankrupt. We need new ideas and new solutions to old problems, and discussions about dialectics won't cut it.

In 1976, I worked with an environmental-social change outfit in the Midwest. We toyed with all the 'isms. I called myself a socialist then, briefly. I was instrumental in creating the Twin Cities anti-nuclear movement. We were almost all lefties then. It got in our way! We spent more time discussing, back-biting, in-fighting and feuding than we did getting anything else done (kind of like Redwood Summer). I remember a four hour meeting to discuss one sentence in a statement of purpose (kind of like the Journal bitch-session at the RRR). We got things done, but mainly by reaching out beyond our circle. It finally broke my spirit and I retired. I don't have time for that now; it didn't work in the seventies and won't work now.

"Man, if you haven't been arrested, you aren't shit!" That seems to be the message coming from the "new guard". That's not my way of life! After the tree sitters and bulldozer stoppers are hauled off, there had better be folks who have the vision to go beyond the grove and save the whole ecosystem. Direct action has always been just a method of slowing down the machine until it can be stopped by other means, not an end in itself. We have forgotten that!

(I read in *Outside Magazine* that we are a

"kinder, gentler" Earth First!. We've given up monkeywrenching. I have. The Feds would love to pin Palo Verde on my ass and I don't do anything illegal any more (or hardly anything!)

Nevertheless, it's awfully satisfying to make things go "bump in the night" and I'd sure hate to discourage anyone from doing what is right. I'd never give up a non-violent tactic of last resort. I don't believe the Earth First! movement as a whole would either. Folks respect someone with the balls to take matters into their own hands and a willingness to accept the consequences. If the new Earth First! can't handle monkeywrenching, count me out. I'd sooner boot out the whole flock of liberal wimps then ask anyone to give up their wrench.

For many, this debate is new, or meaningless. New guard, old guard, what difference does it make? In the past, none. Now it makes a great deal of difference. The line between "new guard" and "old guard" is not clearcut. Even in northern California some people are fed up with the social issues agenda put out by Judi, Darryl, and Mike. Nonetheless, the old guard and new guard have different priorities. The old guard believes the planet can only be healed by another earth herself and is only possible if enough genetic diversity is preserved in large wilderness areas. This requires saving what remains, restoring more, and cutting the human population. The new guard believes that humans will be responsible for straightening out the mess, and that we must start by acting as socially responsible citizens and then worry about the other creatures — the "only by healing ourselves can we heal others" school of thought. The new guard works in coalitions with labor, social and progressive groups.

It is time for all Earth Firsters to decide where they sit. I've made my decision. This fall's Green Fire Wilderness Revival will be my last tour under the banner of Earth First! It's time to move along to greener fields. Earth First! has been my life for a long time. It's hard to give up. But my work is the fight for biodiversity and the EF! New Guard has other priorities. They call me out of touch; they say that Foreman gets in the way of their "grassroots organizing". I've got news for the New Guard: their image of Earth First! is getting in the way of my organizing the grassroots.

Don't get me wrong, no hard feelings here. The New Guard is welcome to the movement. I hope they accomplish their goals. But those are not my goals. So, I'll move along happily. "Stand and fight!", I said last year, "stand and fight for our movement". We (the old guard) would have won, but at what price victory? No, better to move along.

What will I do? The same thing I've done for years; environmental conservation is in my blood. But I've also been thinking a lot about chickens and a garden lately. If I hurry after fall tour, I can make it back north for the tail-end of pheasant season. I'll spend more time in wilderness. There are many options.

I feel a certain responsibility for the groups I've helped start in the last few years. Lisa, in Illinois, with your little group, where do you stand in all this? Hal in Iowa? Asheville, will you be Rescue Rangers, or Earth First! or something else entirely? It's you guys, far from California and the new age, who will decide where the movement ends up. The "old guard" is leaving the "new guard" has a new point of view. Do you stand with the bears, or in the city?

Writing this column has not been easy. I'd rather not leave the movement. It's possible that if enough feel the new guard doesn't represent the movement, Earth First! will come back to a more promising course. But, if not, I'll work with anyone who still puts Earth First!. Groups and ideals are both secondary to the work we need to be doing. I'll still be in touch with most of you. I'll be a lot more in touch with wilderness itself.

—Roger Featherstone

Wolke:

FOCUS on wilderness

Dear Friends and Cohorts,

It is with great hesitation that I add this letter to the confusing mass of excrement polluting this issue of the Earth First! Journal. For the record, I do so only after expending considerable energy in attempts to reconcile differences among individuals who seem to represent various factions within Earth First! It has always been my feeling that airing this kind of infighting in a publication read by many who are not involved in the infighting is counterproductive and detracts from the value of the publication. I still feel that way, and again, I add this to the excrement heap only after being informed that this issue of the Journal is dedicated to excrement. Here are some of my thoughts.

• Aside from this issue, the Earth First! Journal is the most important, informative, and thought-provoking publication in the history of the conservation movement. Good job! The new (and temporary) advisory committee, consisting only of a few folks who happened to be at the RRR on a particular day, is illegitimate. I encourage the Journal staff to carry on its superb publication.

• I'm genuinely confused as to why some Earth First! activists have attacked Dave Foreman with vitriolic verbal abuse that should instead be directed toward environmental villains. Shit, Dave's not perfect and neither is anybody else. I really think a lot of this is due to the emergence in EF! of some people who lack even the most basic communication skills.

• Mike Roselle has been my friend for 15 years, but his recent attacks on the Journal staff and on Dave have sunk to the lowest level of inane gutter-dwelling verbiage I've known in my entire experience of wildland activism. Get a grip, Mike! You have a real talent in communicating when you choose to use it. You've got a lot to offer.

• At one level, the unraveling of Earth First! cohesiveness comes down to this: self-proclaimed anarchist and cause-loving types versus those of us who view most causes, lifestyle debates and other extraneous issues as annoying baggage that detracts from our focus on wildland conservation. I honestly don't know if the rift is one of style or substance. I do know that those of us with a long history in the conservation movement are often at odds with some who have a background in various social change movements. In 16 years of wildland activism I've learned that to be effective, you FOCUS. That's not to say that I oppose EF! activists being involved with other causes, outside the realm of EF! But let's learn some tolerance, folks. Leaving other causes at home (baggage) allows us to tolerate varying beliefs on non-wildland/environmental issues. Including other causes within the EF! realm creates various "litmus tests" for EF! activists and detracts from our numbers and from our ability to save natural diversity. Darryl Cherney, for instance, is publicly suggesting that EF! de-emphasize wilderness and broaden to include a wide array of social issues. That kind of thinking is a dangerous impediment to effective wildland activism. I hope that those who remain in Earth First! have the wisdom to squelch such unfocused self-defeating garbage.

• I also think that part of the problem is ignorance. That is, some young EF! activists view science with mistrust. I suggest that they learn a bit about Conservation Biology. It's exciting that some of the world's top scientific minds are now advocating Earth First! type wilderness proposals, based on Conservation Biology's relatively recent findings. It's also very effective to use this information. Some basic scientific knowledge to complement our gut-level emotional rage (valid as hell, too) leads one to conclude that all other issues will soon be irrelevant if we don't reverse the destruction of the biosphere.

• A number of my friends have suggested that Wolke, Foreman and others launch a counterattack to "re-take" Earth First! Why don't we? Simple. Because despite some differences within the movement, there are still many in EF! who are doing important work. Although I cannot work with some, I don't want to impede anybody's effort on behalf of the Earth. Nor do I want any in EF! to impede my efforts. In a long protracted fight for EF!, all would lose. And to the extent that energy would detract from the real fight, land-raping scum would prosper. Better to walk away and carry on the real fight.

I would be less than honest, however, if I were to claim that I'm not disturbed by recent events. I am. I understand that entities evolve and that part of EF! has evolved into something a bit different than what I had originally envisioned. Such is life.

has been characterized by so much bullshit namecalling and accusations. In retrospect, my main concern is that all stay involved. That is, that we all remain committed activists for no-compromise planetary defense, even if we choose to do so under other banners outside Earth First! The label matters much less than does the commitment to act.

• In its first 10 years, EF! has re-shaped the entire wildland debate, saved some wondrous places that otherwise would have slipped through the cracks of a weak environmental movement, introduced brave new tactics that won't go away, and involved many in the fight who would otherwise have remained frustrated by the moderate mainstream groups and silent in the face of a true holocaust. I think at this point Earth First! is much like an amoeba. That is, new no-compromise groups are about to split off from the original cell, and that's fine. It'll no doubt confuse the opposition and in the long run, will mean stronger resistance to ecological disaster. Whatever the future of the entity Earth First!, I wish it well.

• A word about the FBI: Fuck 'em! Their thinking is so linear, so locked into a hierarchical mindset (i.e. "Foreman is the head honcho, if we nail Foreman we nail Earth First!") that they have no concept of the true scope of no-compromise environmentalism. Their considerable efforts to thwart no-compromise activists will fail simply because there are so many who are so different. As the amoeba becomes amoebas, resistance will spread. As the spectrum of no-compromise groups expands, the mentally limited cretins of the Injustice Department will, no doubt, fail miserably in their quest to defend the rights of corporate and bureaucratic thugs. In the words of Doug Peacock, I piss on you all, from a considerable height.

• Am I still in EF!? I honestly don't know. Much will depend upon its direction in the coming months. If EF! really is a movement, not an organization, then there's nothing to resign from or belong to, anyway. I do know that I will no longer participate in the bullshit and that at least for now, my activism will be as an individual, not as an Earth Firster. If I feel that I can help create a new organization to fill an empty niche in the no-compromise wildland movement, and if I feel that such a move will help me to more effectively promote big wilderness, then I will do so. I'm learning that there are growing numbers of focused no-compromise wildland activists, and these are the folks I look forward to working with in the future.

• I've said it before, and I'll say it once more. National Rendezvous are no longer effective. Go regional only. National Rendezvous are perfect forums for agent provocateurs, infiltrators, social gathering rainbow types, anarchy first types and activists looking for a cause, any cause. That crap turns me off.

• Wilderness is the real world and its importance dwarfs all human demons, real and imagined.

• I support and will continue to support all non-violent (toward humans and other life) actions in defense of wildness and natural diversity. This includes monkeywrenching and civil disobedience. I also support a drastic reduction in human population (preferably through a birth rate solution) and I oppose any policy that contributes to human overpopulation because human overpopulation is the basic cause of planetary demise. I also support the continued utilization of more traditional tactics such as letter writing, lobbying, lawsuits, etc. But I will continue to oppose compromise and wildland sell-outs such as the recent "Lolo Accord" in Montana.

• Finally, I'm tired of being sidetracked by eco-feminism, sanctuary, anarchy, woo-woo, coalition building, bleeding heart humanists against misanthropy, sexist animal lovers for gay rights, and all of the other egotistical fodder for human chauvinistic cause-lovers. Nonetheless, this will be my final plea for FOCUS in the Earth First! movement. I'm tired of hearing myself. You're probably tired of hearing me, too. So carry on. It'll be interesting to see where it all goes from here.

—Howie Wolke

the "cater"

1/11/90
T. E. M.
of M. W.
L. S. M.

In Defense of Tree Spiking

by Captain Paul Watson

To spike or not to spike?
That is the question this summer — what with Redwood Summer denouncing the tactic and Earth Firsters seemingly at one another's throats over the issue.

The whole goddamn issue needs to be debated in the pages of the Journal. The last edition seemed to gloss over the announcement by the compromisers of Northern California Earth First! as if it was a decision of little significance. In fact it was a decision of great significance, one that threatens the foundation of Earth First! strategy.

But first, some background. I have never gone public on this before but I am now. I was the person who first thought up the tactic of tree-spiking and as such I feel obligated to defend this child of my imagination.

As a child I witnessed my father break a chainsaw on a horseshoe that had been nailed to a tree a century before and became over time internal armour protecting the heart of the elderly and noble being. I was delighted.

In the mid-sixties I spiked some trees to protect them from developers in my neighborhood. It was not successful. The trees were cut down, but with the small satisfaction of two broken saw chains.

Then in 1982, the Grouse Mountain Ski Resort in North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada announced that they were selling the timber rights to the south slope of Grouse Mountain. The decision meant that loggers would bald-face the mountain overlooking the city of Vancouver.

The public was outraged. Despite efforts by the North Vancouver City Council, petitions from school children, and appeals from prominent citizens, the resort would not relent.

I organized a small cadre of concerned eco-activists and we formed the North Vancouver Garden and Arbor Club. We started out early on a Sunday morning, each armed with a hammer and backpack filled with metal spikes. The six of us spiked some 2000 trees, and pulled out every survey stake we could find. We posted warning signs stating that the entire condemned lot had been randomly spiked. We then drove into Vancouver and dropped off press releases to the media.

The next day, the shit hit the fan. The Vancouver Sun and the Vancouver Province both ran front page stories. We followed up with interviews on TV stations wearing masks — all of us identified as spokesperson Wally Cedarleaf.

Within a day, the sawmills stated flatly

that they would not buy logs from the spiked lot. The deal was off. Grouse Mountain Resort people were furious. We were denounced as terrorists and criminals by those we thought were our allies — The North Vancouver City Council, Greenpeace and assorted other eco-bureaucrats. We didn't give a damn — the trees were saved, Grouse Mountain would remain intact. The tactic worked.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) investigated the case and their sleuthing led them to our doorsteps where we were questioned but not charged. The logging interests quickly realized that any publicity over such a simple tactic would do them more harm than any benefit they would derive from prosecuting us. Not only was it a tactic that worked, it was a tactic we could get away with.

Prior to the spiking I had consulted an arborist. I asked him how to spike a tree without harming the tree. I then made inquiries of the logging industry while pretending to be an insurance investigator. I asked if chainsaws had safety mechanisms that would prevent the chain from breaking and striking the operator. I was assured that such an accident could not happen, for all the chainsaws used had chain guards to prevent a broken chain from whipping back into the face of the logger. I was also told that the sawmills required safety shields between the mill saws and the operators.

I also asked, "Is it possible for a logger or a sawmill worker to be injured if the saw should strike a metallic object imbedded in a log?" The answer from three different industry spokespeople was a definite "No." The companies I questioned were MacMillan Bloedel, Crown Zellerbach and Weldwood Lumber.

Therefore I concluded that it was a perfect tactic. It would not hurt the tree. It would not hurt the logger. It was simple. Materials were easy to obtain. It was not illegal. It could not even be defined as damaging property, since trees — being living sentient creatures — are not human property. Recognition of trees as property is anthropocentric.

A few months after the spiking of Grouse Mountain, I ran into Mike Roselle in a Greenpeace hang-out in San Francisco. Another Garden Club member and I told Mike about the incident and the tactic. He was thrilled with the idea and, because of Mike, many others became involved.

Thus it was with both pride and satisfaction that I relished the reports of tree-spiking from California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska... Reports came from the Bahamas and Sweden of spiking operations that saved



A Redwood Summer protester in Eureka, CA, proudly displays his anthropocentric motivation while talking with a logger.

Native Indians spiked trees on Meares Island in British Columbia. Tree-spiking was becoming epidemic. For the first time, the logging industry found themselves on the defensive.

The industry reacted with propaganda about the dangers of tree-spiking to humans, conveniently forgetting that only a few years ago, they had informed me in my guise as an insurance investigator that an injury was impossible. Industry money was used to lobby politicians into passing laws to make tree-spiking illegal. The industry began to spend large sums on security and investigation. But the forests are vast and detection is difficult and after years of effort, all the new laws and money have not paid off with a conviction of a single tree-spiker.

Tree-spiking also keeps the issues of old-growth and clearcutting in the news. It is controversial and as such generates discussion in the media and amongst the public. With the tactic of tree-spiking, forest defenders could keep the industry and their lackey workers on the defensive.

Tree-spiking as a tactic has been continually stimulated by the imaginations of many eco-defenders. The additions of ceramic spikes, augers and twist nails have all benefited the original tactic and thus the trees.

When the industry threatened to log spiked trees to spite the spikers, I suggested that ecologists escalate by spiking cut logs on the floating booms and in the yards. Tit for tat. Escalate if you like, you bastards, and we'll go for the heart of your operations — your machinery. Thus we found that tree-spiking could be both defensive and offensive.

In a biocentric context, tree-spiking is simply a form of preventive medicine. It is the inoculation of a tree against the disease of logging.

But in our society, money talks and industry money was successful in swaying anthropocentric opinions against tree-spiking. There was a weak link in our movement. Those anthropocentric socialistic types — whose hearts bled for the antiquated rights of the workers — were won over. Concerned that the logger was a "victim," these so-called defenders of the forest proceeded to weaken our one totally effective tactic by denouncing it.

I attended the Environmental Law Conference in Eugene, Oregon, in the spring of 1990. Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney said there was unanimous consensus at the tree-spiking workshop that the tactic should be retired. There was not. Many Earth Firsters were in opposition. Judi Bari even told me at the conference that she considered me the enemy.

It was tragic that Judi and Darryl were hurt in the bombing of their car. We will probably never know what really happened. But it is more tragic if the bombing continues to give martyr status to two people who have seriously compromised the established principles of Earth First!

Redwood Summer is not an Earth First! type of action. Civil disobedience is costly to its participants both financially and physically. It is a tactic that springs from deep Judeo-Christian ethics of self-sacrifice and self-inflicted persecution. It was not practised by North American native peoples. The establishment loves CD. The authorities are trained to deal with it. There are no surprises.

Redwood Summer people would have us believe that the loggers are not our enemy. Judi Bari considers them her allies while accusing me of being her enemy. The reality of her views are plain. She is acting from an anthropocentric ethical foundation and I am coming from a biocentric base.

The hands of the individual who has destroyed a tree are the hands of a person who has murdered a sacred citizen of this planet. Livelihood, material well-being, these are not sufficient justification for this crime against nature. Loggers are pathetic foot-soldiers to the corporate generals of the logging industry. Certainly they are being exploited by the companies, but they have made the decision to be exploited. The trees have not.

Yes, I realize that humans have long used and believe themselves dependent upon the cutting of trees. I also realize, however, that with a vastly reduced population, wood can be made available without killing trees: dead wood, weather-preserved wood, living planks cut from living trees (a practise of Northwest Indians which provided them with planks without depriving the world of a tree); cotton and papyrus for paper. There are alternatives, the most important being disciplined conservation. Yes, this is extreme, but so is massive clearcutting to provide cheap logs for Japanese mills or bags of redwood charcoal for

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SEQUOIA SAYONARA

by J.P. Bernhard

Free Man Flat, Sequoia National Forest, 7/29/90: Warm here at 7000 feet. Arrived early yesterday evening. Probably 500 EFers and others camped about. No fires allowed. Upon entering you're very pleasantly informed of all sorts of rules including no alcohol today. Something to ruminate about as I sip my wine.

Last night was an example of what EF! has grown into. First a lousy acoustical duo, then a really fine electrical San Francisco country-rock group with a loud generator that seemed to unplug itself three times to the increasing approval of listeners — especially a few dozen folks squatted on a rockbed above the machine — who liked the silence so much that one or two of them sneaked downhill to accelerate the unplugging.

A crescendoing war of words ensued and a giant earth balloon would be rolled uphill only to be kicked back down. It wasn't very entertaining — especially to one used to campfires where anarchy meant harmony. Puerility ruled last night and this morning the organizers spent several hours, which could have been devoted to the upcoming serious event, discussing the pros and cons of generators. The balloon owner requested a security squad.

7/30, 10 AM, Free Man Flat: With all but about fifty of us participating in various actions, some of the small animals reclaim their territory. The caravans departed at the crack of dawn. I would like to be with them but I can't afford another bust at this time — especially in Tulare County. I doubt if much has changed since the farm worker strike days.

Within Earth First!, however, things are changing hot and heavy, among the Northern California folks anyway. God knows that they — who've been laying their asses on the

dangerous line daily — deserved to be listened to closely. I've always said (albeit with tongue in cheek) that I'm a reactionary conservative, that I want to conserve things the way they are and only react when the gargoyles of greed try to destroy them. Today, realizing that only mutability is immutable, I think of myself in the traditional reactionary conservative mode.

The Redwood Summer bears more resemblance to the old Mississippi Summer than just a few thousand people risking a lot for a truly worthwhile cause. It also has taken on a lot of the super-self-righteousness, humorless tone of Martin Luther King Jr. Earth First! without a great deal of humor is like a forest without trees. No matter what the circumstances, we've always been able to laugh a lot. At ourselves in particular.

7/30, 8 PM, Nonose Valley: The score of The Great Sequoia National Forest Civil Disobedience Confrontation is Forest Service, Loggers and Tulare County Sheriffs Department 3, Northern California Earth First! 1/2.

In an official statement that assumed Northern California EF leaders maintain the same control over EFers that, say, a Mooney priest exercises over Mooney drones, the Sheriffs Department and others were assured that no Earth Firsters would use drugs or alcohol during any Redwood actions. The statement probably turned out to be true, but EFers were told this was the rule, not consulted about it.

Officially the authorities were informed that no violence against non-feathered two-legged critters or destruction of property would occur. The Service and sheriffs believed this to the point that they were present only to prevent possible confrontation between loggers and demonstrators and the latter didn't even act to prevent property destruction. The loggers opted for a three day weekend instead of confrontation. This

is where Northern California EF earned its 1/2 point. It said there'd be no logging for a day and there wasn't.

Everything else it did was abysmal. Northern California Earth Firsters created a nasty amount of erosion by rolling logs and boulders downhill to create roadblocks that a D-6 dozer can clear in a half minute and which cost them their \$250 camp deposit fee. Officials estimate total cleanup costs will be \$10,000: a high pie in the sky figure but one that will be considered if local EFers should ever want to have another rally in Sequoia.

EFers deflated six tractor tires. Each can be inflated in a minute or so. This is not monkeywrenching. It's stupid vandalism, much of which was recorded by the media, who were provided maps showing where the "actions" were to take place. No "leaders" — so conspicuous during the Sunday "prepping" sessions — tried to stop this inane. And while there probably wasn't any use of drugs or alcohol many of the actions resembled what a bunch of fraternity types might do on a drunken spree.

In Central California — even among authorities — people are often taken for their word, are given the chance to live up to their word. This no longer will be the case where EF! is concerned — and probably not just here. A bargain was made and for once the other side lived up to its end of the deal and EF! didn't.

It's crisis time at Earth First! and neither the FBI nor the bombing of Judi and Darryl is the cause. There's a plan afloat to turn EF! into an organization, to create a board of directors to control the Journal, to form equal alliances with environmental corporations — in other words to spray the roots out of which EF! grew with Roundup. If it succeeds, kiss the Earth goodbye.

rather than just a day — 1/2

SACRED & DEMONIC PEOPLE
CRIMINAL (SUB-HUMAN)

Why Earth First! Should Renounce Tree Spiking

By Gene Lawhorn

I have been working in the wood products industry for five years. In that time I have worked veneer mills, sawmills, and plywood mills. I became an environmental activist while standing on the picket line fighting wage and benefit cuts. During the strike against Roseburg Forest Products (the world's largest privately owned wood products manufacturer), which lasted from Jan. 9 to May 15 of 1989, I noticed that all the cars and trucks that crossed our picket line were flying the timber industry's yellow support ribbon. The yellow ribbon is supposed to represent solidarity with timber workers, timber management and a steady supply of Federal (old-growth) timber. To many of us the yellow ribbon represents greed, ecological destruction, negative polarization, and scabbing. Once I became aware of these things I began to study environmental issues. I studied Fish and Wildlife's Spotted Owl reports, and I studied and still study how the ancient forest ecosystem works. I realized that not only was the Spotted Owl endangered, but in fact the whole Pacific Northwest ancient forest ecosystem was in jeopardy. These studies led to studies of global environmental problems.

Becoming aware of global environmental problems and of the ecological importance of the Pacific Northwest ancient forest helped me understand why Earth First! activists participate in direct action tactics such as tree sitting or chaining themselves to bulldozers, or ecotage such as sabotaging heavy equipment and tree spiking. But even though I understand the why-fors, all the where-ases (or tactics) cannot be justified! This is especially so with the tactic of tree spiking.

Shortly after I returned to work from the strike (where we suffered wage and benefit cuts amounting to over \$1400 a year), I was operating a log splitter on the deck of the debarker. Not far behind me was a circular saw which was out of view from where I was standing. The saw operator sits behind a half inch of plexiglass in an air conditioned booth. The saw at that time hit a spike and all around me metal fragments from the saw and the spike flew like shrapnel from a bomb. Not one piece hit the plexiglass, and luckily none hit me. But it was a frightening experience and made me realize how dangerous tree spiking is to mill workers. In the first veneer mill I worked in, the two saw operators had no protection other than their hard hats and safety glasses. We tried to get management to place plexiglass panels in front of the saws but they refused. There are hundreds of these small non-union mills

throughout the Pacific Northwest where safety is nonexistent. Any action an Earth First! activist does that endangers the lives of other human beings cannot be justified!

Tree spiking not only endangers millworkers and loggers, but also discredits all environmentalists. Some timber bosses will run a spiked log through a mill so they can point the finger at an environmental activist and say, "See, they not only want to take your jobs, but they want to kill you too." The timber industry doesn't give a damn about the safety of their employees. I had to call OSHA in a few months ago just to get the bastards to meet with our safety committee. OSHA fined them over \$12,000 for safety violations. Only then were we able to get some very unsafe things fixed, because we hit them in their pocketbook.

The timber industry loves the fact that some Earth First! activists advocate tree spiking. It gives them a great propaganda tool. Take for example the false press releases sent to the news media by the industry after the California Earth First! activists renounced tree spiking. These releases stated that Earth First! would continue tree spiking. Someone even forged Judi Bari's and Darryl Cherney's signatures on them. Also note that the death threats against Judi and Darryl started shortly after the spiking renunciation. It scared the hell out of the timber industry and its ass-kissing supporters to see EF!-IWW activists building alliances with loggers and mill workers. That's why they tried to assassinate Judi and Darryl. The last thing corporations want is their employees demanding an accountability as to how the environment is being treated by the employers.

Workers, whether they be oil, chemical, and atomic workers, pulp and paper workers, or wood workers, must join forces with environmental activists to demand not only an accountability as to wages, benefits, and health and safety, but also to demand environmental accountability. Environmental activists must work to help create other options for workers so they'll feel secure in demanding that accountability.

In Oregon, labor and environmental activists have joined forces to form a group called Labor-Environmental Solidarity Network (LESN pronounced lesson) to help bridge the gap that separates workers and environmentalists, and to support with direct nonviolent action the causes of each. In our group are EF! activists, steel workers, carpenters, state workers, and many other workers, and environmentalists from many organizations.

EF! activists in Oregon and California have done the right thing in renouncing the use of tree spiking, and also in building

alliances with wood workers, Indian activists, Black activists, and Feminists. After all, the environment, indigenous peoples, minorities, women, and workers the whole world over (especially in Third World nations) are being exploited by the system that places money and power over the well being of the planet. We all have a common interest in clean water, air, and healthy forests.

To help bridge the gap that separates workers and environmental activists, and to help make the work place safe for mill workers and loggers, I urge all Earth First! activists to renounce the tactic of tree spiking. The

work place for wood workers is dangerous enough without the added dangers of spiked trees, and the workers are not the enemies of environmental activists, but can be and will be their most valuable allies in the future. Renouncing tree spiking is not a compromise, but a move forward. Bear in mind that if a movement cannot progress and make positive changes, it will die! Also bear in mind that as much as the timber industry likes tree spiking a nation-wide Earth First! renunciation of spiking would be the ultimate form of ecotage propaganda.



In Defense . . .

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California cook-outs. I would occasionally even condone the cutting of a live tree if it was diseased and if done with proper respect and used for a noble purpose. Unfortunately, 99% of all trees killed are of good health and used for ignoble purposes.

A few years ago, a Santa Cruz reporter told me she did not believe that all the redwoods in California were worth the life of a single human. What incredible arrogance! This opinion is the extreme of anthropocentric Judeo-Christian thinking. I am of the extreme opposite view. To me, all the humans in California are not worth the extinction of the mighty ancient forest dwellers we call the redwoods.

The debate really comes down to this: Is Earth First! a movement of anthropocentrism or a movement of biocentrism or is it a little of both? Can the anthropocentric mindset work harmoniously or even work at all with the biocentric mindset? There is certainly a vast chasm between the two modes of thinking. Perhaps we need two EF! groups — one for anthropocentrism and the other for biocentrism.

As for myself, I do not believe in loggers, I believe in trees. I do not believe in fishermen, I believe in fish. I do not believe in miners, I believe in the rocks beneath my feet. I do not believe in pie in the sky spirituality, I believe in rainbows, rivers, mountains, and moss. I do not believe in environmentalists, I believe in the environment. I am a proud traitor to my species in alliance with my mother the Earth in opposition to those who would destroy her, those parasites who believe the Earth is here to serve human interests.

The Earth abides. We overly glorified primates are a stupid species. We have chosen not to be interdependent and have bestowed deity upon ourselves to justify our separateness from the living Earth. We will

pass and in our passing the rocks will scream joyously for the liberation of the Earth. Or we will survive as equal citizens who have finally realized that the path to bliss lies in surrendering to nature, not dominating her.

If we are removed from the Earth, the loggers will slowly fade from the consciousness of the Earth like unpleasant and distant memories. If we survive, the loggers will also fade from the consciousness of humanity as perverse and embarrassing aspects of our once primitive selves. Either way, the logger is a rot, a disease and an aberration against nature, and I among others will not weep a single tear at his demise.

To sum up, tree-spiking works. It does not hurt trees. It does not injure people. It is simple and cheap. The logging barons have little defense against it. They moan and groan and gnash their teeth but they can do little — except of course to employ the old tactic of divide and conquer. They can manipulate members of our movement to spread division and hatred amongst the movement through the anthropocentric Judeo-Christian morals. In this way they can spread their rot amongst us and destroy us.

Whatever political stance the Earth First! rank and file take, tree-spiking will continue. It continues in northern California — more covertly because it is plain that advocates may now fall victim to former brothers and sisters. But continue it shall, despite criticism, despite the laws of society, despite the so-called "rights" of the loggers and their ilk.

Tree-spiking is an idea and an idea is impossible to kill. It will continue and I will continue to advocate it until I die. No compromise, not now or ever.

Paul Watson is the founder of Sea Shepherd Conservation Society and the fearless captain of the Sea Shepherd.

As the Sizzleworm Sizzles

by J.P. Bernhard
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Nonose Valley, California, 14 July 1990

On the swingbed I'm awakened by the persistent chirping of a white-breasted nuthatch as it meticulously excavates ants from cracks in the bark of oak limbs above. Over Sierra peaks the lower, purple clouds sing of sunrise. Higher, anvil thunderheads forming: majestic sky mountains with, in John Muir's words, "domes and peaks rising, swelling."

John Muir. One of our roots. If you don't know your roots, if your roots aren't deep enough, you break like an old willow limb in a Mono wind.

It's going to be a hot one, a humid one. Time to get a couple cups of coffee down then go sauntering before the sweat starts pouring off the forehead, stinging the eyes.

'Saunter', a word whose derivation and true meaning were taught us by another of our roots: Henry David Thoreau. "Sainte Terre," was the source he tells us: a medieval French land idol who inspired many pilgrims into supposedly journeying to pay their holy respects to the Saint but who usually didn't, using the saintly pretext to scrounge food and shelter from true believers as they meandered aimlessly.

Sauntering unchannels the mind from the hopes and fears of what might happen when a destination is reached in the same way belonging to a leaderless movement eliminates worries about the actions of the people in charge. And casually strolling at two miles per hour is 80% as beneficial in terms of exercise as walking at four.

With the heat rising my feet lead me down to the shade of Nonose Creek where the water stopped running one full and one half moons ago and only isolated pools remain with skaters darting around on top and occasional bullfrogs blurping, plopping,

then, with a couple of kicks, disappearing into shadows.

Sauntering in the shade of phreatophytes — willows, alders, water oaks, fresnos, cottonwoods — is pleasant: observing a black phoebe flitting around, making a slight dent in the insect population; kicking up a rabbit and watching its white tail wave goodbye as it hops into a deerbrush; flushing a family of quail with six little ones scurrying across the sand in perfect alignment, Ma and Pa leading but not so fast the younguns can't keep up, then, as on signal, all taking off and landing in the same live oak. Valley quail eggs need thirty-two days to hatch — twice that of robins — but the chicks come out running, getting food by themselves, flying within three days. Ground nests aren't the safest homes in the world.

By the time I reach the open, granite area where the falls used to fall, it's hot again and time for a drink from water that's not stagnant. Discarding sauntering I head uphill toward a spring on what used to be called Indian Land. Supposedly years ago forty acres of each California section was put aside for Indian schools. On old parcel maps the Indian areas were marked as such. On current ones US was replaced Indian and in this area that means the Bureau of Land Management. The land fared much better before it became managed.

Leaves on some of the blue oaks on the hill are browning three months ahead of time. The trees know there's barely enough water left in the ground to support the vital systems so the frills have to go. Even with that precaution a few with hundreds of years of living behind them will never leaf again.

When I arrive at the ridge of the rivulet where the spring bubbles, the sweat's so profuse I've removed my glasses and bandana, ready to immerse my head into the cool water of the cistern. Just then my anal

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Dear shit fer brains . . .

Dear EF!

The "Prairie Shield" by Daniel Dancer in the last *Earth First! Journal* is an excellent, thoughtful and well-written piece. As a friend once told me, "Anyone can appreciate the beauty of the Rocky Mountains, but it takes a special kind of person to appreciate the subtle beauty of Kansas." Without a doubt Mr. Dancer has the requisite aesthetic sense to fully appreciate the Flint Hills of Kansas.

I have explored and backpacked the tallgrass-covered Flint Hills for years. It is the state's only semi-wilderness area: the place where the sky meets the prairie. With this in mind, I must make a couple of corrections to Dancer's article. First, the author claims that most ranchers do an "adequate job of caring for the prairies; and that the "integrity of the hills is perhaps better protected as it is. . . ." An old outdoorsman (who had a master's degree in biology) once told me that he compared a "normal" grazed Flint Hills prairie with a never-grazed prairie. What he found was that the number of different species was remarkably lower for the rangeland and that invasive plants predominated. My own observations have confirmed this and thus I contend that the Flint Hills are over-grazed. In fact, I've noticed that spring-fed streams have been destroyed by cattle. Also, livestock ponds and conservation lakes are destroying streams by preventing the flushing out of sediment.

As I understand the phenomenon, herds of millions of bison roamed through a prairie. Perhaps every three years a large herd would visit an area and would fertilize and aerate the soil. Then they would leave the prairie alone. Cattle on the other hand place a load on the prairie year-round, year after year.

Finally, Mr. Dancer urges people to move to the Flint Hills. I say let's restore the tallgrass prairie to a near wilderness condition by removing all humans and their cattle, oil wells, roads and power lines. Let's "dream back the Bison" and wolves and mountain lions so that the Prairie Chickens will not be alone in the vast inland sea of grass. A million-acre wilderness should be our goal so that future generations of humans and animals will be afforded the opportunity to appreciate the subtle beauty of the prairie.

One hundred years ago this year, the Populists of Kansas were "raising less corn and more HELL!" One of their platform planks called for the preservation of the nation's forests. Their descendants now call for the preservation of the last expanse of tallgrass prairie — the Flint Hills.

— Southwind, Lawrence, KS

Dear EF!

Let's do some internal administrative agency monkeywrenching! The idea in the June 1990 issue about government bids being used as opportunities for sabotaging plans and the idea about collecting phony signatures for California initiatives were absolutely brilliant. Not only are those guys with the overstimulated greed glands thrown from their well-laid, repulsive plans, but we are getting paid for it by them!

I just received my graduate degree in a field that I intended to use for some non-profit agency somewhere. But now, my thinking has changed a little. I personally intend to apply for positions with the Forest Service, USDA, BLM, etc., agencies I had originally not even considered because they're so corrupt and hideous. Wasn't it two issues ago when a Forest Service employee wrote to say "if all else fails, infiltrate."

The radical environmental movement needs moles within these organizations. Not only for the valuable information that we can provide to our old friends on the front lines, but so that we can have the opportunity to sabotage the bastards from within! What pleasure! Unethical? Hell no, they started this little game.

My main fear for infiltrators is that playing the conformist game could kill our souls. If and when wearing pantyhose and schmoozing begin to hurt too much, I will get out. But we'll take real working knowledge about how these doo-dahs get away with this.

— Molewoman

Dear Shitty Butts,

From his vantage in the outhouse Robert Streeter suggests many different envi-



Black Bear tracks on Mount Graham, AZ.

ronmentally benign ways to wipe one's ass. Eco-wise, all of them beat the wasteful, destructive toilet paper, and from personal experience I agree that mullein reigns supreme.

Unfortunately, good eco-ass-wipes are not always available. And, sadly, none of them can clean the ol' hole like TP. With this in mind, and at the risk of sounding snobbish, I offer for your consideration my personal favorite — water. Why wipe when you can wash?

Water is the most widespread natural cleaning agent available. No solid material can clean as well or is as gentle to the anus. A quart does a thorough job. You can use it at home, traveling, or in the wild (away from any surface water, or course). When water isn't available or is in short supply, then I resort to plant parts, rocks, other solid bits of Nature, and (I admit it) TP. My kids tell me that in Japan many of the toilets are equipped with water hoses and blow driers.

As for the outhouse, it sure beats pooping in your dwelling. However, an outhouse is still a house — a house full of shit. It's dirty, stinky, wasteful, unsightly, unhealthy, a hassle, and I always worry about dangling my appendage around those black widows. The view may be nice, but it can't match the Outside.

If you live on enough land to afford the privacy, consider digging a shit-hole rather than building an outhouse. A shit-hole is simply a narrow (foot-wide), deep (3'-4') trench over which one squats to evacuate one's bowels. All you need is a shovel or digging stick. Dig the trench in a high, airy location aligned toward the sun and wind, so Nature can help dry and purify and the hole won't fill with water and possibly overflow. If necessary, keep a can of ashes or lime nearby for sprinkling. When the trench fills to within a foot or so of the top — usually in a year or two — cover it with dirt and dig another.

We used shit-holes for years with nary a problem, other than a short period of political harassment. So, don't advertise, but if you can, enjoy doing what's natural more naturally.

— Lynn Jacobs

Editor:

There have recently been some questions on how to financially support *Earth First!* without having your name end up on the FBI lists. Here's how to do it.

Do NOT send a personal check. They are easily traced to you.

Do NOT send cash. It can be stolen from the mail.

Do, in the finest anarchist tradition, get the government to help you. Just go down to any Post Office and purchase a Postal Money Order and pay cash for it. as long as you pay

cash you do not need to show any kind of I.D. and there is no record of who bought it. The money order has 2 sections: a PAY TO section and a PURCHASER section. Fill out the PAY TO section with the name *Earth First!*. do NOT fill out the PURCHASER section. The money order does not need the purchaser section filled out to be chased.

If you are feeling particularly mischievous, you might want to fill out the PURCHASER section with the name of someone who you feel would be a nice addition to the FBI lists: for example the name of your local chemical company president, land developer, racist cop, pro-logging politician, etc. This will increase the FBI workload as they start new files on all these people and list them as suspects.

— Mad as Hell

texas crude conspiracy theory:

can't get it out of the ground? too expensive? envirolaws too restrictive? don't know which way to turn? i know! start a "war" with a dude that no one's ever even heard of! get him to go along with the ruse... power. greed. the beverly hillbilly syndrome. pass a law allowing for the opening of all wildlife refuges/wilderness areas/national parks/off-shore continental shelves/etc. do it for "national security". call it the national energy security act of 1990. sign it "senator frank h. murkowski" (r. alaska). blame the sand jockeys for all our problems. open the door for "progress" and "independence"; a nation free from foreign produce. take the needle out of our "long arm". crank up those nukes, again. put patrick buchanan in the white house, again. where's nixon? anybody seen nixon? lock the smother brothers up before they say something weird. hit pat paulson. beef up the electoral college. diffuse the people. a nation of idiots can't be responsible for making decisions. bureaucratic oligarchy. soylent green. charlton heston pro president. "lucas films" as a cabinet post. need lots of special effects. fx. fx bombers. fx the public. cnn: "control & numb, now!" corporate takeovers; by the government. g gorden liddy, secy of state. tim leary, minister of public health. lsd for everyone. replace the bill of rights with the new testament. freedom of speech? who killed jack kennedy? allah! allah...allah...alota shit! nah. just the ramblings of a sick mind. conspiracy my ass

— canis rufus

Dear Editor,

As everyone knows, we're losing. And we're going to keep on losing, because any purely defensive strategy — on behalf of Mother Earth or anything else — can have no other outcome.

When we see the eco-terrorists about to

Sizzleworm . . .

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sphincter slams tight shut like the steel doors behind Darryl Cherney when they locked him away on the charge of trying to blow himself up, for just below the spring is a three foot high pot plant and coiled around it a four and a half foot long, eight inch circumference sizzleworm buzzes away.

It isn't a full speed rattle of the kind that makes you jump — just sort of a mild, warning, soft castanet sound. The fear had been almost instinctive and subsides quickly. I back up a couple steps, squat, use my bandana to dry my glasses.

If the crotalid had been lurking in the area of the cabin or under the swingbed I probably would've killed and eaten it. I wander about barefoot on warm evenings. Skinning and gutting rattlers is an easy, nearly odorless job. When that's done you whack 'em up into six inch pieces, sauté 'em in butter with a little garlic powder, pepper and a squeeze of lemon, reduce the heat, throw in a cup of dry chablis and pinch of tarragon, cover the skillet loosely and simmer until the wine's evaporated. Good eating.

But this guy'd live to help keep the number of ground squirrels reasonable. The spring pool I've been expecting isn't there; the cistern's rock wall knocked down by cattle the BLM had let graze for next to nothing. By now the hoofed devils are gone. The growing cannabis testifies to that. Grazing even for next to nothing is marginal during the fourth year of a drought.

Despite the much publicized war on drugs there's probably as much marijuana as ever, possibly even more, blooming in these hills, with some of the profits directed into environmental causes. This plant, of course, is just someone's private stash. If he or she is lucky it might produce a half pound of colas — providing it's a female.

The snake won't move: coiled, rattling softly, his eyes never leaving me, now and then his tongue darting out, pointing in two directions at once like words uttered by a BLM bureaucrat. Hell with the water. I got a bottle of cold Red Tail Ale awaiting me at home.

I say goodbye to the pot sentry (knowing he can't hear me) and head for the cabin, thinking first of the Bureau of Land Management then the meaning of the word 'man-

agement' itself. To manage something you need control over it and to get control over something you need leadership and right now there's a movement on to destroy the anarchic non-management of the *Earth First! Journal*, to annihilate the principles first laid down by our most recent root, Cactus Ed Abbey, and make it another more or less conventional environmental organ not unlike the "Big Ten" publications it was designed to counteract. As it's now written *EF!* is more comprehensive and allows a broader means of expression than all the Big Ten publications combined.

It seems Ned Ludd would be the first section to go. Already prominent *Earth Firsters* have denounced spiking. One *Efer* put down the early cowboy-cowgirl days — the Wild Bunch days when the movement was birthed out of the balls and change in *Earth Firster* jeans — as sexist. None seems to realize that *EF!* was founded by former employees of conventional environmental groups totally disillusioned with the continuous sellouts of these non-profit corporations.

If these folks want to try to manage things let them form their own non-profit corporations under any name but *Earth First!* If they want to try to destroy *EF!* let them join the FBI. David Brower, the foremost environmentalist of our time, discovered he could no longer travel the direction the Sierra Club was taking so he formed Friends of the Earth, and before long Friends was taken over by the compromisers so he formed *Earth Island*.

Earth First! should not get caught in that steel jawed trap. Some years back a *Journal* editor quit because he couldn't go along with the Ned Ludd column. Like-minded folks should act likewise instead of trying to sterilize the *Journal*.

Those who don't believe in No Compromise In Defense Of Mother Earth! should form their own organization with kinder, gentler means for trying to save the planet. If any believe they have done more for the environment than Ed Abbey let them dream, dream away in delusions of grandeur. Meanwhile the sizzleworm sizzles.

Joe Bernhard, one of the early *EF!*ers, is an environmental writer and long-time champion of *Dinkey Creek* in the *California Sierra*.

kill something, we try our best to stop them, but when they do kill it we merely fall back to our next position. Not only does this strategy allow them to kill with impunity, it may actually accelerate the killing, because they know that the sooner they kill everything — and they do intend to kill everything — the sooner we'll get off their backs. By all means, let's defend Mother Earth. But there's something else we can do: we can take revenge.

The reason for taking revenge is to obtain justice by evening the score. but the knowledge that someone is taking revenge also works as a deterrent. (And don't forget that the fewer developers there are, the less development there will be.)

So let justice be done! Try to stop the killing, but when you fail, take revenge!

Avenge Glen Canyon!
Avenge Prince William Sound!
Avenge the coral reefs and the old-growth and the wetlands and the rainforests!
Avenge the redwoods and the Douglas firs!
Avenge the whales and the wolves and the grizzlies!

Dream back the bison and sing back the swan — but also avenge them!

Love your mother — but also avenge her!

Remember, you're evening the score. Stripe for stripe, wound for wound, burn for burn, foot for foot, hand for hand, tooth for tooth, eye for eye, life for life. (Exodus 21:23-25)

Don't waste time mourning. Take revenge!

— Ol' Bear

Ed. note to Ol' Bear: Boy howdy! Are you seeking environmental protection or personal gratification? —DT

Dear SFB:

I am glad to see that you have a new bumpersticker "Love Your Mother Don't Become One."

Very apt and I hope you sell many of them. BUT in all fairness to women you should also issue a bumpersticker titled "Love Your Father Don't Become One."

As far as I know there is not a kid on Earth that did not start out life with a father. Women are bred by men. No men, no breeding. Just that simple.

I suggest that if you are really serious about halting the ravages of over-population you start a campaign to encourage men to have vasectomies. Male sterilization is relatively easy and without dire consequences. It requires less time, less money, and does not involve the more complicated and expensive aspects of female sterilization. So why don't you push this as the all around best way to check the flood of births that will inevitably destroy any chance of a living wilderness and biodiversity?

Couples should plan on one child, no more. And better still, no child at all. We need to go towards negative population growth.

I see a huge task ahead if this goal is to be reached, and I am speaking of what we can do here in this country. Elsewhere it will be far more difficult, which does not mean it will be easy here. Women are programmed from childhood up to regard themselves as mothers. Our society which is still a strongly patriarchal society, as are almost all, if not all, societies on earth, honors motherhood (even while it allows hundreds of thousands of poor mothers to starve with their offspring). Women who refuse motherhood are not particularly well regarded.

We need a radical change in social attitudes that will be based on the irrefutable fact that the planet needs a modicum of biological mothering and this must apply to ALL races and to all social classes. We need the qualities implicit to motherhood, but the production of more and more humans as a goal is out.

I firmly believe that, to quote Sally Gearhart, "the future, IF there is one, is female." I also believe that without population control there will not be a future.

But men are just as — if not more — responsible for the population explosion as women, and until they are more aware of this and more willing to cooperate in reducing the birthrate by taking more concrete actions in their own personal lives and conduct, and in their expectations concerning women, there is not going to be much hope of progress towards zero growth and negative growth.

— Ruth Douglas, Laytonville, CA

Dear People,

My loyalty is to Dave Foreman, the present staff of the *Earth First! Journal* and to the memory of that wonderful biocentric desert rat Ed Abbey.

With respects for the battle scars suffered and inflicted by Mike Roselle, I find that I cannot sympathize with the philosophical stand that he has taken. No compromise means no compromise. Mike's compromise on tree-spiking was a betrayal of the spirit of no compromise.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society continues to be the no compromise marine division of the Earth First! movement. We recognize that a movement encompasses many opinions and expresses a broad spectrum of ideas. However one theme is paramount and that is that there shall not be compromise.

Redwood Summer is a betrayal of Earth First!. Redwood Summer should have been organized by the Sierra Club or some other organization that has no qualms about bellying up to the bar with scum like loggers and log truck drivers.

I stand with the Redwoods against the axe hefting bastards who would destroy them. The idea of working with loggers to save trees is akin to working with Dachau guards to insure that Jews get proper showers.

I was annoyed that the *Journal* did not run any criticism of those who denounced tree-spiking. For this reason I am submitting a piece defending tree-spiking. I hope you will consider running it.

To sum up; stick to your pens and keyboards, guys and gals. You're doing a good job and you've got my vote of confidence — for what it's worth.

— Captain Paul Watson

Dear Eds,

This is an S.O.S. Our movement is losing its focus. I just read Dennis Fritzing's unedited report on the *Journal* meeting and I am frightened. Is this Earth First or Earth Somewhat? If people are going to bring their social agendas into this movement they had better have a sincerely thought out and articulate explanation of how it will serve immediate planetary needs. And this ought to be openly debated.

We need to think like the Earth. I want to see intelligent, scientific reports on the biological state of our world and to have focused dialogue on our ecological priorities. Why is it that the number one environmental problem, i.e. overpopulation, is the least dealt with by "Earth First!" activists?

If the *Journal* is supposed to speak for the movement, then what defines the movement? Is it a biocentric philosophy or anyone who calls themselves an Earth Firster? I prefer the former. Suppose the K.K.K. start calling themselves EFlers. Is their agenda going to be voiced in the *Journal*? Along these same lines, I'd rather see a strong, biocentric *Journal* run by a few people than a semi-ecological publication run by a bunch of rebellious anarchists. Stay out of shallow waters. Find our bearings and get on course. Earth First! This is an S.O.S.

— KB, Earth

Dear EFlers:

It's unfortunate that spiritualism and hence religion has crept into the environmental movement. This can only lead to the sort of dissension that is so prevalent in the world today, e.g. Ireland, the Middle East, etc.

Mark Twain was pretty close to the mark when he said that "God and Nature are two names for the same thing." I don't quite agree.

To me, God is the name that man gave to what is unknown and unknowable. Nature is the product of this thing we call God and mankind is part of it.

It only serves to demonstrate the contradictory nature of man when we praise God and do our utmost to destroy His (Her?) works.

It doesn't make any difference whether you're Christian, Jew, Moslem, Hindu, Atheist (gasp!) or whatever; this is the only planet we have. We must pull together to save what's left. There will be time enough to kill each other over religious trivialities when we can do so without killing everything on Earth.

— Zorro, Silver City, NM

Dear Fecal Composite Cerebrums,

In the summer issue of the *EF! Journal* I read that Redwood Summer coordinators were calling on all Wiccans to do magic and send energy to the demonstrations. I saw this request as both appropriate and useful, as the result would benefit all who have worked to save forests and stop the rape of Mother Earth.

I was then annoyed in the August issue to learn that in the past *EF!* used the pagan holidays on the masthead and decided to quit the practice before I became a subscriber. It seems to me that you are "distancing" your *Journal* from some of your most avid supporters, i.e. Wiccans, Druids, Gaians, and other neopagan groups in this country who share a deep spiritual connection with the Earth as mother. Are you afraid of offending conservative fundamentalists by using the ancient names? How many of these groups have you known to work for the welfare of Gaia?

As an organization for political and social change, I'm sure you are aware that the "green" movement as a political force will be

comprised of a great many pagans of diverse traditions.

It is my opinion that the use of the ancient names of the nature religions would act as a bonding symbol to many of these traditions.

It is after all, Nature which we strive to protect.

— Sky Cloud, Mansfield, OH

Dear Sirs -

Like it or not, deny it or not, the *Earth First! Journal* is the voice of something which is best described as the Earth First! movement.

The past couple of years have seen a marked attenuation of that voice. The editorial page of the May 1, 1990 issue confirmed my worst fears: the current editorial loss of vision and focus was not accidental, but intentional. It's starting to look a lot like compromise.

The pagan publication dates were an indicator that those in charge had a sense of humor and could think in what are not generally accepted mainstream terms. Their loss is not ruinous in itself, but it does indicate an editorial stance which is less willing to take chances and is, well, boring.

The Earth needed what Dave Foreman was saying when he was Editor, it hasn't needed very much of what has been written in the *Journal* since he left. Please steer the *Journal* away from the mainstream line you seem to be drifting towards.

— Freedom Rider, Dallas, TX

Wild Things,

The new *Earth First! Journal* is looking good. Keep on doing what you're doing. An activist needs a 'zine that's tough, sharp, and useful, without the crap that goes into New Age and most of the left-wing and right-wing journals. If the talkers want to talk, send 'em to the Greens.

I was de-lighted when Mike Roselle yanked the "Joe Six-Pack" logo out of the *EF! Journal*. "Joe" seemed like a relic from the Archie Bunker era. In the old days, the long-haired, pot-smoking kids who went to Stanford and Harvard used to laugh at the beer-drinking guys who wore hard hats and who worked at the really dirty jobs. Nowadays, the high-priced hippies of the early '70s are working for the Bank of America, they're snorting white powder, and they're still tossing barbs at the working slobs. The big change is that Archie is gone, and hey, now we're the folks who drink the Buds and who wear the tin hats. "Them" is us.

Religion? Sheeit, I'm a guy who can't tell Samhain from Halloween. If you want to take the old Celtic holidays off the masthead, that's fine with me. The ancient Druids haven't done anything recently to defend the American wilderness, so why give the

Druids special attention? If you want to talk with real pagan activists, get in touch with the traditional Mohawks or the Yanomami people in Brazil. The big Columbus Day fandango will be here in 1992, so let the Native American freedom-fighters know that they haven't been forgotten. These folks have been defending wild America for five hundred years.

Most of the New Age and Wiccan "earth religion" groups don't do poop to protect wildlife and the wilds. So the average Earth First! monkey-wrencher doesn't give a damn about Boopsie and her past twenty lives. If Boopsie spent more time on the picket lines, maybe more of us would pay attention to her old-time religion. Right now, the average troop of Girl Scouts is more ecology-minded than the average American coven, and the Girl Scouts have got better campfire songs, they clean up their mess, and they sell some chocolate mint cookies that ain't bad. If the *EF! Journal* has to choose between another boring essay about "earth rituals" and an article about the Girl Scouts, go with the Scouts, ok?

— Woodsy the Owl, Providence, RI

Dear John, Helpers, and Other Heads full of Fertile Stuff:

Great Lughnasadh (Aug. 1) issue! Real fine letters and searching articles! No heavy complaints from me. However, I do agree with those who prefer more letters and articles on past and future plans and needs for actions. I suppose it's somehow necessary for our academic folks to examine and analyze the philosophical mores, roots, and underpinnings of such a movement (historically, they always do) and that is no doubt useful, but I felt the *Journal* was getting a little heavy on that side of things last fall. Like the current issue better. More inspiring. Even got me finally set down to write!

As preparation for a novel I wanted to write about logging in the redwoods (WEITCHIE, due out Oct. 1 on the West Coast) I read issues back to Lughnasadh '88 (a friend had a collection) and I enjoyed those older issues even more than the recent ones. I well understand that you are limited by what gets sent in, and a lot of the folks in the field haven't yet learned to stretch their 24 hour day very far, but it might help if they were more actively encouraged.

Perhaps the movement could benefit from a separation: a frequent (eight times a year?) newsletter type periodical with letters and action reports as well as updates on what's happening; and a more scholarly journal coming out quarterly. That would give the thinkers more time to polish (they have only 24 too) and would ease the reading load for the rest of us.

For myself, though I appreciate the *continued on page 12*

"I had a rotten day. I found out that the forest was strip-mined to make my stonewashed jeans. . .

Stonewashed jeans suck."



CHOOSE

FORESTS NOT FASHION

BOYCOTT STONE AND ACID WASHED CLOTHING!

Because of the 1872 Mining Law, the forests in New Mexico, Arizona, & elsewhere are being stripmined to reach the pumice underneath. Pumice is used to make stonewashed-type clothing. Save our National Forests-Boycott stonewashed-type fashions- Demand the repeal of the anti-ecological 1872 Mining Law.

NO MORE TRASHIN' LAND FOR FASHION!

Jemez Action Group POB 40445 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196
RECYCLED PAPER SAVES FORESTS

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Dear SFB . . .

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educational aspect, reading about the crazy doings of the activists (both successes and failures, let's not hype too much there) is much more energizing and motivating. I suspect that might be true for others as well and motivating more people is what we need. It's fun to sit around and talk about stuff, but it's actions will make a difference. And action is needed — from each according to his/her ability . . . We can't all sit trees or block roads, but there's lots of other useful things for doing that will inspire others like me to scrape up more of those useful, green pictures of dead American presidents to send in, and to otherwise join the fray — publicly or otherwise.

There's no drama in life without conflict. Just the way we are. Who wants to be bored all the time?

— Dave Coe, Mt. Shasta, CA

EF!

I would like to express my dismay that your editorial policy is shifting from "deep ecology" to an emphasis on direct action. All the monkeywrenching in the world won't change people's consciousness as much as simple ecological truth.

— Kurt Norris, San Diego, CA

Dear John Davis et al,

At first I thought the worst thing developing at the *EF!* Journal these days was that it had become gray and dull. Now, after the last couple issues, I can see much deeper, more troubling trends are afoot.

The editorial changes you've embarked upon would permanently alter the character of the *Journal*, distort *EF!*'s image in the eyes of most outsiders, and cost you the support of a small but important core of some of the most committed, long-term and well-informed *EF!* ers.

Your May 1 issue heralded a raft of bad changes. The worst is an editorial policy to narrow the focus of the *Journal* "almost exclusively (to) wilderness and wildlife matters and actions." *EF!* was founded on Deep Ecology, which includes a lot more than merely wilderness/wildlife issues. such as the issue of sane, orderly population reduction: "The flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a substantial decrease of the human population. The flourishing of non-human life requires such a decrease" (from *Deep Ecology* by Devall and Sessions, 1985). Discussion of population issues often necessitates dialogue about immigration policy (legal and illegal), which is an area of debate you statedly intend to curtail. There are countless subjects beyond wilderness/wildlife that may have a bearing on Deep Ecology. Your restriction of the *Journal*'s focus truncates this broad variety of issues of interest to *EF!* and is tantamount to abandoning Deep Ecology as the guiding principle for *EF!*

Few would argue with the need to avoid debate on trivia or repetitive discussion in the *Journal*. But determining what is important and what is not is a highly subjective decision and one of the most significant responsibilities of any editor. It should not be taken lightly. I can think of no trivial debates in the *Journal*'s pages in the 5 or 6 years I've subscribed. Each of these debates has left the movement stronger and with a better understanding of its priorities and identity. Restricting debate will only choke the vitality of the movement. Providing an open marketplace of ideas is an essential concept of good journalism for a reason.

Next is your dropping "The Radical Environmental Journal" as a subtitle. "Radical" essentially means "going to the root of an issue," as Dave Foreman eloquently argued in the glory days of the *Journal*. His views about radicalism in its purest, highest sense — as exemplified by Thoreau, Muir, Brower, Paul Watson, Foreman himself, and others — really brought me around. Now that I've worked for several years to bring friends and acquaintances around as to the highest meaning of "radical" — as championed proudest by *EF!* — my role model is backing away from the "R" word just as Dukakis cowardly backed off the "L" word merely because it was widely misunderstood and twisted around by a misinformed few. I'm Radical and proud of it!

Your dumping the Pagan subheadings "because almost nobody could pronounce them" is a similar disappointment. Let's dump the use of the word "anthropocentrism" for the same reason. It makes me wonder if you didn't back away from the Pagan titles because of the popular misconception of Paganism as idol worship, Satanic cults, etc. In any endeavor, making permanent changes on the basis of the misconceptions of a few people (or, for that matter, government officials and the media) is



photo by Olin Langelle

A wild hardwood woman defiantly stands atop a bedded 1962 Chevy Biscayne that was planted by "wood nymphs" in opposition to logging planned for the Shawnee National Forest.

among the gravest sacrifices of integrity. It demonstrates an interest in compromising the lowest common denominators of society rather than striving to elevate those around us to higher purposes and ideas, which should be our mission.

In writing this letter I wonder if it will be relegated to the "internecine squabbling and bickering" that you seek to exclude from the *Journal*. I do feel these are extremely important changes in course for the *Journal*. After all, for many of us the *EF!* *Journal* as presented by Dave Foreman in the last decade has deeply and profoundly changed our lives, our outlook, our opinions — and largely because of the very elements in the *Journal* that you seek to eradicate!

John, you are no "editorial genius" as someone wrote recently. You are very skilled at trimming long stories to length while retaining their essence. But that is the least of an editor's job! Basic editorial talent requires an ability to present a publication that is entertaining, compelling (even inspiring!) and bold. Your intention to narrow the *Journal*'s focus to wilderness/wildlife issues and to exclude certain debate within the movement goes counter to basic good journalism. Your decisions to do away with "Radical" and "Pagan" terminology is chickenshit and serves to make the *Journal* a little duller and more like all the other enviro publications out there.

My prediction would be that we'll soon see more changes if you don't stop: the end of Ned Ludd's column (attracts too many weirdos and radicals), or the "No Compromise" slogan (is interpreted as extreme by too many reporters), of four-letter words (makes us look like offensive bums), of inflammatory artwork depicting clenched fists, monkeywrenches and the like (tarnishes our image), etc.

Overall your recent changes may gain the *Journal* a number of more-mainstream readers, but will probably cost you a small but deeply committed core of activists who will conclude that the spirit and greenfire of *EF!* is no longer reflected in the pages of the *Journal*. I entreat you to restore the *EF!* *Journal* to its vigorous former self.

— Consarned Reader, San Francisco, CA

Ed. note: Speaking of chickenshit, note that the author makes a personal attack but failed to include a real name. —DT

Dear Poop for Brains,

Considering all that has occurred this past year my feeling is that you have performed yeoman's work in publishing the *Journal*. I like the *Journal*. Within the *Journal* I enjoy the variety of articles. Within the *Journal* I look for outrage. Foreman, in years past, did a great job of editing and writing to net a sense of outrage tempered with humor and irony. The combination of humor, information and outrage is what made the *Journal* and *EF!*

One small point about the *Journal* format . . . There was a comment in the last *Journal* that the Ramblings section was going to be dropped. I would regret this if it happens. You folks are in the middle of things. You people are closer to the vortex and I look to you and the *Journal* for perspective on what is going on. Ramblings or a similar section is your opportunity to highlight issues, provide perspective and stir a little outrage. That's why we subscribe to the

Journal; you folks are editors and writers, not typesetters! I'm sending my money so that I might read what you folks write and edit into the *Journal* format.

I appreciate that nothing stays the same. However, keep up the good effort and work. By carving away the compromise, the *Journal* has done a lot to reset the compass of environmentalism and our society.

— D. Hamilton, Fairfield, IA

EF!

Don't let those roadkills go to waste! Throw them in the back of your truck and deposit them in the bushes upwind from the home or office of some odious foe. Take care not to hang them off fences or drape them over machinery. Your act will be written off as the work of pagans.

— Leo Pold, Oakland, CA

Dear SFB:

There's a number of "human" issues that come up in any gathering of people. As a national Earth First! Rendezvous, these issues are usually intense, exciting, and aggravating . . . sometimes all at once! The 1991 RRR will be geographically in a spot which will attract a large number of "first-timers" . . . both to the movement and to the Rendezvous. I want to describe what seems to be some constants at RRRs; forewarned is forearmed.

First, anything can happen. There's no guarantees of a good time or a bad time. Also, a Rendezvous experience in no way summarizes what *EF!* is all about. Perhaps one of the best reasons to go to an RRR is to meet people from your bioregion, and network with people that have similar interests.

Indeed, sharing experiences and "exchanging genetic material" (as one well-known *EF!*er puts it) are prime reasons to attend. Meeting like-minded folk is a real trip. The key here is that the *EF!* movement is enormous; a Rendezvous will undoubtedly contain folks which you find totally disagreeable, disconcerting, discouraging, discourteous, discursive, disgusting, etc. Herein are a few "types" (some of whose members overlap):

The Earth First! (Epsilon Phi) Frat Boys These men and women come to RRRs to blow steam and to be loud, obnoxious, drunk, and ignorant. They are hard to reason with; avoidance is a noble strategy. The key with this bunch (and many others) is that they are who they are; trying to change them will only change you . . . into one pissed-off person.

The Crystal Crushing Crowd These folks are skeptical of "Rainbozos" and are intolerant of Newage (rhymes with "sewage"). They're not afraid to point to a crystal pendant and demand that it be returned to the Earth. Some of the Rainbow Family (aka: "targets") stick out the entire Rendezvous; the highly sensitive ones leave sooner, muttering chants about eco-brutalists.

The Loud Voices Confrontation is the drug of choice of this group. Discussions which entail conflict (ie: dogs at the RRR) sometimes are cut short by the loudest voice. the key is to not raise your voice and to not shut up.

The Unfocused Folk Aka: "Dipshits", these are usually first-timers bringing peripheral issues to a Rendezvous. "Rent Control is an Earth First! issue" has been heard

from the Unfocused. Standard handling of these folk is a polite nod of the head and returning to a discussion of bio-diversity.

An important thing to realize is that these groups are as small as they are noticeable. If you attend a RRR and are disgusted, etc, by one or more of these groups, deal with it! Confront, retreat, discuss, leave. . . do whatever you want to! The Rendezvous is a social experiment.

Speaking of which, I'll end on a positive note. Many good things come out of a Rendezvous. Perhaps the best example of a successful social activity is the womyn's action at the beginning of the 1990 RRR. In an outstanding example of how society could react to danger, the womyn gathered together and got an abusive man to leave the Rendezvous. They ended on a positive note as well, encouraging him to get help and leaving the invitation for him to return to "the tribe" once he'd significantly changed.

The next Rendezvous is near populated areas which are generally unfamiliar with Earth First! The above impressions might help prime a number of the "first-time Earth Firstlers" as to the reality of the Rendezvous. Hopefully, the spirit of Earth First! will be felt through all of the B.S., and people will continue to be motivated to act. The Earth needs us!

— Mike Stabler

Editor:

Please terminate my subscription and remove my name from your mailing list AT ONCE. If I receive any more of your literature (including letters requesting monetary contributions), it will be promptly returned to you office at your expense.

What the Earth needs are knowledgeable, level headed, drug-free, mature activists. People who are willing to attend their local town meetings and organize there with other members of their community. Snobbery and separatism, holier than thou assholeism will not help the Earth one iota!

I've matured a lot in the past six years since I've been subscribing to your journal.

You obviously have not!

I wish to Forever more disassociate myself with Earth First! and all of its hippies, rainbows, druggies, snobs, assholes, jerks, and struggling folksingers!

— Donna Musselman, Strasburg, PA

To the editor,

I'd like to take this opportunity to address anyone who feels anything other than tolerance for other *EF!*ers who don't share his/her point of view exactly.

What we are all working for is much more important than getting our ways as individuals. I suggest, we each examine ourselves for separatists self-interest and then do a little mental housekeeping. The forces of separation rely on telling others what to believe or what to do. The spirit of *EF!* recognizes the need for each of us to do what we feel is right for us as an individual working within the context of overall *EF!* goals.

If we can't realize how much we need each other as well as each person we eventually turn on to *EF!* then we have absolutely no hope in trying to convince non-*EF!*ers how much we need each and every plant and animal species. It must be viewed from the

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SHAWNEE SAGA CONTINUES

by Orin Langelle

Since June 20, Earth Firsters have occupied the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois (see *EF! Journal*, August 1990). They are preventing the Forest Service and its timber industry allies from conducting scheduled clearcuts in this hardwood forest.

The first breach of the blockade set up by EFlers on the Fairview timber sale logging road came on August 16, Day 57, when a Forest Service (FS) bulldozer plowed to the right of the road gate occupied by 25 EFlers, one with a kryptonite lock around his neck. The dozer toppled many small trees before it turned left onto the logging road. Steve Taylor then sat in front of the dozer forcing it to halt. After receiving two citations, Taylor was finally arrested by two FS Special Agents. Aaron Cantor, who locked on to the gate with a kryptonite bicycle lock, also was cited.

Despite a heavy rain the FS let the dozer, a backhoe, and other heavy vehicles into the area to begin road repair. The bulldozer's first obstacle was a communal tent made from a parachute that covered part of the logging road. Although the tent offered no resistance to the machinery, the rains forced the FS equipment to retreat.

Every week since the initial occupation there have been major actions. When an official closure of the sale area went into effect on August 4, almost 150 protesters came to defy the FS decree. Bill Cronin and Aaron Cantor buried themselves to their necks in the logging road. Others maintained the blockade of the gate. About 35 sat down in the middle of the Chautauqua Road, allowing only local traffic to pass. Dozens of media types from as far away as Chicago came. The FS never showed up to enforce their rules and EFlers claimed a major victory to the media circus.

In one five day period EFlers protested at every FS ranger station in the area. During a mass lobby takeover of the lair of Shawnee Forest Supervisor, Rodney K. Sallee, which brought Indiana bats, dragonflies, mushrooms, trees and other EFlers together in solidarity, Shawnee public relations man, Tom Haggerty, physically pushed EFlers. When told that EFlers wanted all timber nazis out of the Shawnee, Haggerty, with his usual quick wit, replied, "Nazi? I don't even know what a Nazi is."

One morning a young girl came running into base camp exclaiming, "They're here!" The FS had come armed with video

cams and still cameras to document the EFlers, in hopes of identifying them. Dozens of bandanas went up over faces and the FS officials were greeted by all with a friendly, "Hi, my name is Judi!" or "Hi, my name is Dar-ryl."

On another of the many times since the occupation began that the Freddie came into camp to practice their filming skills, they aroused protesters' ire by arriving just after dawn. To even things up, the next morning a contingent of EFlers with cameras went to the Murphysboro Ranger Station (Murphysboro, IL) at dawn to document the other side. Evidently FS Special Agent Phil Kuntz was tipped off to this action and he arrived bleary eyed to find EFlers photographing arriving FS employees and taking down license plate numbers in the parking lot. When the Murphysboro Police Department came, accommodating EFlers offered all coffee and doughnuts. Of course the police refused. Not to be out done by the FS and their closure notices, EFlers that morning posted a closure notice of their own on the ranger stations which ended, "all those entering this station will be doing so under threat of bad karma."

In a bizarre twist, EFlers awoke one day to find a 1962 Chevy Biscayne planted on the logging road and painted with the logo "HELP STOP USFS." Flowers decorated the road down to the car. EFlers speculated that the car was left by wood nymphs, as EFlers would not go so far as to actually plant a vehicle in a logging road.

The FS was not amused by the Biscayne bedding and, as usual, came out to practice their video and still skills. As the Freddie tromped about to document the car and flowers, another FS ranger was left unattended in his vehicle. While he was eating his lunch, a group of EFlers surrounded the pick-up and began musically drumming on it. When the beat became too melodious the ranger radioed to his cronies at the planted auto. They all got back into their vehicle and were chased by EFlers down the road.

Later in the afternoon District Ranger Larry Burkhart arrived with a journalist and photographer from the *Southern Illinoisian* hoping to show that EFlers are car litterers, not environmentalists. As Burkhart lead the press past the car, wolf howls resounded from ridge to ridge in the closure area. The next day coverage in the *Illinoisian* was humorous and favorable.

Although no cutting had (or has) oc-

curring in the Fairview timber area, we learned on day 67 that logging was starting in the Big Ranch timber area—the first logging in the Shawnee National Forest this year. The next day a band of EFlers went there and dropped a banner in the cutting area which featured a skull and "tools" logo and stated "BEWARE—BACK OFF—EARTH FIRST!" Soon after, FS officials came to base camp with citations for violating a closure area, two of which they issued to John Wallace and Randall Thomas. (Thomas and Wallace were ordered to appear in federal court the following morning. They asked for a continuance until they could find a ride; the continuance was denied and bench

against people who engage in non-violent protest and I have engaged in such behavior myself. I feel that as an option it can have a certain validity but it should not be made into an all encompassing Earth First! creed. Perhaps we need to blow up a few (take your pick) now and then in order to show that we are not satisfied with the status quo.

Civil disobedience means not that you are upset about the way things are done but rather that you are upset about one particular thing. Thus by engaging in Civil disobedience a person reaffirms the bulk of society's contemporary standards. A person engaged in civil disobedience submits to the rule of law willingly and as an example for others to follow, but by this action they are admitting that the basic premises of that society are CORRECT.

So are we going to send a message that with the exception of this, or maybe that, we feel that it should be business as usual? Not me and don't you ever presume to speak for me again goddamn you! If you want to be the big EFler speaker and suck up to the media at RRRs, speak for yourself and state to the media that you are speaking for yourself. As for me... I think that John Zaelit's cartoon in a recent *EF! Journal* says it rather well, "To hell with layin' down in front of 'em!" That is my belief and I would never imply that it represents the entire collective that we call Earth First!, nor would I attempt to represent that my view is the Earth First! view. So don't you ever again speak for me.

— Daniel Remington, Deer Lodge, MT

Dear Shit:

Barry Commoner has summed up what EFlers is all about. In an interview, he used recycling as an example. He said a lot of environmentally minded people think it's great if there's a law requiring 25% recycling. But that's bad. It's bad because if you pass a law for 25% recycling, you're guaranteeing 75% incineration. He said if you're recycling to feel good, 25% is great. If you're recycling to solve the trash problem, you need to go for the maximum possible amount.

Sounds like NO COMPROMISE to me!
— Grin

Dear SFB . . .

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outside as sublimely hypocritical for us to be talking about the need for diversity of all at the same time we are squabbling amongst ourselves.

— The West Virginia Wanderer

Dear shit fer brains,

The July 21/Fort Bragg demonstration was more Amnesty International than Earth First! It made me sick to see certain EFlers organizers parading around stage with shallow humanists and knee-jerk liberals.

Also, the majority of those demonstrating seemed more interested in each others nose ear-rings and tie-dyed t-shirts than wilderness.

Let's stick to biocentrism and leave the more anthropocentric issues, including fashion, to others.

— C.T. White, Davis, CA

Yeow!

Earth First! is an organization of autonomous individuals, each member promulgates her/his own views as they see fit, and as they relate to the overriding concern that we as a group share for the planet Earth. Does that make sense to you all? It damn well makes sense to me, and it is one of the main reasons that I consider myself to belong to Earth First!

I am extremely pissed off with individuals who presume to either speak for the group as a whole or who presume to speak for me personally! at the recent RRR here in Montana (which I was unable to attend as I am incarcerated here) it was announced through the media that the direction of Earth First! was changing and that monkeywrenching was no longer supported or encouraged. Also it was made plain that the shift would now be made towards non-violent protest and kissing the corporate butt.

Of course, we all know that the world is a much safer place now because all of the nuclear weapons, power plants, and waste dumps were effectively done away with by non-violent protest. Now I have nothing



Trey Herb, an independent film producer who spend most of the summer documenting the Shawnee NF encampment, was arrested for obstructing justice and had his video equipment confiscated.

Adirondack Vigilantes . . .

continued from page 1

As the crowd grew, men backed a pick-up to our human road-block and started to bump us without much sign of respect for life. A brute started to clear the road. Being rather oxen-like in frame and IQ, he grabbed the smallest woman he could see among us and threw her to the ground - just like at home. Her mate and the rest of us were able to restrain ourselves and avoid escalating the violence, but it was close. Next they poured oil into the carburetor of the pick-up to smoke us out, but because some of us live on interstates, this only cleared our heads - and a good thing too.

Blockaders Blockaded

We were able to defuse many of the vigilantes when we talked to them one-on-one, but the crowd was growing fast. We were thinking we should thank them for their hospitality and bolt. About the time one would expect the State Police and DEC to show with handcuffs and a bus, the vigilantes announced that we weren't going to leave. They had the exit blocked. Greasers were rolling up their sleeves, and gunshots were being fired down the road, near their blockade. Discussion had ended and shouted threats had replaced the curiosity of an hour before.

About the time I figured how long it would take us to run to Albany, Gerdts realized that gang murder would not serve his purpose. Both parties held a quick parley. If we left now, he would escort our cars. Soon we were headed out, but when we reached their truck blockade, we were held up again because "someone couldn't find their keys."

Assault on TV

The press had arrived and the people near us seemed unthreatening; most of the hot-heads were still back arguing what they should have done with our bodies. As I explained our issue to Burlington, VT Channel 3, an older man started yelling as he raced along the road. He was one of the men who had lied and distorted the truth to excite the locals. The last thing he wanted was to have the people of Vermont and New York know what type of carpet-baggers were behind the anti-Park noise. So, rather than let me finish the interview, he sucker-punched me. Fortunately, I saw it coming and mitigated (can't use that word favorably very often) his punch. His second swing caused me to land on the ground.

warrants have been issued for both.)

In other efforts to educate and inspire the community, EFlers have sponsored hoe-downs with local talent and have drawn over 200 folks in support of the Shawnee defense. August 26-28 found the Redwood Summer Roadshow at base camp. Magical tribal mud dances have occurred spontaneously.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Come to our base camp in the Shawnee, or begin a campaign to protect your local forest. For Shawnee updates please contact Big River EFlers, POB 189, Pacific, MO 63069 or call Orin (314)-257-2437, Rene (618)-684-4332 or the Pomona General Store (618)-893-2997.

In what seemed like a split second later, I had been rescued, and was being asked by the same reporter how I felt now? Did I spike trees? Have I ever damaged heavy equipment? Would Earth First! come back? (One intrepid EFler responded, "Probably not during daylight.") The reporter didn't have a clue about Wilderness, the hamlet, its citizens, or the demonstration.

Close Crane Pond Road

Crane Pond Road is in Wilderness and is illegal. [State Wilderness in New York is protected under roughly the same guidelines as federal Wilderness.] According to the DEC, the town tested the road closure in court, and the court ruled it is legal. The town is now appealing this to a higher court. Their chances of winning are very slim, but...

Who is paying for this appeal? Is it a special interest group?

The road was closed on 4 December 1989, and boulders were put in place to stop cars on December 13. There was no public opposition.

When the "The Adirondack Park in the Twenty-First Century" report was released in May, anti-Park developers agitated locals into removing the "Rocks of Shame" and riding them down to the capital on a flat-bed towed behind a honeywagon. The developers are saying the road should be kept open for handicapped people. DEC wants the road closed and maintained as one of a few handicapped access wilderness trails. The DEC needs help on this one. Tell DEC we support this road closure. Maintaining it as handicapped access may be a compromise, but not having access for handicapped people might jeopardize the creation of Wilderness elsewhere.

What You Can Do

*Contact the Director of DEC, Region 5 Field Office, Route 86, Ray Brook, NY 12977, (518) 891-1370. Tell them to enforce their own laws so that alleged outlaw environmentalists don't have to do it for them.

*Contact NY Governor Mario Cuomo, Executive Chamber, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224, (518) 474-8390. Tell him to grow a spine. Right now, because he has deferred to motel developers instead of endorsing the surprisingly sane "Adirondack Park in the Twenty-First Century" report, the Adirondacks are being run by vigilantes. If he doesn't act now, mob rule will destroy the Park. Demand a full investigation of the performance of the State Police who refused to keep the peace. Ask him if he thinks it would have been OK if an EFler had been killed by his mob.

*Call Donald Gerdts's Citizen Council of the Adirondacks and ask how development will save the way of life they are fighting to save. Tell Gerdts he looked great on Channel 3 threatening to bring 5000 deer rifles to the next demonstration on behalf of preserving biodiversity.

*Go out and close a road for Wilderness!

HAWAIIAN MILITARIZATION CONTINUES

According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, 383 native Hawaiian species are in danger of extinction: 55 listed as Endangered and 328 candidates for listing. The Center for Plant Conservation estimates that 205 plant species are endangered in their wild Hawaiian habitats. A major and often overlooked cause of the deterioration of Hawaii's environment is the military.

Hawaii is arguably the most militarized state in the nation. As of 1985 it ranked sixth in nuclear infrastructure facilities and fourteenth in number of stored nuclear warheads (245) and had "one of the largest concentrations of combat units in the US," according to William Arkin and Richard Fieldhouse in *Nuclear Battlefields* (Ballinger, 1985). All this in a land area of only 6425 square miles. An entire 45-square-mile island, Kaho'o-lawe, has been used for decades for live-firing and bombing exercises. Facilities for the destruction of chemical weapons and for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) pose new threats to Hawaii's environment.

Nerve Gas Destruction

In March the United States and West Germany announced that they had agreed (without consulting any of the Pacific peoples) to transfer US artillery shells loaded with VX and GB nerve gas, from West Germany to a destruction facility for chemical weapons on Johnston Atoll, about 825 miles southwest of Honolulu. The atoll is "an unincorporated US territory" that in the 19th century belonged to the Kingdom of Hawaii. By law (US PL 91-672), chemical weapons made in this country and stored abroad cannot be returned to the continental United States.

Since gaining effective control of Johnston Atoll in 1934, the US military has dredged and filled to increase the number of islands in the atoll from two to four and the size of Kalama Island (Johnston Island) from 46 to 625 acres — even though the atoll is a National Wildlife Refuge. Kalama Island has become, in effect, an artificial platform eight feet above sea level. It is the site of a facility kept ready for resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing as well as of a Loran-C (navigation) station and a recently completed incineration center. The US Army considers Kalama Island suitable for chemical weapons destruction, as, in its words, "most accidents would cause little loss of human life because [the] agent would be blown out to sea."

In the eyes of native peoples and others concerned with protecting the environment, the fact that any harmful substances released would be dispersed in and over the Pacific Ocean makes the site particularly dangerous. In a memorandum on the Army's plan, the Federated States of Micronesia write that they cherish "the Environmental Integrity of the Pacific Ocean": "...the surface and subsurface of the oceans are the basic earth environment in which islanders live. Our waters are in constant motion, subject to winds and currents. Marine life is highly migratory. Physical events in any one place, however remote, potentially affect lands and peoples thousands of miles away."

The Army divides the process of transporting and destroying the nerve gas into three stages, for only the last of which it has carried out a public environmental analysis, the Draft and the Final Second Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SSEISs). The military does not analyze at all the first stage, transportation within Europe; and it analyzes the second stage, transportation from Europe to 12 miles from Kalama Island, only in a secret Global Commons Environmental Assessment. Furthermore, the SSEISs do not adequately cover even the limited subject they treat.

In the final SSEIS the Army states that a

worst case marine spill would release 59,200 pounds of nerve gas into the Pacific Ocean, but does not quantify the "devastation" that would be caused. It states that an atmospheric release of nerve gas would be lethal for only 110 miles, but fails to estimate the sublethal effects at greater distances. It does not admit that releases of dioxins and furans during routine incinerator operation may have significant effects on the environment. Furthermore, it does not discuss in realistic terms the effects of routine incineration or of accidents on Threatened and Endangered Species, including the Humpback Whale, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Sea Turtle, and possibly the Monk Seal.

Weather conditions that invite disaster are not considered. In 1972 and in 1984 hurricanes lashed Kalama Island with winds of 75 to 150 miles an hour and waves 35 to 45 feet high. Both hurricanes forced the evacuation of all US personnel.

Various accidents have already taken place on Kalama Island. Although it has been a part of the Johnston Atoll National Wildlife Refuge since 1926, it was contaminated by radioactivity from tests of rocket-launched nuclear warheads in the late 1950s and early 60s, and in the 70s by dioxin from Agent Orange. Jon M. Van Dyke, Director of the University of Hawaii Institute for Peace, pointed out in hearings on the weapons transfer that in 1986 the US Fish and Wildlife Service included Johnston Atoll NWR in a list of its ten Refuges "in greatest need of immediate cleanup."

Transfer of the West German nerve gas to Kalama Island is slated to begin this fall. Incineration will take place up to four years after the gas has arrived, as chemical agents previously stored on the island, including gas from Okinawa, will be burned first. Greenpeace International and Greenpeace—USA are currently engaged in legal action to prevent the transfer.

The London Dumping Convention, codified by the US Congress in the Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988, forbids "incineration at sea." The Federated States of Micronesia insist that, since the nerve gas facility is entirely on artificial land, burning gas there will violate this prohibition.

The most telling arguments against the transfer and incineration may be the draft SSEIS's statement that nerve gas stored in the United States should be destroyed on site because of the dangers of transportation, and an assertion by Greenpeace that the Army has been negligent in failing to consider destroying the gas in Germany. The Army, Greenpeace says, should research the possibility of employing in Germany a proven neutralization technology and breaking down the resulting large volume of salts with new biological or abiotic processes.

SDI and Other Ominous Acronyms

Hawaiian SDI facilities, planned or in operation, include the Air Force Maui Optical Station on the summit of Haleakala, the Advanced Launch System (ALS) proposed for Big Island, and the Kauai Test Facility (KTF) on the 779-hectare Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) at Barking Sands on the west coast of the island of Kauai. The optical station has already bounced a laser beam off a mirror on a satellite to a target board at Kihel, also on Maui. ALS is intended to launch payloads of up to 160,000 pounds, more than five times the weight lifted by the space shuttle. KTF will be used for Exoatmospheric Discrimination Experiments (EDX) and for the Strategic Target System (STARS).

EDX entails launching single-stage ARIES rocket boosters carrying sensors that will watch missiles traveling from California to Kwajalein Atoll. STARS consists of re-

entry experiments using missiles traveling from Kauai to the Kwajalein area. The military expects to conduct three EDX launches a year for three years and four STARS launches a year for ten years.

The impact of ALS and of the Rocket Launch Facility, a huge, nominally commercial venture planned for Big Island, are discussed in an article by Jay Hanson in *Earth Island Journal* (summer 1990). Here we present salient points from the US Army's Environmental Assessment (EA) for STARS, released August 6, to give some indication of the effect of SDI on Kauai.

Each of the three stages of STARS missiles will have solid rocket motors (SRMs). Emissions from the first stage will be small compared to emissions from a Titan IV (2% as great) and space shuttle (1% as great); but nevertheless significant. Per launch, they include 7845 pounds of aluminum oxide, 5193 pounds of carbon monoxide, and 3475 pounds of hydrochloric acid, which contributes to acid fall out. During the second stage of each launch, 198 pounds of freon, an ozone-destroying chemical, will be released.

The noise of previous rocket launches from KTF, including impact on wildlife, has not been monitored. "The nearest off-base residential area is Kekaha, which is approximately 13 kilometers (8 miles) away."

"From 1981 through 1989 approximately 519 sounding rockets, 481 drones, and 8 hand-held rockets were launched from PMRF. . . . In addition, KTF [which is operated by Sandia Laboratories] launched 28 sounding rockets from 1983 through 1989." To maintain air quality, the military relies on the fact that "launch emissions are quickly dispersed and ambient concentrations diluted" over the Pacific Ocean.

Payloads for some of the STAR launches will include liquid propellant hydrazines and nitrogen tetroxide (N2O4). These chemicals "are highly toxic and injurious to humans, plants, and animal life." In the event of "booster failure or flight termination," the propellant tanks would "be ruptured, dispersing and partially burning the liquids so that full quantities do not impact on the ground or water together."

An experiment to be conducted during one or two STARS launches involves "the deliberate venting of [30 gallons of] unburned hydrazine fuel into the exoatmosphere for the purpose of collecting sensor data (via satellite) regarding fuel vent phenomenology." Potential impacts include "(1) temporary ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere, resulting in short durations of increased ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface, and (2) the production of nitrosamines, a known carcinogen."

Rare species in or near KTF include the fern Adder's Tongue (*Ophioglossum concinnum*), a Category 1 candidate for listing as an Endangered Species. It is found in the area where concrete pads are to be constructed. The pads will be placed in such a way as to avoid individual plants and/or plants are to be transplanted to "any appropriate habitat (that currently supports the species) within PMRF."

"Two protected migratory birds that nest on the PMRF" are the Laysan Albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*) and the Wedge-

tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus*). "Nesting albatross may be flushed off their nests by loud noise or the proximity of construction personnel." The Endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal and Hawaiian Hoary Bat "may be present on PMRF." The Threatened Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) at times nests on PMRF, and Endangered Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) pass through the channel between Kauai and Niihau islands, over which the rockets will fly.

The Threatened Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus newelli*) may be attracted to and disoriented by floodlights during construction. "Impacts on this species are expected to be potentially significant but mitigable." Mitigation would include using a lighting system approved by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize upward glare.

Dunes on PMRF support a well-developed native strand community. This community will not be disturbed by construction but is in the zone that would be impacted by an accident during launch.

PMRF and the surrounding area contain "numerous recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites"; and maps indicate a "major ancient burial ground" in the dune area. If "any human remains" are "discovered or inadvertently disturbed" the military will allow a "ceremony" by "a Hawaiian priest (*Kahuna pule*)."

The off-base lands within the 10,000-foot-radius launch hazard arc are owned by the State of Hawaii and include 62 hectares of Polihale State Park and 688 hectares of former wetland drained to create a sugar plantation. The state transferred PMRF to the military under executive orders mandating public access to the PMRF coastline. Nevertheless, an agreement is being negotiated by PMRF, the State of Hawaii, and Kekaha Sugar Company to permit evacuation of the hazard area "ten minutes prior to and after launch for safety reasons." "PMRF security forces on the ground, in boats, and in helicopters (if necessary), would use sweep and search measures to ensure that all areas within the launch hazard area are verified clear of people (except mission-essential personnel)." (Pity the poor picnickers.)

The damage that will be done by STARS is admittedly far less than that wrought by the space shuttle—Soviet scientists charge that 300 launchings of the US space shuttle a year would completely destroy the ozone layer (*Space News*, Feb. 12-18, 1990). Nevertheless, STARS will contribute to the ozone problem as it will to the decline of native Hawaiian species and ecosystems. And, in the eyes of all except SDI enthusiasts, STARS serves no useful purpose whatsoever.

note: Greenpeace-US kindly furnished us with copies of documents on the transportation and incineration of nerve gas. Bruce Harlow, Jay Hanson, and Gar Smith also contributed materials for this article, as did the US Army.

What you can do: Write, opposing the militarization of Hawaii, to Governor John Waihee III, State Capitol, 5th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; and to Hawaiian Senators Daniel Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

—Mary Davis

Agencies Plan Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem's Future

ed. note: Of late, the many federal and state agencies with jurisdiction over lands in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) have undertaken efforts to coordinate the heretofore haphazard management of the Ecosystem. Here Wolf Action Network coordinator Tom Skeele reports on two of these efforts.

Beleaguered Buffalo

Yellowstone National Park, Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks, and the US Forest Service have begun formulating a long-term Bison management plan. For the past couple years, Bison have been subject to a shooting gallery when they cross over the YNP boundary onto Montana lands (see June issue). Their crimes are carrying a disease which allegedly they could spread to cows on lands adjacent to the Park, and knowing only natural boundaries; being blind to political ones, they are guilty until proven dead.

Some Bison females may be carriers of Brucellosis, a disease that can cause cows to abort their calves. Montana considers itself a "Brucellosis-free state," and will go to lengths to preserve this status and its livestock industry.

In a press release soliciting public comment, the planners listed six alternatives. Only one alternative, "Bison would be allowed to roam across boundaries with no

restraint and no restrictions or control outside the park," is worth supporting. To support the no control alternative, write to Bison Management Plan, POB 168, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190.

Vague Visions

The Forest Service and National Park Service are working together, under the reasserting title of the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee, to create a "framework for coordination in the Greater Yellowstone Area." Though the document, now in draft form, is titled "Vision for the Future," it is anything but visionary! They weren't even brave enough to call the "area" what it is — an ecosystem, largely intact, 11.7 million acres of it publically owned, and in need of strong protection from an onslaught of development.

The document takes pains to please folks on both sides of the fence. Preservation of biodiversity, historic and cultural resources, renowned fisheries, and geothermal systems are goals of the compromising committee even as are providing a continuous supply of timber, oil and gas, minerals, improved rangeland conditions, and quality recreational opportunities. The dazzling array of wordage is best encapsulated by the

continued on page 15

Arizona 5 Trial Soon

The trial of the Arizona 5 on conspiracy charges is currently scheduled for October 23 in the Phoenix federal court. The trial may be delayed by another week or two, but the defendants expect it to start no later than November.

Four of the 5 — Marc Baker, Mark Davis, Dave Foreman, and Peg Millett — were arrested in May of last year on a variety of charges. The fifth, Ilse Asplund, was charged last December.

The initial arrests came after a two-year FBI undercover operation, and were announced at a government press conference with much fanfare. An FBI agent said the bureau was involved to stop "terrorism" and a U.S. attorney called the arrests "a significant development in law enforcement." At the time it was stated that the government expected more arrests to follow. Many EFlers were called before a federal grand jury, but

Asplund was the only additional person charged.

This spring defense attorney Dan Conner found a recording of undercover agent Mike Fain explaining the political motivation behind the pursuit of Foreman. Talking to other agents, Fain said Foreman "isn't the guy we need to pop — I mean in terms of actual perpetrator. This is the guy we need to pop to send a message."

When a reporter asked Stephen Mitchell, assistant U.S. attorney in charge of Foreman's prosecution, to comment on the tape, he said, "It is patently unfair when parties or individuals attempt to try a case before the media."

Donations are still needed for the legal defense of the AZ 5. Send to: Legal Defense Fund, POB 4666, Salem, OR 97302.

— Dale Turner

The Battle for Murrelet Grove

Resistance as a form of elegy

The late (deceased) Murrelet Grove rose on a small knoll about 40 miles inland of the northern California town of Eureka. It encompassed the headwaters of an unnamed stream that flowed into the Elk River. At a minuscule 200 acres, Murrelet Grove was one of the largest remaining old-growth Coast Redwood stands in private hands. Its centuries-old trees supported its namesake bird, the endangered (though not listed as such by the feds) Marbled Murrelet, which spends most of its time at sea but flies at dawn and dusk up streams to nest in the moss of an upper bough of an ancient tree—sort of an avian salmon.

When the first actions started there, Murrelet was surrounded by roads and clearcuts, including the remains of All Species Grove, butchered in 1987 despite heroic Earth First! resistance. When the actions ended, Murrelet was almost all gone, blending into an otherworldly landscape of bare rock skid roads, stumps and dust. Murrelet is "owned" by Maxxam Corporation.

Murrelet Grove was the site for more than a week in August of sustained backwoods blockades and machinery shut-downs. The actions signaled a significant shift in the tone of Redwood Summer, which previously emphasized public demonstrations and attempts to forge alliances with disaffected timber industry workers. In contrast, the fight for Murrelet Grove, while starting with classic civil disobedience, evolved into guerrilla-style slowdowns of logging trucks. The tactics refined in Murrelet hold the greatest new potential for future mass actions against destruction of wildlands. They also serve as an effective means of training monkeywrenchers.

One night in the first week of August, activists from the Wild Rockies and elsewhere sneaked into Murrelet. In their wake, massive rock blockades appeared on a nearby timber haul road. Unfortunately, blockades that took several activists hours to build were quickly demolished in the morning by a bulldozer. Plan 2 began as 24 activists locked themselves to gates and machinery the following morning. After being cut loose hours later by the police, several were forced to spend eight hours handcuffed in their heavy night (cold weather) clothes in a hot police van, a clear violation of the constitutional prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. Three days in jail followed that experience.

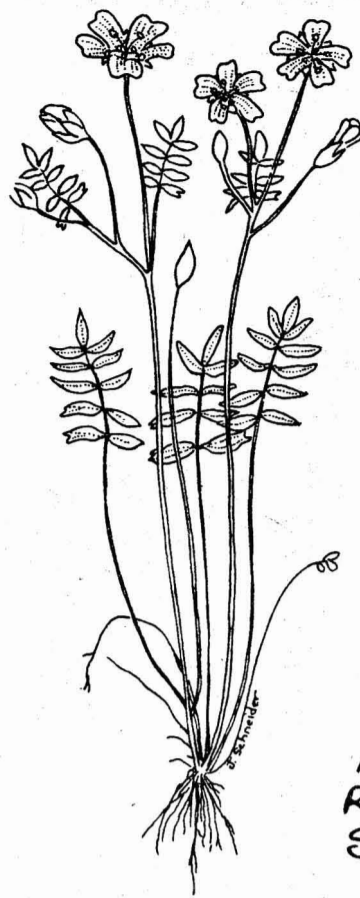
The next series of actions returned to the surreptitious blockade motif. About 70 people entered the area surrounding the grove. They varied in experience from those who spend most of their time in the backcountry, to newcomers who had rarely been camping. Working in small affinity groups, at night and in the more dangerous daylight, we built roadblocks of slash piles, downed logs, and rocks. These obstructions were sufficient to force log truck drivers to stop and move them by hand, and sometimes necessitated the diversion of a front end loader from its job piling trees to a new one clearing roads. For two days and nights activists played cat and mouse with Maxxam, blocking the roads surrounding and entering Murrelet. Security and police vehicles cruised the roads looking for block-

aders; but attired in forest camouflage and lying flat in brambles and tall grass, we were hard to spot from a pickup truck.

Occasionally, we would dive into the thickets too late for concealment. The pickup would stop, and security or sheriff deputies would rush out. Since almost all the roads were dug into steep slopes, our only recourse was to tumble down virtual cliffs through a maze of second growth trees, vines and bushes. The wounded, recovering Earth is not hospitable to large, ungainly mammals. Almost all of us escaped, since few cops or security goons felt like following us down. Amazingly, nobody broke any bones in these escapades.

The second night, in an unwise move, the group met on a road to plan a mass action. Before any planning could begin, we heard a pickup hit one of our barricades. The pickup stopped and the driver started firing shots into the air, into the woods... no one knew where. With over fifty people assembled and no flashlights, our normal hiding procedures broke down into panic, as everyone rushed for what little cover could be found. Fortunately, the driver decided not to risk more blockades and didn't come closer, but had he done so, his panic and ours could have proved fatal. Soon our herd came out of the woods and dispersed into saner, small groups to sleep in areas with more cover.

The next morning we decided that about two-thirds of the group would occupy Murrelet itself to stop the cutting, while the rest would do support—more road blockades to stop police and logging trucks alike. No one wanted to get arrested; but as they surrounded a giant tree being cut, most of the occupiers were surrounded by loggers and then cops. Thirty-seven got popped, and



Meadow Foam
Rare Species,
Southern CA.

only one got away. The blockaders, facing increased police presence, didn't succeed in blocking much, though most escaped custody.

Murrelet Grove is gone, another ephemeral name in another ecosystem that is already just a point of reference in the sordid history of the end of life on Earth. But dozens of activists witnessed this routine apocalypse. More importantly, they slowed it down, costing Maxxam thousands of dollars in stoppages and security costs. They evaded intense pursuit in the woods, and

faced their own feelings and reactions in doing so. Since the battle of Murrelet Grove, road blockades have cropped up on other Maxxam land, including a 131 acre clearcut on Freshwater Creek a few miles to the north. Perhaps the greatest tombstone inscription to Murrelet was voiced by a new and young Earth First!er. Thinking of his own bioregion, still largely intact, he spoke of more effective road closures and work on machinery: "There ain't gonna be no stinking press release."

—Michael Robinson, Colorado and Wild Rockies EF!

COMING: Doug Fir Fall

Ancient forests on federally owned public land are still under attack. Although the Northern spotted owl has been listed as a threatened species by the US Fish & Wildlife Service, no program to protect its ancient forest habitat has been implemented. Pacific Northwest lawmakers continue to favor short-term, temporary "compromises" which amount to a postponement of protection of ancient forest for as long as possible.

Last year, Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield attached a "rider" to the appropriations bill to override a court injunction on logging in ancient forest habitat for the spotted owl. This "rider from hell" mandated a level of clearcutting on public land approximately twice any previous annual cut level, and stripped citizens' rights to enforce environmental law in the courts. Hatfield is expected to introduce similar legislation this year. Meanwhile, the Bush Administration is attempting to circumvent and weaken the Endangered Species Act by convening special administration-level committees such as the so-called "God Squad."

Although some Congresspeople have introduced bills to protect ancient forests, such as the Jontz-sponsored Ancient Forest Protection Act, the antics of Hatfield, Bush & Co. may ensure that there is little or nothing left to save by the time any major legislation passes.

Since the listing of the Northern spotted owl, the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) submitted the remainder of their planned 1990 sales to the US Fish & Wildlife Service for a decision on whether the planned timber cuts would jeopardize the spotted owl. As expected, Fish & Wildlife recently handed back all 900 sales, involving 118,000 acres in Washington, Oregon & Northern California federal forests, with "no jeopardy" decisions. The Forest Service and BLM are now proceeding to auction, award and cut these timber sales.

In April of this year, an interagency scientific committee appointed by Congress to study the Northern spotted owl submitted a report known as the "Jack Ward Thomas report." This report confirmed that the spotted owl is in jeopardy and recommended protecting hundreds of new Habitat Conservation Areas (HCA's) scattered from Marin County to the Canadian border. Most of the proposed HCA's are larger than 50,000 acres, but include clearcuts, roads and lakes as well as stands of ancient forest. Until Fish & Wildlife decides on a program to protect the spotted owl (which is likely to include the recommendations of the Jack Ward Thomas report), the government is allowing the For-

est Service and BLM to sell and award timber sales in HCA's. If Fish & Wildlife decides to protect the HCA's, the government will buy back any stands of timber that have been sold and awarded but not yet cut.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of acres of ancient forest are being auctioned off at the block and may be clearcut within the next few months. With only 5% of the original ancient forest habitat remaining in the Pacific Northwest, we estimate that we have about 5 years remaining at this rate of cutting before the ancient forest is forever obliterated as a viable ecosystem.

WE NEED TO BUY TIME FOR THE ANCIENT FORESTS!

Earth First! and the Environmental Party have joined forces to slow the cutting of ancient forests as much as possible through nonviolent direct action this fall. We are calling this campaign "Douglas Fir Fall." Sound familiar? Shades of Redwood Summer?

While Doug Fir Fall is modelled after Redwood Summer in many ways, we do not expect as large an influx of people from out of the state. We expect Doug Fir Fall to consist of smaller, more direct actions, carried out mostly by local activists in their own areas. For those coming from other areas to help, we do have a base camp which is currently at the Environmental Party headquarters in Harrisburg, approximately 15 miles north of Eugene.

Our first action of Doug Fir Fall took place at the Detroit Ranger Station of the Willamette National Forest on Friday, September 7, where 30-40 people stopped the auction of two timber sales located in the Breitenbush HCA for about 2 hours by drumming on the building and blowing whistles and air horns. Eight people were arrested, including myself; we were cited and released. More actions are likely this week, and we are

tentatively planning Sept. 21 as a day for a large action in Coos Bay, to target the export of raw logs and minimally-processed wood products.

In addition to focussing on timber sales in HCA's and roadless areas, we plan to address Mark Hatfield's re-election campaign, the issue of log exports, and community solidarity/alternative economy issues through various events and actions.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

-COME to base camp and participate in actions!

-RAISE MONEY and awareness through benefits, tables, etc.

-SEND MONEY!!!! Our sole source of funding at the moment are the accounts of local Earth First! groups and the Environmental Party. Both sources are grassroots endeavors that are either already broke or rapidly heading in that direction. Consider donating, temporarily or permanently, gear and equipment.

-ORGANIZERS NEEDED! We need office staff, experienced recon people, non-violence trainers, experienced woods action folks, facilitators, climbers, banner-makers, etc.

-GET THE WORD OUT!

-CONSIDER CO-SPONSORING Doug Fir Fall. Solidarity is the key to success in grassroots activism.

We would ask that you agree to the goals and nonviolence agreement of Doug Fir Fall, and that your group commit resources of people and money to this campaign. Get your local group involved by gathering information on timber sales in your area, then do an action to stop it! Or, get the information to our office and we will make it available.

Thank you! For the Forests,

—Karen Wood

Yellowstone . . .

continued from page 14

statement of the co-chairs (whose voices are probably squeaky from riding the fence so long) that "These goals will emphasize conservation of the sense of naturalness and ecosystem integrity in the Greater Yellowstone Area while continuing to provide a diversity of livelihoods."

Granted, this sort of "public involvement process" can be almost enough to make an activist retch; but this one is a bit promising in that the fed's are discussing public lands management at an ecosystem level (though they are afraid to call it that). The plan could be implemented as early as this winter, and its present focus needs to be changed.

If enough voices speak out for protection of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, National Forest and National Park plans may get amended. The deadline for comment is October 14, and you can receive the draft document from GYA Team Leader, POB 2556 Billings, MT 59103 (406) 657-6361.

—Tom Skeele, WAN

Murkowski Rider Threatens All Federal Land

Four hours before the Senate adjourned for its August recess, Alaska Senator Frank Murkowski quietly slipped a rider into the Defense authorization bill which was then being considered. This rider would give the federal government the right to open all federal public lands for oil and gas drilling, regardless of any other laws affecting them. That means National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, wilderness areas . . . everything.

With only four hours to go before the recess, the rider was not debated and was passed with the Defense bill.

It is urgent that everyone call their senators now to oppose this threat. The Senate and House Armed Services Committees will be meeting in conference as you read this to work out the final details of the Defense bill. Call them now and insist that the Murkowski Rider be struck.

That Dam Licensing Process

by Cindy Hill Couture

ed. note: The following is still another report stolen and condensed from PAW's journal, the Glacial Erratic, summer 1990 (RFD 1 Box 530, N. Stratford, NH 03590; \$15/yr). Write PAW for an update and list of dams now up for relicensing.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC, is in charge of licensing new dams and relicensing existing ones. Since many dams in the Northeast were built in the 1940s and 50s, and dam licenses commonly last 50 years, now is our only chance to participate in the decisions on how scores of dams in the Northeast will be operated. The relicensing process is much like the licensing process for a new dam—it must comply with all relevant laws, including a host of wildlife requirements that have been added in the last 5 years.

FERC, like all other federal agencies, must follow the Administrative Procedures Act. The APA is the federal law that sets out how hearings must be published, records opened to the public, and so on.

FERC also has to comply with the Federal Power Act and laws relating to wildlife and public lands. This article will discuss what these laws say about appealing decisions on dam licenses.

Say FERC has issued a renewal license for a dam, or a license to a new company to keep operating an old dam. Only a person who is "aggrieved" and who is a "party" to the process can get them to reconsider their decision. An aggrieved person is one who can show that she has suffered some sort of loss or injury because of what the agency or

the person or company applying for a license has done. Unfortunately the law does not recognize biodiversity or habitat loss as personal injury; and species and ecosystems do not have standing, that is, the right to appeal in their own name.

The law does recognize that environmental organizations with members in the geographical area of the project, especially if they can show ties like canoeing or bird-watching on that part of the river, can be aggrieved people in these matters, and therefore have standing. In other words, the loss of the ecosystem is not considered an injury in itself, but people's loss of the ability to experience that ecosystem is considered an injury or damage.

So, the first thing you must do to participate in the dam relicensing process is show that you are an individual or organization who has experiences with the natural world in the area of the project that may be lost or lessened by the presence or operation of a dam. Next, at the beginning of the FERC process, you attend a hearing or submit a letter asking to be identified as a party to the action. Being a party means that you have been officially recognized by the agency as a member of the proceedings.

In addition to being recognized as an aggrieved party, you must clear another hurdle before you can appeal the dam license: You must raise the issues upon which to base your appeal.

Finally, before you can take your appeal into court to review FERC's actions, you must "exhaust your administrative remedies." Courts require this both to save themselves time and because they prefer to defer to agency experts.

Key among the new provisions for dam operations is the requirement that both the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the appropriate state agency be consulted, study the situation, and issue recommendations to FERC on how to minimize ecosystem damage and enhance habitat. To make sure that you have "exhausted your administrative remedies" and are an "active party," be involved in the process and raise wildlife issues from day 1. This allows you to help determine what documents FERC sees on wildlife issues, and what FERC does with those documents. Raise every possible wildlife issue (and any other issues such as energy conservation, aesthetics, electric rates) from the start.

You may want to split up issues so that someone covers each one. Later on, you will be allowed to appeal on the basis of an issue somebody else raised.

When the hearings are over and a FERC issues a license without conditions you requested, your next step is to apply within 30 days to the Commission for a rehearing, by writing to them, return receipt requested, with the correct FERC file number in your letter. FERC must act within 30 days of receiving your letter. The Commission can rehear the matter or it can do nothing. Doing nothing is the equivalent of denying your application.

After FERC has reheard your matter, or told you that they will not rehear it, or 30 days has elapsed and they've done nothing, you can, if you are a party, leave the administrative process and go to court. This means the US Court of Appeals in your own district or in Washington, DC. To go to court, you must apply within 60 days of the last step FERC took (or the end of the 30 days if they did nothing). Be prepared to show the court that irreparable harm will occur if they do not consider your case.

Court appeals are difficult. However, virtually none of the new wildlife requirements has been interpreted by the courts yet, so no one is sure what will happen. Participation in the relicensing hearings by people who insist that the stringent wildlife protection requirements be applied will set the stage for court decisions to strengthen the role of ecological factors in FERC processes.

At the Appeals Court level, you'll probably need an attorney to make sure you follow the correct forms and schedules. But until that level, if you earn aggrieved party status, raise all possible issues, and exhaust your administrative remedies, you will effectively influence the process on your own.

Cindy Hill Couture is an environmental lawyer and past contributor to our pages. She suggests that readers planning to become involved in the relicensing process buy a copy of Rivers at Risk: The Concerned Citizen's Guide to Hydropower, by John D. Echeverria, Pope Barrow, and Richard Roos-Collins; \$17.95 paperback. Order from Island Press, Dept. AC, Box 7, Covelo, CA 95428.



Old-growth War Shifts to Maine

By Jamie Sayen

They're cutting old-growth in Maine! Efforts to save 1700 acres (not 1200 as previously reported) of old-growth west and north of the Big Reed Pond old-growth preserve have failed. The owners, the Pingree Heirs feel they have done enough good by selling 5000 acres of old-growth and mature forest.

Maine has almost no old-growth left. Very little old-growth is left anywhere in the Appalachians. Only 6000 acres of old-growth are protected in Maine, a state of over 20 million acres! Reportedly, Georgia-Pacific is cutting old-growth east of Baxter State Park.

Tree Spiking Reported

At the end of August, as word spread that the Pingrees were building a road into the old-growth, the *Maine Times*, which broke the story, and Seven Islands, which manages the Pingree Heirs' million acres of forest, received phone calls from a person, or persons, who claimed to have spiked 400 big trees in the contested area. The caller identified himself as an Earth Firster.

Steve Schley, President of Seven Islands and a member of the Pingree family, reported that a caller in the spring had asked "all kinds of questions," and had then said "we're going to do what it takes" to save the old-growth. In retrospect, Schley interpreted this to mean that the caller was warning about tree spiking.

Although the identity of the spiker(s) is unknown, they've sent a clear message: A new day has dawned in the Maine woods. Unless the timber industry takes the necessary steps to preserve biological diversity, they can expect an increase in informed citizen opposition and monkeywrenching. **The Nature Conservancy Rebuffed**

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) bought 3800 acres of old-growth surrounding Big Reed Pond in 1987. Recently they added another 1013 acres to the south of the Big Reed tract. This second parcel contains a mix of old-growth and mature forest, and will provide some - but not enough - buffer for the preserve.

After the *Glacial Erratic* and the *Maine Times* carried stories about the threat to the 1700 acre parcel to the west and north of the preserve in March, negotiations resumed between TNC and Seven Islands, which agreed to allow TNC representatives to inventory the stand for its "ecological value" and to see if it has any endangered species. Negotiations soon broke down because nothing of "extraordinary value" was found, and because the Pingrees wanted cash for the tract's high value timber, and had already

built logging roads (which are so wide that three loaded 18-wheelers could pass each other at 60 mph). The Pingrees offered TNC a 500 acre tract of old-growth west of the preserve, but TNC wasn't interested because of the "degraded state" of the tract from blowdowns and because its old-growth stands were intermittent.

TNC and 'Ecological Value'

TNC is to be saluted for preserving the nearly 5000 acres around Big Reed. It has performed a great service.

However, its criterion for what is of "ecological value" has confused the issue. Whether or not it has any endangered species, old-growth in Maine is endangered and must be saved at all costs.

Furthermore, blowdowns do not "degrade" an old-growth system. They are an integral element in the old-growth disturbance regime.

Another flaw with TNC's value judgments is the concept of "virgin forest." No virgin forest remains anywhere. Atmospheric pollution, fragmentation, species extirpations and extinctions have "deflowered" even the areas never roaded or cut. At issue is the protection and buffering of all mature and old-growth stands in the Appalachians.

TNC must deepen its understanding of ecological value.

Other Threats to Big Reed

Intensive logging all around the Big Reed Preserve jeopardize both what is already "protected" and the 1700 acre unprotected tract. Further fragmentation of this

region disrupts habitat and hydrological processes and provides invasive, weedy species avenues of entry to the undisturbed forest.

An additional threat to Big Reed Pond itself is an old fishing camp on the shore. Fishermen are transported to the pond by seaplane. TNC, unfortunately, permitted the seaplane and the fishing camp to continue operations on Big Reed when it bought the pond in 1987. TNC should close the fishing camp and ban seaplanes.

Old-growth Needs Buffering

It is obscene that we should be talking about whether or not to protect 1700 acres of old-growth in a state that has destroyed over 17 million acres of old-growth in the past 300 years. What we should be talking about is adequate buffering for all remaining old-growth in the Appalachians. A buffer zone of at least three miles surrounding the Big Reed old-growth is essential if we are to protect the integrity of the "protected" old-growth. Otherwise, there will be U.S. Forest Service-style clearcuts up to the border of the preserve.

How Do We Save Big Reed?

Since TNC has failed to save the 1700 acre tract, we must turn to the State of Maine and demand an immediate moratorium on any road-building or logging activity within three miles of the threatened area. The State of Maine should either buy the tract and adequate buffering, or permanently enjoin the owners from any logging activity.

***No more cutting old-growth anywhere, any time!**

TNC Big Reed Press Release: A Ploy to Raise Money or an Honest Mistake?

The day before I learned of the cutting going on west and north of Big Reed, I celebrated a TNC news release that claimed "Nature Conservancy Expands Old-growth Forest Preserve." The release was sent to *Erratic* readers who had written TNC to urge the protection of the western and northern parcel.

In a cover letter, TNC said: "I thought you would be interested in the enclosed press release announcing our acquisition of 1,013 acres as an addition to the preserve." The letter then requested \$275 (the price of one acre) from the letter writer.

The press release was so vaguely worded (and undated) that I did not realize TNC was referring to the completion of the purchase of the southern parcel whose purchase we reported in the Summer issue of the *Erratic*.

The press release contained no informa-

tion about the threatened tract to the west and north - the tract we had urged them to save. The release did state that this would be the last TNC purchase in the area.

Was TNC merely careless in sending a press release that was so vague that it fooled the letter writers? Or was this intentionally misleading—a ploy to con the letter writers into contributing money to TNC to pay for a tract of land they mistakenly thought TNC had protected?

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the Maine Bureau of Public Lands, Maine Dept of Conservation, State House, Station #22, Augusta, ME 04333. Tell them to buy and preserve all unprotected mature and old-growth forests in the Big Reed Pond area.

—Jamie Sayen, Preserve Appalachian Wilderness

Mount Graham Roller Coaster

Mountain gets last-minute reprieve

By Lagarto

They came within twelve hours of cutting. We came within a minute of committing ourselves to action. And now the project is on hold until spring, or maybe forever.

It's been a wild month for the Mt. Graham campaign.

We've gone up and down in the fight to prevent an observatory development in the heart of a relict spruce-fir ecosystem. After a congressional oversight hearing in late June, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) was ordered to review the data and status of the endangered Mt. Graham Red Squirrel. Members of Congress wanted to know the validity of a Biological Opinion prepared by FWS on the squirrel, an Opinion used to justify the law exempting this development from the National Environmental Policy Act and from part of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

FWS appointed a blue-ribbon panel of biologists who came to the same conclusion as the General Accounting Office — the Opinion was severely flawed in its claim that habitat destruction for the observatory complex wouldn't harm the species. They recommended a re-initiation of consultation (the ESA process that ultimately produces a Biological Opinion).

We cheered. The University of Arizona, astrophysical developers deluxe, cried big fat tears of distress. The Forest Service announced they didn't care what anybody said, they weren't going to go along with a reconsultation because the law exempted them from such. The Bush Justice Department, arbiter of inter-agency disputes, sided with the Freddies. The Arizona congressional delegation proclaimed mightily that they never intended to circumvent the ESA, but that it was up to the agencies so their hands were clean.

In preparation for felling the ancient trees in their path, the University started transplanting baby trees (a clever mitigation measure - move all trees under 18" tall out to a meadow, so a new old-growth grove will make great squirrel habitat in two or three hundred years).

That must have disturbed the mountain spirits, because they started getting playful. Survey stakes and flagging disappeared, rocks rolled into culverts, logs rolled into roads, and abnormally large summer rains drenched the mountain almost daily.

Also, some careless mountain biker seems to have taken the University's lock off the gate that controls access to the site, and left her lock there in its place. It was such a nuisance that they replaced it with a special, high-security padlock that's very hard to cut. As they proved a week later, when the new lock was apparently glued shut.

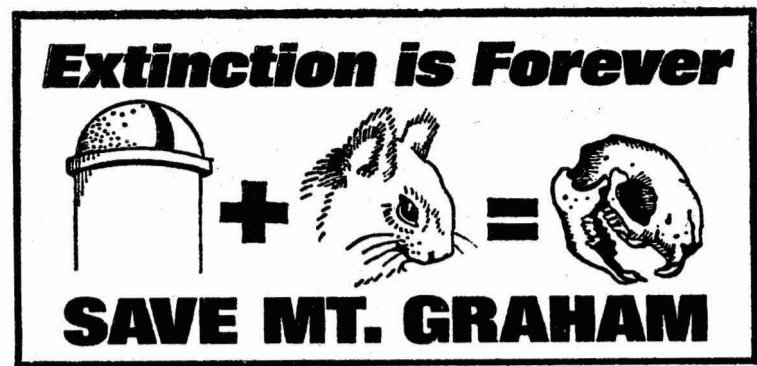
Meanwhile, AZ EFi went into high gear and mobilized a Mt. Graham Preservation Camp and Freedom of Information Tent, complete with beans, tortillas, squirrels, infiltrators, propaganda, bad jokes, new romances, and radio links to the world (thanks, Wes!). We had a great time getting ready for the worst.

And it almost came.

We got the news on a Wednesday evening that the University's crew had finished transplanting and would start cutting in the morning. A crew of tree-felling specialists had been flown in from Utah (so much for the widely proclaimed boost to the local economy), and were headed up the mountain at daybreak with police escort.

A crew of committed ecodefenders made the three-hour drive from Tucson, planning to be in place at daybreak. We arrived to find . . . a Temporary Restraining Order! No construction until the 9th Circuit Court ruled the next day on a Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund appeal. Late-night partying ensued.

The next day was a long wait for the other shoe to drop. It never fell, and we faced another night with the knowledge that some ruling would come the next day, maybe early



enough in the day for tree-felling to proceed. After much debate we decided to go for the action we'd planned; we might get arrested needlessly if things went our way in court, but we'd be ready if things went badly.

We made our final plans, gathered materials, and actually started to move out in the moonlight when news came that one camp member was undeniably lost in the woods. He'd been gone three hours on a ten-minute errand, and the woods around our 9000' elevation camp were very wet and getting very cold. Great hypothermia conditions.

At severe risk of damaging our misanthropic image, we scrubbed the action and spent the next several hours combing the forest. Ultimately, the Sheriff's Search & Rescue Team was called in, and daylight found us drinking coffee with the men we'd expected to confront. They were more than a little nervous, at first, expecting ecoterrorists or something. The bottomless coffee-pot helped ease relations, as did the fact that we provided them with better maps than they had.

About sunrise, our missing camper stumbled back into camp (just before the tracker with hounds from the nearby federal prison). Seems he'd fallen on a slick log, gotten a concussion, and wandered in the dark for hours.

It also seems the mountain spirits arranged that. Later in the day, the court

ordered a 10-day stay until they could hear the case. A week and a half later, they delayed the hearing until December, with an injunction against destruction activities until then. Which means we have until next spring, at the earliest, because the mountain-top gets thoroughly snowed in every winter.

Which gives us time to kill this project. The court may order a reconsultation, which could in turn stop things, but that's a long shot. We're pushing to repeal the exemptions created in 1988, thus putting the project back in the full environmental impact review process. Any legitimate review will show that it's impact will be enormous and unjustifiable. And besides, several of the project partners have shown a willingness to back out if things get delayed too long. Maybe this winter is long enough.

Lots of folk around the world have added to the pressure on this thing, making noise in Los Angeles, Columbus, OH, Washington, DC, Boston, Bonn, and Rome, among others. We and the mountain thank you. Keep it up!

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Call the Mt. Graham hotline, (602) 629-9200, for frequent updates on the situation and how you can help. Also, contact your Congressing to request that he/she support legislation to repeal the Mt. Graham exemptions (such as the bill recently introduced by Congressman Gerry Studds).

Loon Expansion

Mainstreamers Ready to Sell-Out South Mountain

by Jeff Elliott

Mainstream environmentalists (i.e., humanists) are set to gang up against biodiversity again. This time South Mountain is the target. The ski industry has friends in the environmental groups who are ready to compromise away hope of stopping the expansion of Loon Mountain onto South Mountain.

The US Forest Service has tried to drag out this project until the environmentalists drop out from poverty or boredom. The waiting will soon end. Mainstream groups, especially New Hampshire Audubon, Conservation Law Foundation (CLF) and the Society for the Protection of NH Forests, appear ready to accept a modified version of alternative 4 in the REVISED DRAFT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT which would give Loon 370 acres of National Forest land on South Mountain (but we hear talk of 500 acres). The groups' alternative would allow - no, encourage - the construction of three new lifts and nine new trails.

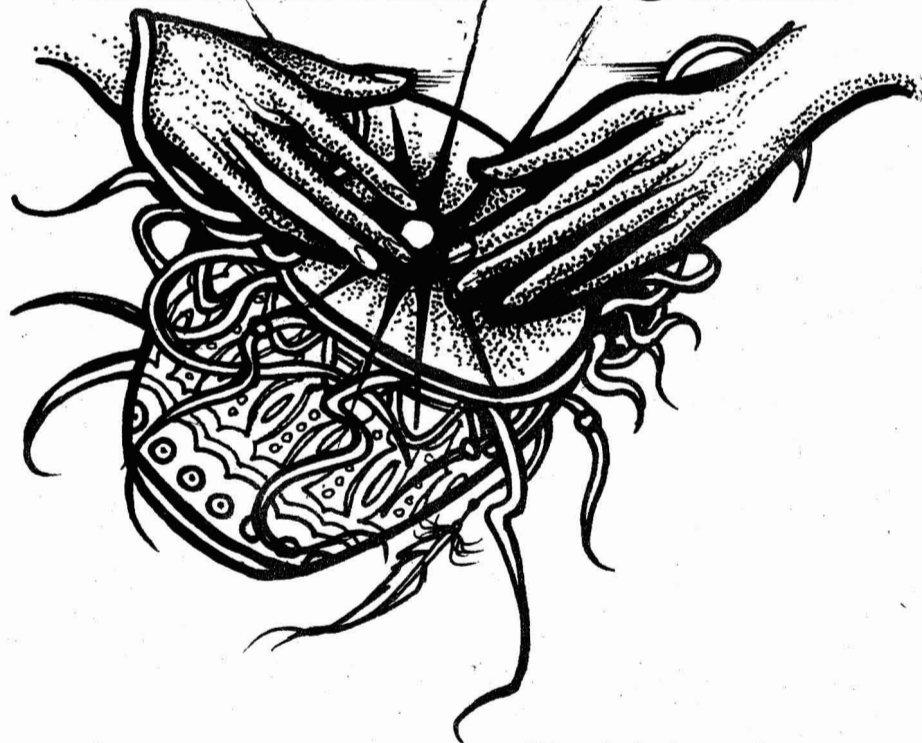
The issue at hand is not just this expansion, but the boost it will give other developers in the area, and ski expansions on National Forests throughout the US. If we lose South Mountain, we lose a lot more.

White Mountain National Forest is under assault from atmospheric pollution, clearcuts, roads and cars, Yuppie backpackers, snowmobilers, and other multiple abusers. It can't tolerate more downhill skiers.

We have spent far too much time and money fighting this expansion to let these wimps design a new ski area for Loon Mtn. Write them. Call them. Ask CLF how permitting Loon to expand will help its operations fit into CLF's excellent energy conservation strategy. Ask the Society for the Protection of NH Forests how cutting down forests for ski runs "protects" NH forests? Ask NH Audubon how further fragmentation of the WMNF "protects" biological diversity. Tell all the groups ready to sell out South Mountain it is immoral to accept anything less than the full complement of native species and communities.

Also, write the WMNF Supervisor, and tell him to block the expansion and then shut down Loon Mountain ski area altogether. Suggest the erstwhile ski area employees be hired to dismantle all structures at the area

TRIBAL LORE



Aldrich Pond Needs Protection

Aldrich Pond Wild Forest is a maturing second growth Eastern Hemlock-White Pine-northern hardwoods association along the Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie River in the Adirondack bioregion of northern New York. Much of the primal wildlife of this forest still lives here and species such as Gray Wolf, Moose, and Panther are reestablishing.*

Two factors have greatly accelerated human impacts on this Forest Preserve area: off-road vehicle use and expansion of Fort Drum. ORVs degrade habitat year round, snowmobiles in winter and 4-wheelers other times. Big game hunting, which runs from September into December, has increased many-fold due to the presence of Fort Drum military personnel. The natural restoration of this land from past clearcut logging is jeopardized by current levels of human use.

The report of the Governor's Commission on the Adirondacks in the 21st Century proposes that an Oswegatchie Great Wilderness be created which would include Aldrich Pond Wild Forest in the vicinity of the Middle Branch. Rapid redesignation and enforcement of this forest land as Wilderness

would benefit the Oswegatchie ecosystems.

—Don Hassig, Ogdensburg, NY

**ed. note: Biologists say no confirmed sightings of Gray Wolves and Panthers have occurred in the Adirondacks for decades, but some locals claim to have seen these predators.*

Letters for Aldrich Pond are needed. Write Governor Cuomo (Executive Chamber, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224) and all state senators and assembly persons (Legislative Office Bldg, Albany, NY 12247) urging them to protect Aldrich Pond Wild Forest and other areas in the Oswegatchie watershed as Wilderness.

FWS Seeks New NWR for NH

ed. note: The following is adapted from Wing-ing It, the newsletter of the American Birding Association, Inc., POB 6599, Colorado Springs, CO 80934. ABA rarely speaks out on conservation issues, but considers this so important that it is asking its members to write letters, as explained below.

The impending closure of Pease Air Force Base offers the opportunity to establish a National Wildlife Refuge on New Hampshire's largest remaining stretch of undeveloped estuarine shoreline. Provisions of the Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) of 1988 say the Air

Force must receive "fair market value" for the transfer of these lands. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, which administers the National Wildlife Refuge System, supports the idea of a new Refuge on Great Bay, but the agency does not have the funds to pay fair market value. Without intervention from President Bush and the Secretary of Defense mandating a no-cost interagency transfer, the FWS may be precluded from acquiring the land.

The potential refuge lands consist of 1200 acres of shoreline, wetlands, and uplands. Since Pease AFB was established in the 1950s, the Air Force has left this part of the base unharmed. It is the largest length of undeveloped shoreline remaining on the Great Bay estuary, and the largest single undeveloped area in New Hampshire's sea coast region. It offers nesting or migratory habitat for many shorebirds and waterfowl. Wintering Bald Eagles, geese, and ducks use the area.

A coalition of local state, and national conservation organizations is asking the public to support the establishment of Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Write President George Bush, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NE, Washington, DC 20500. Send copies to Secretary Richard Cheney, Department of Defense, Pentagon, Room 3E 880, Washington, DC 20301; and George Jones, chair, Pease AFB Redevelopment Commission, 300 Gosling Rd, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

ed. note: The next two TL pieces are condensed from Glacial Erratic summer 1990. To subscribe to PAW's biodiversity journal, send \$15 to Glacial Erratic, RFD 1 Box 530, North Stratford, NH 03590.

Mt. Washington Auto Race Revived

After a lapse of 29 years, the Mount Washington Auto Road, a private inholder which owns the eight mile auto road, revived the "Climb to the Clouds" sports car race during the weekend of June 22-24. Environmentalists were asleep at the wheel and did not protest the further desecration of New England's highest mountain by the gas guzzlers.

The course ascends 4725 feet with an average grade of 12%. The starting line is just off Route 16 in Pinkham Notch; the finish line is at the summit. The course borders the federally designated Great Gulf Wilderness. The Pinkham Notch area is awash with rumors that the Auto Road, which owns buildable acreage fronting Rt. 16, plans to

continued on page 18

Tribal Lore. . .

continued from page 17

build condos and a museum to show off vehicles that have climbed Mt. Washington. Summit "improvements," including a new Mt. Washington observatory, are under consideration. The only true improvement would be to get all the garbage off the summit, including the Auto Road and Cog Railway.

Write the Mt. Washington Auto Road, Box 278, Gorham, NH 03581. Tell the Road to get off the mountain. Write the White Mountain National Forest, Box 638, Laconia, NH 03247. Tell them to get the Road off the mountain. Demand that the inholding be put into the National Forest. —Jamie Sayen, PAW

White & Green Mountain National Forest Plans Due

Currently, less than one-sixtieth of the Northern Forest Lands Study area outside New York's Adirondack Park is designated Wilderness. Soon the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF) and the Green Mountain National Forest (GMNF) will draw up new ten-year management plans. In recent years, the managers of these National Forests have emphasized habitat manipulation, clearcutting, and slob recreation.

PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness) has proposed a simplified Million Year Forest Plan: Expand the WMNF and GMNF and manage them entirely as Evolutionary Preserves.

Recently, a report on the future of the Adirondack Park concluded that although 42% of the Park is publicly owned "Forever Wild" forest, this is not an adequate land base to protect essential ecological values. The Adirondack Commission recommended that at least 10% more land in the Park be added to public ownership.

In New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, only about 6.6% of the land in the Northern Forest Lands Study region is publicly owned. PAW proposes that at least 60% of the region be managed as a publicly owned Evolutionary Preserve. Since Baxter State Park and the WMNF and GMNF are the only large public holdings in the region, they should be made the cores of the Evolutionary Preserve.

The following intrusions in these Forests should no longer be allowed: clearcuts, below cost timber sales (which cost taxpayers over \$1.2 million in the GMNF & WMNF in 1988), sand and gravel mines, ski resorts (especially Loon Mountain) and related development, the Mt. Washington Auto Road inholding, the Cog Railway on Mt. Washington, condos at the base of Wildcat Mountain, RV facilities at Dolly Copp Campground, handicap access to the remote Flat Mountain Pond, and the Kancamagus Highway. Other problems to eliminate include the fisheries management amendment to the WMNF plan, which proposes such management practices as clearcuts, to help Beavers, and pond "reclamation," to eliminate non-game fish; and "wildlife management" in both Forests that seeks to turn forests into habitat for White-tailed Deer, while ignoring the impact on endangered and extirpated native species such as Black-backed Woodpecker, Pine Marten, Lynx, Cougar, Gray Wolf, Wolverine, and Caribou.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the WMNF and GMNF supervisors and demand responsible Forest plans that address the evolutionary needs of the Northern Appalachians. Remind them that enough deforestation is occurring on private lands and we need healthy ecosystems, not below cost timber sales.

*WMNF, POB 638, Laconia, NH 03247

*GMNF, POB 519, Rutland, VT 05701

—Jamie Sayen, PAW

Exportation of Outlawed Pesticides Banned

After years of quiet lobbying by the Sierra Association For Environment (SAFE), Central California Earth First! and others, the "Circle of Poison" amendment was sneaked into the Farm Bill and is now law. It prohibits the export of pesticides whose use is outlawed in the United States. The effectiveness of the new law remains to be seen, but it's a good first step and hopefully the banned but not outlawed 1080 will be the next toxicant made illegal.

—Joe Bernhard, SAFE

Ski Area May Take Chunk Out Of Gila

ed. note: The following are excerpts from "A Proposal for the Hummingbird Ski Area." In the spirit of non-violent non-cooperation, we run them as a public service announcement for the

Hummingbird planners. (Emphasis — bold italics — is from the original.)

A good ski area can benefit the surrounding community greatly, and in a variety of ways. First, it provides *jobs — jobs* to build the ski area and then to run it — all kinds of jobs, from part-time food service to high paying equipment operators.... A good ski area could be the foundation of a strong tourist industry by providing a major destination point and improving the overall image of southwest New Mexico....

...Wilderness regulations forbid mechanized transportation — even bicycles — *but skiing is permitted as a type of foot travel*. Ski trails, ski lifts, lodge facilities and an access road would necessitate a change in designation from Wilderness to National Forest. This takes an Act of Congress, after which the Forest Service can issue a special use permit for a ski area. The ski area would be built, funded and operated by a private company chosen by the Forest Service ... this has been done before. *In Washington state, in 1984, 800 acres of the Goat Rocks Wilderness was redesignated to expand the too small White Pass Ski Area*. A failing local economy, based on the timber industry, and the inability of the White Pass Ski Area to compete with larger ski areas out of state, with more acreage and vertical feet, were the reasons cited. This is why we need Whitewater Baldy. All of the mountain peaks in the Mogollon Mountains over 10,000 feet were included within the Gila Wilderness boundaries back in 1924. Based on the 9000 foot minimum elevation for skiing in our area and a minimum of 1500 vertical feet for a ski area, *none of the mountain peaks outside the wilderness are acceptable alternatives*.

On the other hand, Whitewater Baldy, elevation 10,895, together with the 10,540 foot unnamed peak one mile north-northwest, which we will call Hummingbird Peak, have the characteristics of a *very good ski area*. Furthermore, they sit on the north edge of the Gila Wilderness less than 2 1/2 miles from the wilderness boundary....

The Bursum Road is closed December through April due to heavy snowfall, making this part of the Gila Wilderness and the Gila National Forest totally inaccessible. The ski area would keep the roads open all winter, making accessible the surrounding area for all types of winter sports....

The proposed ski area requires 1360 acres. This is only one quarter of one percent of the 558,065 acres of the Gila Wilderness. An additional 430 acres for an access area would bring the total wilderness deletion to 1790 acres ...

There are ski areas and there are ski areas. *We are planning a ski area for the next century.... It will be very clean, environmentally and aesthetically*. This is why we are working with SNO-Engineering ... Their approach to engineering and designing ski areas takes into account everything from the environment to the market. Their natural approach to ski trail design elevates the skier's experience, retains more snow, and *looks like God made it instead of a bulldozer*. [sic!]

... The legislation we are proposing that would delete 1790 acres from the Gila Wilderness might also include establishing a "Wild and Scenic River" on the Gila River above Redrock (this is currently under study) or an equivalent addition to the Gila Wilderness on the Gila River near Turkey Creek. Another possible addition might include the far west Pinos Altos Range above Bear Creek ... Finding suitable additions is difficult, as most have already been included in the wilderness system.

The only way a wilderness can be created, enlarged, reduced or modified in any way is by an Act of Congress. Since the first Wilderness Act of 1964 there have been *about 50 wilderness acts*, including New Mexico's Wilderness Act of 1980, and Washington state's in 1984. The Gila Wilderness was the first wilderness in the US designated in 1924 and confirmed by law in the 1964 Wilderness Act, which created 54 wildernesses totaling about nine million acres. Today the National Wilderness Preservation System contains over 90 million acres of designated wilderness at 474 locations. Additional areas are under study ...

Nothing in any of these pieces of wilderness legislation says anything about wilderness areas having to remain wilderness forever, only that *Congress is the only possible modifier*. This is very wise ...

We live in an economy based on timber, mining and cattle. These industries are all in a serious decline ... *Fifteen million dollars a year of outside money* coming into our community from something as innocent and as FUN as skiing is a future we can all live with. Giving up one-quarter of one percent of the Gila Wilderness is not too much to pay ...

If you would like to help our cause, please send contributions to: Hummingbird Ski Club, Preliminary Site Evaluation, c/o Catron County Bank, POB 377, Reserve, NM 87830. If you would like to join the Hum-



Bill Cronin, Aaron Cantor and Ronald Reagan plant the seeds of resistance in the middle of the Shawnee NF's Fairview logging road (reclaimed by EF! as a hiking trail).

mingbird Ski Club or would like more information on the proposal, contact Alex Ocheltree (505) 535-2825 or POB 202, Gila, NM 88038.

VICTORY AT FORT MEADE Earth First! Defeats US Army, Saves Old-Growth

In a victory for environmentalists and the wild inhabitants of 9000 acres of forests and wetlands at Fort Meade, the US Army abandoned plans to sell the land to developers who would have felled the forests and filled the wetlands. Fort Meade is part of a massive federal reservation that forms the largest contiguous forest on the Atlantic Coastal Plain between Richmond, Virginia and Boston, Massachusetts. Within the reservation exist one of the two known remaining old-growth forests in Maryland.

The decision came in a secret meeting between White House and Army officials and members of Maryland's congressional delegation. According to a source in the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the White House had been getting numerous calls expressing outrage over Army plans to sell Fort Meade to developers. This apparently goaded Bush's minions into calling the behind-the-scenes meeting to resolve the issue.

Unbeknownst to the public, they reached a "compromise": the Army agreed to transfer control of 7600 acres to the Fish & Wildlife Service for inclusion in the National Wildlife Refuge System, reserving the 400 acre Tipton Army Airfield for general aviation use, and offering 1000 acres as a sop to development interests (campaign donors). The National Security Agency will continue operations on site. (The NSA has been cited several times for discharges of metals and other toxic substances into the Little Patuxent River at Fort Meade.)

The agreement was then rushed through the House Appropriations Committee, brought to the floor and voted into effect. When the agreement was announced, to the surprise of the decision-makers, the local response was decidedly angry. County officials swore to downzone the 1000 acres slated for development, to make it next to impossible for 'developers' to realize any profit from building there. Local enviros demanded that the state or county purchase the 1400 acres for parkland. Others called for The Nature Conservancy or like-minded philanthropists to purchase the 1400 acres and set it aside as wildlife habitat.

Congressman Tom McMillen, who participated in the meeting, whined that the White House wouldn't budge from its demand of *some* forest destruction. When local environmentalists asked why he hadn't informed them of plans for the meeting, he said there was concern that other representatives might catch wind of the deal and demand similar deals for their decommissioning bases!

On behalf of the Original Inhabitants of the Fort Meade ecosystems, a hearty THANK YOU! for your calls to the White House. They brought the administration to its senses.

—Ron Huber, Chesapeake EF!

Speak For Arctic Refuge Rivers NOW!

Flowing within the boundaries of northern Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge are nearly 20 of the wildest rivers left in North America, including the Kongakut, Hulahula, Canning, Sheenjok, and Porcupine. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

is preparing a management plan for the Refuge's rivers, which are increasingly threatened by recreationists. Commercial trips have increased at least four-fold in the last five years, wildlife is being hunted out, fragile areas are being severely damaged by oversized groups and pack animals, fuel caches are popping up, sheep hunters are pioneering landing sites in high mountain valleys, and mountain bikers are beginning to use the Refuge.

The agency held a workshop in March to identify management alternatives. However, environmentalists were not aggressive and the plan may end up reflecting the interests of the ever more entrenched guides and outfitters.

The various National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska are taking different approaches in preparing their public use management plans. For example, in the draft plan for the Togiak Refuge, commercial river operators will get 50% of the allocated permits, motorboats will be allowed in Wilderness, and facilities will be allowed on some of the rivers. This is not surprising given that most of the involved public were guides and outfitters. The Kodiak Refuge plan, on the other hand, proposes to ban pack animals, seasonally close highly sensitive wildlife areas, prohibit upland landings of fixed-wing aircraft, restrict jet boats and tent platforms, prohibit the construction of new trails and improved campsites, and institute camping time limits. We can expect the worst in the case of the Arctic Refuge, where the management is openly hostile to wilderness.

The Arctic Refuge has prepared a workbook which you can write for and use to express your opinions about how Refuge rivers should be managed. These are some of the key issues:

Wilderness - The river plan should mandate preservation of the rivers' ecological integrity. Non-Wilderness parts of the Refuge should be designated Wilderness.

Wildlife "management" - Predator control and habitat manipulation in the Refuge for producing "harvestable surpluses" of game animals could be practiced under current regulations. These actions should be opposed. A primary management objective should be to maintain natural distributions, numbers, composition and interactions of all indigenous species and to allow natural processes to control the river ecosystems.

Inholdings - The potential subdivision of inholdings, particularly allotments, threatens the Refuge's rivers. Some inholdings in other areas of the state have already been subdivided and sold, or developed commercially. The FWS should acquire development rights and scenic easements on sensitive inholdings.

Facilities - Buildings concentrate use, attract illegal use, accumulate refuse, and encourage incidents with wildlife. No facilities should be allowed along river corridors.

Recreation management - The FWS should not allow the superlative wilderness experience opportunity of Arctic rivers to be lost. All recreational "improvements" — cabins, roads, trails, campgrounds, bridges and signs should be prohibited.

Information and interpretation - FWS should use information as a management tool to encourage visitors to minimize their impact on the Refuge. FWS should not promote or advertise Refuge rivers or feature the "attractions." Opportunities for self-reliance and challenge should not be minimized by materials detailing routes or river crossings. Signs, displays, and brochures that "interpret" the rivers diminish their aura of mystery and should not be produced.

Trinkets & Snake Oil



Mollie sports her "Don't Tread on Me" T-shirt.

Get yer hot snake oil here!

Sure, it may be more noble to spend your money on a new monkeywrench or on your favorite activist's legal fees, but for those of you who have holiday-type commitments and want to give gifts, here's the next best destination for those bucks. Every T-shirt, book, tape, etc. you buy from us, for yourself or to give as a gift, helps support the radical environmental reporting of the *Earth First! Journal*. Maybe you can't quite picture your grandmother in an EF! camo cap, but she might go for a recording of Lee Stetson telling John Muir's gripping story, "Stickeen." There's something here for everyone.

Keep this 8-page insert handy, as it's the best description we'll run of all this stuff (at least, until next year). You'll find a handy order form conveniently placed on the last page of this insert. Order early to beat the rush; allow five weeks for delivery.

And, Muir Power to Yule!

T-SHIRTS

Unless otherwise noted, all shirts are 100% cotton and are available in sizes S, M, L, and XL. All prices postpaid.



EARTH FIRST!

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 salmon. Also tan in small only. \$12.

DON'T TREAD ON ME

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. \$10. (Sorry but we have no L or XL, and won't be getting more. These shirts will not be reordered when we run out.)



AMERICAN WILDERNESS - LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE

AMERICAN WILDERNESS



LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE

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.

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton shirt for night work. \$10.

DEFEND



THE WILDERNESS



EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green or red 100% cotton. \$10.

TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. \$10. 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.



EARTH FIRST!



NED LUDD BOOKS

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.

FREE THE EARTH

A woman of power in an image by Gila Trout. Purple and silver ink on teal (bright turquoise) or wild orchid (purple). Also in size Small fuschia (hot pink), while they last. \$12.



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. ON SALE - \$18.

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. ON SALE while they last.

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB \$13 postpaid. (No size Large.)

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS \$12 postpaid.



Sue and Ernie model their EF! wear in front of a local shopping mall where their holiday shopping dollars will NOT go.

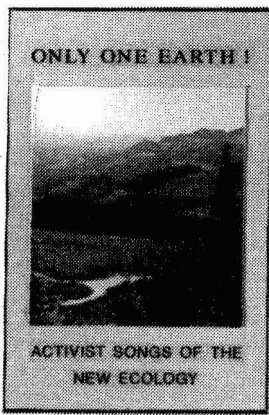
EARTH FIRST! MUSIC

On cassette only. All prices postpaid.

NEW MUSIC

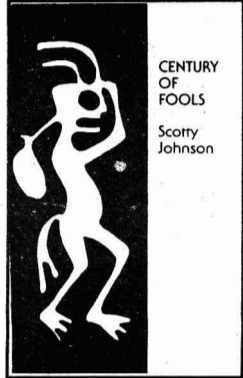
Various artists "Only One Earth!"

After years of requests, we're glad to finally offer a real sampler tape, with powerful activist songs from 14 contemporary eco-musicians. If you don't know these folks, here's a nice introduction. This tape has studio recordings of: Ken Lonnquist - Waking Up; Bill Oliver - In These Ancient Trees; Fred Small - Heart of the Appaloosa; Cecelia Ostrow - Warrior of the Earth; Kelly Cranston - Bright Ocean Waters; Alice DiMichele - Julie's Song; Scotty Johnson - Century of Fools; Dana Lyons - Animal; Joanne Rand - Koyannisquatsi; Ned Mudd - Living on Borrowed Time; Greg Keeler - Manly Men; Dakota Sid Clifford - We Want the Whole Thing Back; Walkin' Jim Stoltz - Forever Wild; Susan Grace Stoltz - The Love We Carry Within. Available after October 31, 1990. \$12.



Dakota Sid Clifford "Legendary Folk Rumor"

Sid's new tape has some new tunes, along with some old favorites remixed for better quality. Now you can confirm the glowing rumors about this legend of Rendezvous, roadshow, and campfire. Includes: For the Birds, We Want the Whole Thing Back, Freedom No Cash Value, Killin' Time Won't Wound Eternity, Lindsey's Waltz, Small Towns & Tiny Faces, Romance, Faces in the Yard, Condor at the Western Gate, Greenfire, Nevada in the Rain. \$10.



CENTURY OF FOOLS
Scotty Johnson

Scotty Johnson "Century of Fools"

Scotty is a folk singer/activist from the heart of Arizona whose passion and humor shine through on this, his first tape. He has played at the last several RRRs and will be featured in this fall's Greenfire road show. His music for the Mt. Graham warriors has kept spirits high during many long nights by the campfire. He also makes a mean garlic sandwich. Besides the title song, this includes: Spirit Lives, Water From the Sky, Wisdom of the Seventh Generation, Island in the Sky, Running From the Wind, One With the Earth, The Walls, Ghostdance, and Mom's Playalong. \$10.

Greg Keeler "Enquiring Minds"

From the man who wrote the world's only space-age lubricant polka comes a new collection of enlightened nonsense for the '90s. This Mirth First! production is a must for any non-serious Earth lover.

Includes: An Excuse to Go Drinkin', House Husband Blues, Darlin' I'm Sorry, Suckin' Up to the Status Quo, Bozeman MT, Kinder Gentler Song, Mount Graham Sam, Waddell's Grant Song, Forest Circus, Endorphin High, It's a Baby, Planet of Morons, Nothing Happened. \$9.

Ned Mudd "Eco-Logic"

You heard him at the RRR. Now hear him in the privacy of your own head: Ned Mudd, poet and backyard lawyer, has put out a collection of deep-fried Dixie tunes. It's primarily acoustic, with an emphasis on deep ecology in the Deep South. Rustic but real, this is anti-woo-woo music at its best. Songs include: Too Many People!, Freedom Takes So Long, Choctaw Jim, Un Civilized, Borrowed Time, Developers Go Build In Hell!, Unto These Hills, Metropolis 2.8.0., and Rite to Life. \$9.



Lee Stetson "The Spirit of John Muir"

This is another in Stetson's series of outstanding Muir re-creations. One moment you'll be riding with Muir on a snow avalanche for 3,000 feet down one of the Valley walls, next climbing up a 500-foot ice cone at the foot of Yosemite Fall, then rocking and reeling on a newborn talus slope during a stupendous earthquake. Muir comes alive while exploring the backcountry for glaciers, "interviewing" a bear, and meeting Ralph Waldo Emerson. 50 minutes, \$10.

Walkin' Jim Stoltz "A Kid For The Wild"

With this, Walkin' Jim has put his remarkable voice to work for the little folk. This is a tape full of kids' songs about wilderness and wild things, big and small. Besides the title song, this includes: Manfed the Mopey Moose, Slugs & Bugs, River Run, It Ain't Easy Bein' An Ol' Grizzly Bear, If I Were A Tree, Come Walk With Me, You Don't Need Ears To Listen, Wild Things Need Wild Places, Pika Pika, Whole Earth Harmony. \$11.

OLD FAVORITES



BETTER THINGS TO DO

Austin Lounge Lizards

"Creatures From the Black Saloon"

Marvelous country satire, superbly produced. Includes smash songs such as: Sa-guaro; Pflugerville; Anahuac (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Kool-Whip; Chester Woolah; Hot Tubs of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk; The Car Hank Died In; and much more. \$9.

Austin Lounge Lizards

"Highway Cafe of the Damned"

The Lizards drop to new depths with their second tape featuring the title song; Cornhusker Refugee; Industrial Strength Tranquilizer; Wendell The Uncola Man; Acid Rain; I'll Just Have One Beer; Dallas, Texas; The Ballad of Ronald Reagan; When Drunks Go Bad; Jalapeno Maria; Get A Haircut, Dad; The Chester Nimitz Oriental Garden Waltz. \$9.

Darryl Cherney

"I Had To Be Born This Century"

Darryl is a singin' fool and organizing dynamo who has taken the North California Coast by storm and earned the eternal enmity of Charlie Hurwitz and MAXXAM. His first smash album includes: Earth First!; Where Are We Gonna Work When The Trees Are Gone?; Chernoble Blues; My Stereo Comes From Japan; It's CAMP; Eel River Flood Of '86; Give 'Em Hell, Sally Bell; Big Mountain Will Not Fall; Dave Foreman Called On The Ice Age This Year; Mosquito Party; and more! Liner notes with words included. \$9.

Darryl Cherney "They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!"

At long last, Darryl took time out from his many blockade and demonstration gigs to record some of his latest radical tunes. Besides the title song, this has: Xerox The Money; Board of Forestry Song; Potter Valley Mill; Earth First! Maid; You Can't Clearcut Your Way To Heaven; Free The Dead; We're All Dead Ducks; Ballad of Don Hodel; Knocking on Extinction's Door; Ballad of the Lonesome Tree Spiker; Stop the War; Running For My Life; Where's Bosco?; Spike A Tree For Jesus; This Monkeywrench of Mine. Includes lyric sheet (complete with chord notations) and a classic burning 'dozer cover. \$9.

Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle"

A poetic journey into the artist's magical worldview, set to the music of man and the music of nature. A return to awareness and sensitivity, to our wild and true selves, alive and free. Gary Snyder says "Full Circle is a surprising experience; archaic, fresh, future; wild, refined, all at once. Which should be

no surprise — that's how the real world is — my respects to Lone Wolf Circles." 27 poems. \$10.

Lone Wolf Circles "Tierra Primera"

Live recordings of the Deep Ecology Medicine Show featuring Wolf's primal poetry backed by a variety of musicians. Well engineered, this tape captures the spirit of a road show and makes you want to go out and do something. \$10.

Dakota Sid "... For The Birds"

You've enjoyed the heart-stirring songs of Dakota Sid at the Round River Rendezvous. Now you can purchase his cassette featuring For the Birds, Eagle Song, High Flyin' Tune, Endangered Stranger, The Condor at the Western Gate, Runnin' with the Moon (Owl Song), and Hawks & Eagles. This one's for the birds — and all you bird lovers, too. \$10.

Dakota Sid "No Mercy"

Dakota Sid's latest (and best!) album features the powerful song, "Greenfire" created on EF! roadshows along with the hit of the '87 Round River Rendezvous "It's All Bullshit!" Also includes Their Brains Were Small And They Died, It's All Right Kid, Expanding Universe, Redwood, 2187, The Seed, Smoke, No Mercy, Trouble Deep, and Nirvana City Blues. \$10.

Kelly Cranston "For the Kalmiopsis"

Wilderness activist Kelly Cranston escaped from the hinterlands of New Mexico with a love of the land, a wicked sense of humor and a keen eye for Amurrican culture. After honing his music beside countless campfires, he finally put some on tape. Besides the title song, this includes Dragonfly, Country Song, Public Lands, The Greenhouse Effect (The American Response), Northern Pines, Free the Wolf, All of Stone, You Bet!, and Wisdom of Growing Older. \$9.

Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana"

Greg Keeler's marvelously satiric first album pokes fun at everything worth poking fun at in the West. Includes: Ballad of Billy Montana, I Don't Waltz (And She Don't Rock'n'Roll), Drinkin' My Blues Away, Miles City Buckin' Horse Sale, Latter Day Worm Fisherman, Fossil Fuel Cowboy, Montana Cowboy, Cold Dead Fingers, Last Great American Cookout, I Call My Mama Papa, Good Morning Sailor, Make Bucks Get Rich, Roll On Missouri. \$9.

Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"

Greg's encore and just as biting. Includes Little Bitty Bugs, There'll Come A Revolution, Talking Sweet Bye & Bye, Facilitators From The Sky, Talking Interface Blues, Old Friends And Lovers, Big Budget Woman, Church Bells, Ski Yellowstone, Idaho, Death Valley Days, Dark Clouds. \$9.



Greg Keeler "Bad Science Fiction"

Keeler returns with an all new album: Bad Science Fiction, Cow College Calypso, Do Not Ask, Montana Banana Belt Cowboy, Nuclear Waste Blues, Is The Ouzle Stupid?, If Bears Could Whistle, Nuclear Dioxin Queen, What's Left Of The West, Ode To Rough Fish, Take Me Back, Duct Tape Psalm, Modern Problems Dancing. \$9.

Greg Keeler "Post-Modern Blues"

Ohmigod, he's back. Includes: P-U-B-L-I-C L-A-N-D-S, Post-Modern Romance, Swiss Army Beattitudes, Rain Forest Rider, Give Us Fiber, Ryegate Montana Testicle Festival, Lament of the Laundromat, Lady Please Drive Me Back To Oklahoma 'Fore I'm Driven To Tears, and others. \$9.

Katie Lee "Colorado River Songs"

Katie writes, "In the late '50s and early '60s, protesting anything the Wreck-the-Nation-Bureau did to our rivers was like putting out a forest fire with an eyedropper. Nobody was listening. The fact that NOW the Barry Goldwater and Stewart Udall types are 'sorry' doesn't make me feel one bit better — their gross mistake is still my sorrow. GLEN

CANYON IS GONE and will stay gone until someone blows up that heinous dam or the great old Colorado gets mad enough to kick its ass downstream. Most of these songs were written before, and in protest of, those life-killing plugs and have survived to be added to, re-arranged and parodied by river runners. A few are new. They are LOVE SONGS to a truncated Grand and to those glorious canyons over whose bones the unenlightened multitudes race on a freeway of stagnant water." \$10.

Katie Lee "Fenced!"

Twelve new songs about the old West, written in the folk tradition. These songs remind us of some of the things we should try to keep from slipping away. Includes: Wreck-The-Nation Bureau Song; Bert Loper; Ridin' Down The Canyon; Fenced; and others. 60 minute cassette. \$10.



featuring Travis Edmonson with Earl Edmonson & David Holt

Katie Lee

"Ten Thousand Goddam Cattle"

28 spirited songs about an older and disappearing West. Includes: A Cowboy's Prayer; Old Dolores; The Last Wagon; Dobe Bill; Jose Cuervo; Empty Cot in the Bunkhouse; The Ballad of Alferd Packer; and more. A double album - 90 minute cassette. \$12.

Katie Lee "Love's Little Sisters"

17 heart-tugging, poignant, yet tasteful ballads about the souls, lives and loves of women who made The West and its men! Includes: House of the Rising Sun; The Sisters of the Cross of Shame; The Hooker (written by Tom Paxton); Casey's Last Ride (written by Kris Kristofferson); The Flower of Virginia City Fire Company; and more. \$10.

Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpsite"

A short but powerful cassette by Washington State environmental singer/songwriter Dana Lyons. Includes title song, The Company's Been Good to Me, The Stars Will Always Move, and Drying Tears. \$6.

Dana Lyons "Animal"

Dana's long-awaited second tape is finally out. For anyone who has heard him at a RRR, you know he's one of the finest musicians and songwriters in the country. For those of you who haven't heard him yet, you'll just have to buy this tape. Includes: RV, Building One In My City, I Am An Animal, I Saw His Body, Music Off The Moonlight, Timebomb, The Tree, OEO When Will The Work Be Done, and others. \$11.

Mokai "Clearcut Case Of The Blues"

Mokai is an original EF! tree-climber and accomplished blues guitar picker. His first album includes: California Condor; Goin' To The Wilds; Wild Places; Springhead Blues; Pollution Blues; Clearcut Case Of The Blues; Goddamn The Forest Service; Earth First! Now (What Did I Say?). \$9.

Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis"

Bill Oliver's first inspiring, witty and rollicking album. Includes: Texas Oasis; Pretty Paper, Pretty Trees; If Cans Were Nickels; Shopping Maul; Village Creek; Holes; Snail Darter March; River Libber; Have to Have a Habitat; and lots more! \$9.

Bill Oliver & Friends

"Better Things To Do"

Bill Oliver has rearranged his fine "Better Things To Do" cassette with the addition of several new songs including Turtle Island; Champ! (with the Austin Lounge Lizards); and Rio Grande Valley. Also includes Muir Power To You; Better Things To Do; Get Along Litter Dogies (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle; Grand Canyon Rendezvous (by Glen Waldeck); When I Look Into The Sky; and more. \$9.

Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal"

Cecelia has one of the most beautiful voices in music today. The lyrics and music to her songs are haunting and profound. Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; Oh California; Dark Time; You Were There For Me; and more. \$8.50.



Cecelia Ostrow "Warrior of the Earth"
Here's a new taste of Cecelia's gently piercing voice and Earth-sensitive lyrics. Includes the title song, along with: The Blockade Song; Chicago; Eagle Creek; American Pacific Northwest; Bird Song; You've Got The Power; Idaho; My Soul Is Dancing; Love Song; The Day The Forest Died; In the Mountains; I Know A Tree. \$9.

**Rainforest Information Centre
"Nightcap"**

An outstanding one hour long documentary of the successful defense of the Nightcap Rainforest in Australia in 1979. One half music including "Take Your Bulldozers Away," "Tonka Toys," and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade. \$10.

Joanne Rand "Home"

Joanne was the surprise hit of last year's Rendezvous, with an amazingly powerful voice reminiscent of Joni Mitchell's early days. Another great find from the Pacific Northwest. Includes: I'll Be Washed Away, Eyes Like Salmon, Home, Blood Red, Wayfarer, Radiation On My Windshield, Banks of Time, Nobody Lays A Hand On Me, and Thanks. \$10.



Joanne Rand "Choosing Sides"

In her second tape, Joanne delves into the emotional side of our environmental crisis. Among others, this tape features the song Koyaanisquatsi, which should be a theme song for our decade. Also includes: Always Be Warm, Gotta Give All You Have, Privileged Class, Last Flicker of Light, Georgia, Antarctica, Our Children's Children, Choosing Sides, I Love It, and Remember Me. \$10.

**John Seed, Bahloo & Friends
"Earth First!"**

From Australia, John has done more to launch the global rainforest movement than has any other single person and has become one of the leading developers of the Deep Ecology philosophy. His first album of Aussie music includes: Extinction, Handful Of Timber, Ballad Of Mt. Nardi, The Water Song, Tonka Toys, Solomon Island, Killing Of The Trees, The Future Is In Our Hands, and more. \$9.



John Seed "Deep Ecology"

John's second tape combines his words and music with those of many others, such as Dakota Sid, Greg Keeler, Dana Lyons, Lone Wolf Circles, and Bahloo. Includes: Invocation, Animal Spirits, Expanding Universe, Earth First!, Magic Forest, Subvert the Dominant Paradigm, Make Bucks, Burning Times, Gaia Meditation, I Am An Animal, Earth Am I, The Rainforest Within, Tribesmen of Penan, Angel of Sunshine, Leave It In The Ground, and Everyone Is Everyone. \$10.

Jon Sirkis "The Wild West"

Jon showed up on our doorstep recently with

another tape of his socially conscious folk-rock tunes. This high-quality production might be mistaken for a product of the corporate music offices in L.A. if you missed the words. With compassion and wit, he exposes the American Dream and pokes fun at both liberal and conservative know-nothings while making pleasant bouncy music. Includes: Solar Kills, In Jamaica, Roseville Fair, The Wild West, Think For Yourself, New Morality, and Aztlan. \$9.

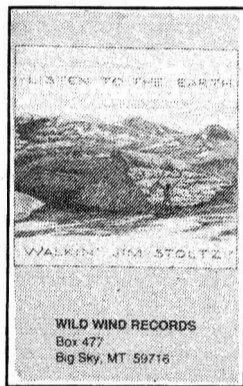
Susan Grace Stoltz "Circle of Friends"
The first tape from Susan Grace, performer on the most recent EF! roadshow, shows that Walkin' Jim isn't the only great singer in his family. Besides the title song, this includes: Old Time Friends, Song of the Arctic, Beverly's Song, Auroras Dance/Midnight on the Water, Coffee, Ribbon of Steel, The Love We Carry Within, Northern Lament, Chatanika River Song, and Follow Your Heart. \$10.

**Walkin' Jim Stoltz
"Spirit Is Still On The Run"**

Walkin' Jim's deep voice and wilderness-inspired lyrics will send shivers up your spine and launch a howl in your heart. Includes: All Along the Great Divide; Lone Lion Runs; Followin' the Rainbow Trail; Yellowstone Tales; Sweetwater; and more. \$11.

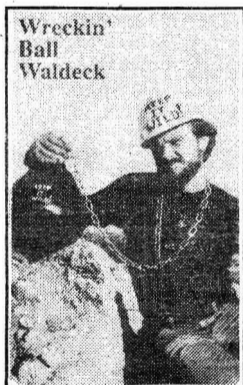
Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Forever Wild"

Walkin' Jim Stoltz has walked 15,000 miles across the wilds of the West. These songs were written in the wilderness and are sung with his incredibly deep and resonant voice. Jim's second album includes: The Brand New Grand Canyon Suite, The River Song, Just A Part of the Sky, Let Me Listen To The Wind, Wolf Song, Old Cisco, Follow Your Heart, I Walk With The Old Ones, Green and Growing, Forever Wild. Includes liner notes. \$11.



Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Listen to the Earth"

Walkin' Jim has put out another classic, full of Earth-music. His passionate lyrics and deep voice put you straight out into the wilderness, or remind you of why you should go. Includes: River Runnin' Through It, Listen To The Earth, Man Of The Mountains, I'm Goin' Back To Idaho, Montana Moon In The Pines, The Sacred Buffalo, and more. \$11.



Glen Waldeck "Wreckin' Ball Waldeck"

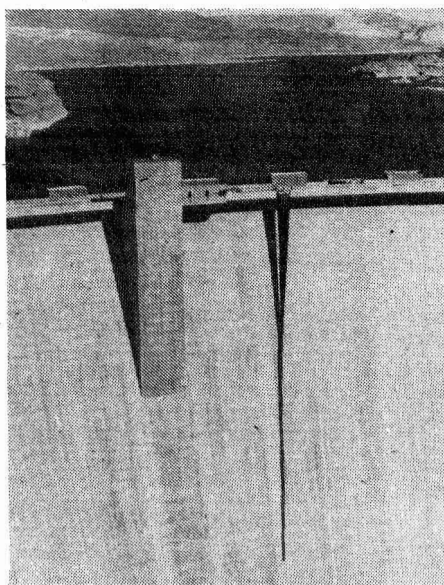
Longtime star of the campfire circuit and frequent accompanist to Bill Oliver (his humor makes Bill look like a straight man, a real accomplishment), Glen has finally put out a tape of his own stuff. And it's about time — we nearly wore out the bootleg copy we got for the office. Includes: With My Friends, Tulsa Rag, N.O.L.A., Inspired By You, It's Apparent, Every Dog Has Its Day, Them People, Sign of the Times, Yellowstone or Bussed, Wreckin' Ball. \$10.

The Wallys "Rainforest Roadshow '89"

After years of playing second fiddle to John Seed, the Wallys recorded a tape of their own. If you've seen them at the Rendezvous, you know these cocky kids can match any of our established old fart musicians for energy, commitment, and clever lyrics! Imagine an environmentally concerned garage band from the Australian rainforest and you've got the Wallys. Includes: Once Upon A Planet, Lay Down Your Whopper, Planetary Flag, That's Auker, Expanding Universe, Tonka Toys, Use It Up, Apeman, Leave It In The Ground. \$10.

VIDEOS & SLIDES

CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN VIDEO



The excellent 10 minute, color video of Earth First! cracking Glen Canyon Dam in 1981 starring Ed Abbey and Johnny Sagebrush. An inspiring and humorous introduction to the Earth First! movement. \$20 postpaid.

OVERGRAZING SLIDE SHOW

"The Eating of the West" graphically displays the devastation of Western public lands at the hands (and hooves) of the livestock industry. The show consists of over 100 high-quality slides from National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM lands which portray the shocking magnitude of the problems caused by grazing. The slide show comes with a written script and is rented at cost, \$10. Free copies of a 48-page tabloid on grazing are also available. Please include with your order the name and phone number of a contact person, and the date you need the show along with alternate dates. Orders must include street address for UPS delivery. "The Eating of the West" was funded by donations to Lynn Jacobs and the Earth First! Foundation.



MAPS

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.

FEDERAL LANDS A National Atlas Separate, 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19"), showing National Forests, Grasslands, Parks, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, BLM lands, military, Indian Reservations, Bureau of Reclamation, etc. in different colors for all 50 states (shown above). \$3.25.

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS A splendid color map of Alaska with shaded relief, rivers, lakes, elevation points, communities and roads. The National Parks, Preserves, Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, Wild & Scenic Rivers and Wilderness Areas designated by the December 2, 1980, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act are shown, as are the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. 24" x 18". \$3.25.

Earth First! Bookstore

Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

This will be my last appearance in this slot for the *Earth First! Journal* and I am not sure what will happen to this little mail-order bookstore that carries seminal and hard-to-find books of interest to the biocentric activist. I've enjoyed tracking these books down and introducing them to you for the past several years, even when other matters have made me put this project on the back burner. I hope those of you who have ordered books here have found them enlightening and useful.

Please note the November availability of Howie Wolke's long-awaited WILDERNESS ON THE ROCKS in the Ned Ludd Books ad in this issue. Do not order WILDERNESS ON THE ROCKS from the *Earth First! Journal*, though, order it directly from Ned Ludd Books. See the ad for details. Howie has produced the most incisive critique of the conservation movement and federal land managing agencies yet penned. His book demands reading from all who presume to fight for Earth, whether they work with The Nature Conservancy or Earth First!

Before I go, I'd like to introduce you to three new books concerning that politically incorrect inspiration for Earth First!—Edward Abbey. Two are written by Ed and one is about him. I describe them below in the "New Books" section. I make no apology for my affection and loyalty to Cactus Ed. Nor will I ever discount his key role in motivating thousands of passionate defenders of the wilderness. If you loved dear old Abbey, too, you're welcome around my campfire; if you didn't, chances are you're not.

As my parting shot in the pages of this newspaper, let me recommend four absolutely fundamental books out of our backlist of titles: OVERSHOOT by William Catton, THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM by David Ehrenfeld, THE POPULATION EXPLOSION by Paul and Anne Ehrlich, and, most importantly, A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC by Aldo Leopold. If you read nothing else, read these four books. Please.

Please note that ECODIFFENSE: A FIELD GUIDE FOR MONKEYWRENCHING is not sold by the Earth First! Bookstore. All orders for it should be sent directly to the publisher, Ned Ludd Books (PO Box 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703). See the Ned Ludd Books ad in this issue for details.

All prices listed are postpaid. Books are sent 4th class bookrate. For quicker first class mailing or UPS delivery please check with Nancy Z (Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 602-622-1371) for additional shipping charges.

Books marked with an asterisk (*) will be discontinued when current stocks are depleted. If you want any of these, now is the time to order. Do not wait. They will not be re-ordered. (We periodically need to drop some of our titles, even important ones, to make room for newly published books.)

Good reading and . . . Happy Trails

NEW BOOKS

A VOICE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS (VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO)

By Edward Abbey

This wonderful little volume of aphorisms gleaned from Ed's notebooks is the ghost of Abbey rising up out of the desert to take one last piss on all the prigs, prudes and true believers of the Left, Right and Middle. Ed tackles just about every subject imaginable from sex to literature to wilderness in these pages and does so with the joy of one who has lived life well. Includes fifty line drawings by Andy Rush. 160 pages, \$16.50 postpaid.

BLACK SUN

By Edward Abbey

BLACK SUN was Ed's personal favorite of all his novels and Edward Hoagland in that arbiter of American letters, *The New York Times*, says it is "... almost perfectly written." It's a bittersweet love story between a ranger on the north rim of the Grand Canyon and a college student half his age. Abbey said BLACK SUN was "partially autobiographical, mostly invention and entirely true. . . . The voice that speaks in this book is the passionate voice of the forest . . . the madness of desire, and the joy of love, and the anguish of final loss." This new edition includes a tribute from Charles Bowden. 176 pages, \$11.50.

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

SOME NOTES ON EDWARD ABBEY

Edited by James Hepworth & Gregory McNamee

This is a new edition of a book we once carried but dropped when it went out of print. It includes contributions by Barry Lopez, Wendell Barry, Gary Snyder, William Eastlake, and an interview with Abbey in *Bloomsbury Review*. Paperback, 152 pages, \$12.50.

FIRST SIGHT OF LAND

By Gary Lawless

Gary is a biocentric poet whose work has appeared often in the pages of the *EF!* Journal. He is also an accomplished Earth First! activist. This is a book of his rousing poetry, sure to make you laugh and growl. Foreword by Gary Snyder. \$8.

Books list alphabetic by author

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green *EF!*er to sing along with our minstrels or to play the songs yourself. \$6 postpaid, \$4 postpaid special to Earth First! subscribers only!

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG by Edward Abbey with illustrations by R. Crumb. Thankfully, THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG is once again available in Dream Garden Press's penultimate hardcover edition. Maybe more than any other book, this is responsible for the lore and style of the Earth First! movement. \$24.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG Paperback edition, \$6.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG (German edition) Paperback, \$12.

HAYDUKE LIVES! by Edward Abbey. The long-awaited sequel to THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG, this one features that wild and crazy outfit Earth First! along with the familiar cast of characters and the world's largest shovel. Hardcover, 308 pages, \$21.

THE FOOLS PROGRESS An Honest Novel by Edward Abbey. Cactus Ed's "fat masterpiece", *The Fools Progress* is a major work of American fiction and a great legacy by an authentic American. Paperback, 513 pages, \$12.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. A superb 20th anniversary edition of Abbey's masterpiece with fine illustrations from the University of Arizona Press. This hardcover edition is a collector's item and no fan of Abbey should be without one. 255 pages, hardcover, \$28.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. Paperback edition. \$5.

THE JOURNEY HOME Some Words in Defense of the American West by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. \$11.

ONE LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE by Edward Abbey. A book of essays featuring Cactus Ed at his controversial best with topics including immigration, anarchy, ecodiffense, sex, "sportsmen," cowboys, San Francisco and several "travel" pieces. In his "Preliminary Remarks" to this book, Abbey writes, "If there's anyone still present whom I've failed to insult, I apologize." Paperback, 225 pages. \$9

BEYOND THE WALL Essays from the Outside by Edward Abbey. Ten essays on wild places

from the interior of Alaska to the Sea of Cortez. This is "nature writing" with heart and spines. Paperback, 203 pages, \$9.

LAND OF LITTLE RAIN by Mary Austin with an introduction by Edward Abbey. This clear-eyed, lyrical tribute to the desert and foothill lands between Death Valley and the High Sierras was first published in 1903 and has since become an American nature classic. In the nature-writing world where men predominate (what else is new?) Mary Austin stands with Thoreau, Leopold, Lopez, Abbey, and . . . yes . . . Rachel Carson. A book all desert rats should read and savor. 107 pages. Paperback, \$8

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DAVID BROWER For Earth's Sake by David Brower. I'll say it without hesitation: David Brower is the greatest living human being. He is the giant without peer of conservation in the last half of the 20th Century. More than any other individual, he created and shaped the modern environmental movement. Since the 1930s, Brower has been on the cutting edge of conservation. He's still there. And his energy and vision are still unrivaled. You've got to read his long-awaited autobiography. Hardcover, bibliography, index, nearly 600 pages, \$27.50.

*STATE OF THE WORLD 1989 By Lester Brown and Worldwatch. The sixth annual examination of the world's health looks at land degradation, ozone depletion, overreliance on automobiles, the global AIDS epidemic, militarism and refugees. It also includes a global action plan for tackling these problems. Although Worldwatch is overly optimistic, resource-oriented and thoroughly reformist, no one is analyzing the current state of the world better. Index, footnotes, 256 pages, paperback. \$11.50.

OVERSHOOT The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at Fifth Estate brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics, and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac*, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus is wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback. \$12

AGENTS OF REPRESSION The FBI's Secret War Against the Black Panther Party and the American Indian Movement By Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall. From its inception during the infamous Red Scare after WWI, has the primary purpose of the FBI been to inhibit and disrupt political dissent? This book strongly and convincingly argues so, focusing primarily on the murders, kidnappings, lies and manufactured evidence committed and produced by the FBI and its allies against AIM, but also with detailed evidence from the '20s, the McCarthy period, the war against the Black Panthers, and, most recently, campaigns against the sanctuary movement. What is happening to Earth First! today is not new. It's been going on for nearly 70 years. Read this book and get smart! 509 pages, index, extensively footnoted, heavily illustrated with photos, softcover. \$17.

THE HISTORY OF THE SIERRA CLUB 1892-1970 by Michael P. Cohen. From one of the great historians of the conservation movement comes a monumental and surprisingly frank history of the leading environmental group in the world, the Sierra Club. Cohen traces the Club in its development from a hiking group to a national and ultimately international institution of vital importance. There is much to chew on herein. (Aside from Dave Brower's autobiography, this is the best overview of Brower's firing in 1969 — which still reverberates through the movement). Hardcover, 550 pages, index, footnotes. \$32.50.

THE PATHLESS WAY Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. \$14.50

HOW NATURE WORKS Regenerating Kinship with Planet Earth

By Michael J. Cohen. This book bridges the gap between scientific and spiritual outlooks. The author's 28 years of experience studying the natural world enables him to reveal how our separation from Nature underlies most of our social ills and prevents us from experiencing Planet Earth as a living organism. Dr. Cohen shows us that the Living Earth's intelligence is not science fiction but a fact of life, a fact that our modern-day upbringing and carefully structured social mores insulate us from knowing or feeling. He also illustrates how the workings of Nature, once recognized, give us excellent instructions for living more harmoniously. Paperback, 263 pages. \$12.50.

CHANGES IN THE LAND Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England by William Cronon. Here is a gem of ecological history. Cronon carefully compares how New England Indians and early English colonists used the land and how the land changed as the English replaced the Indians. This is a fundamental book for Northeastern conservationists, and also important for anyone who wishes to understand the flawed genesis of the American relationship to the land. We need comparable books for every region of our nation. Softcover, 241 pages, index, footnotes, bibliographic essay. \$9.

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900 by Alfred W. Crosby

Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly argues that it was not military or economic might (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, paperback, 368 pages. \$13

FROM WALDEN POND TO MUIR WOODS: Alternative

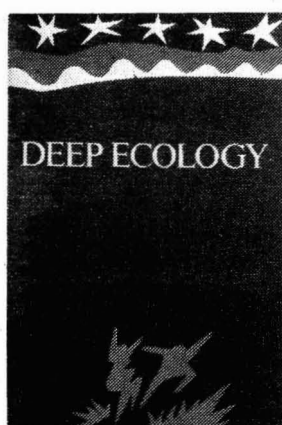
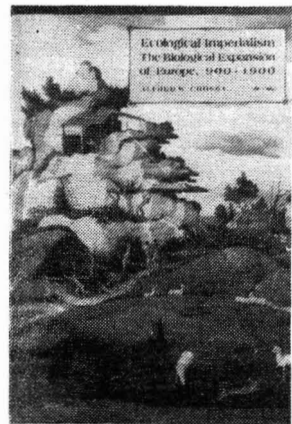
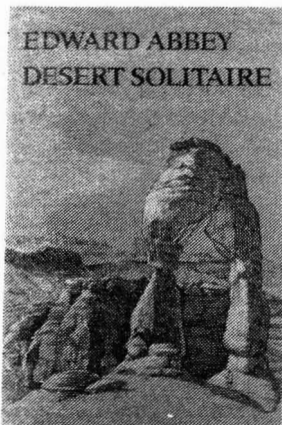
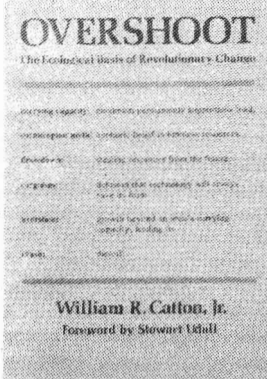
Ways Across America By Mary Dymond Davis; foreword by Ernest Callenbach. This tome is designed to serve both as a guide for travelers and as a basic reference tool for concerned citizens to use where they live. On its journey across green America, it looks at conservation history, natural history, groups upholding these, and much more. Mary Davis is a freelance environmental writer who writes frequently for *Earth First! Journal*. Softcover, 352 pages, references, index, printed on recycled paper, \$18.

PRESERVING COMMUNITIES & CORRIDORS In Defense of Wildlife

By the staff of Defenders of Wildlife and others. This oversized booklet is a worthwhile and handy tool for those developing ecological wilderness proposals. It discusses the need for movement corridors between preserves, riparian corridors in the arid lands, using the Endangered Species Act, the Fish & Wildlife Conservation Act and state nongame programs. Softcover, 96 pages, illustrations, graphs, charts, footnotes, references. \$10.

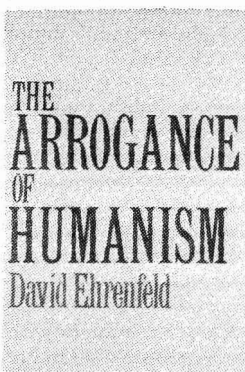
DEEP ECOLOGY Living As If Nature Mattered by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$12.50

SIMPLE IN MEANS, RICH IN ENDS Practicing Deep Ecology by Bill Devall. Devall's new book follows up on "Deep Ecology" (one of the most popular books we offer) with this broad-based



study of how to cultivate a Deep Ecology life style. Reviewed in Mabon 88. Paperback, 224 pages, bibliography, \$13.50

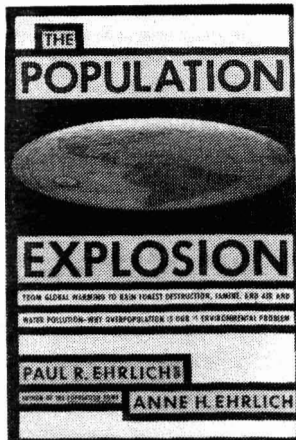
THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM by David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as "all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive." He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the christians, marxists and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth Firsters. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50



THE POPULATION EXPLOSION By Paul and Anne Ehrlich. The Ehrlichs argue convincingly that overpopulation — especially in the United States and other over-developed nations — substantially contributes to the problems of African famine, global warming, acid rain, air and water pollution, the garbage crisis and AIDS. Let the cornucopians howl; this book is must reading for those who want to deal with the primary cause of eco-catastrophe: the gross overpopulation of human beings. Hardcover, 320 pages, index, footnotes, what you can do section, \$21.

***THE NATURAL ALIEN** Humankind and Environment by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology, and has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." Reviewed in Mabon 85 and Eostar 88. 160 pages, index, paperback, \$14

***TROPICAL NATURE** Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. This is a modern classic of natural history which



brings the incredible diversity and beauty of the tropical rainforest alive on every page. Although it is not directly about preservation of the rainforest, it provides some of the best ammunition for preservation simply in its descriptions — all from a deep ecological perspective. If you are fighting for the rainforest, read this book so you will better understand the wild diversity for which you do battle. If you plan to visit the rainforest, read this first. 248 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$9

CLEARCUTTING: A Crime Against Nature by Edward C. Fritz. Bill Oliver frequently sings about the champion of Texas forests, that red-headed woodpecker himself, Ned Fritz. This crusading attorney has now gone national with a grassroots campaign against Forest Service clearcutting. The abuses of clearcutting are exposed in this important book. Hardcover, 16 pages of color photographs, graphics, \$16.50.

STERILE FOREST The Case Against Clearcutting by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine plantations. A key book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Reviewed in Litha 84. Paperback, 271 pages. B & W photos. Special discounted price of \$9.50

TAME WILDERNESS by Dennis Fritzingler. An excellent little volume of poetry inspired by the wilderness and penned by a long active Bay Area Earth Firster. Paperback. \$6

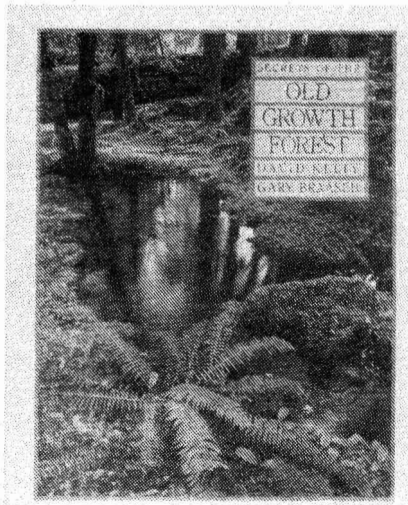
CONSCIENCE OF A CONSERVATIONIST Selected Essays by Michael Frome. Perhaps the most distinguished environmental journalist of our age, Mike Frome has been a conservation mainstay since the close of World War II. This long-awaited collection features his important writings of the 1960s and '70s, including one about his firing by *Field and Stream Magazine* for being too much of a conservationist. Other chapters relate conservation to the Southern Appalachians, forestry, ethics, pacifism, education, social justice, freedom of expression, and Henry David Thoreau. 288 pages, \$27.

***PROMISED LAND** Adventures and Encounters in Wild America by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others, in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in Litha 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. \$12 as a special for EF!ers.

***WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE** The Story of the National Forests by Michael Frome. This history of the National Forests and profile of representative Forests was originally published in 1962. This is a reprint by Westview Press, signed for Earth First! by Frome. Includes a current preface. An important work for understanding the Forest Service of today. Through a special arrangement with the author, we are able to offer this book for substantially less than the cover price. 360 pages, index, paperback, \$10

WAR AT HOME Covert Action Against U.S. Activists and What We Can Do About It by Brian Glick. During the 1960s and early '70s, the FBI operated a massive program of infiltration against dissident groups. This campaign, COINTELPRO, was designed to harass, disrupt, discredit and intimidate individuals and groups working for civil rights and justice and against the Vietnam War. Reading this book, one can only think of Stalin's purges or current events in China. Recently, the FBI has launched a similar campaign against Central American peace groups, Jesse Jackson's organization in the South, the Sanctuary movement, and — now — Earth First!. Reading about the kinds of tactics FBI agents used to infiltrate groups 20 years ago will help us combat the current efforts to destroy Earth First!. 92 pages, paperback, footnotes, resources for help. \$6.

***SECRETS OF THE OLD GROWTH FOREST** By David Kelly with photographs by Gary Braasch. Unlike many beautiful "coffee table" books of outdoor photography, this one is as important for its text as for its photos. Kelly masterfully surveys the current state of knowledge about the endangered old growth forest of the Pacific Northwest and makes a winning case for its preservation. Gary Braasch's color photographs are not just hauntingly lovely, they capture the intricate relationships of the old growth community. Bibliography, 99 pages, oversized hardcover. \$32.



***THE BREAKDOWN OF NATIONS** By Leopold Kohr. This thought-provoking book argues convincingly that gargantuan growth has brought on wars, depressed living standards, and blocked social progress. E.F. Schumacher, author of *Small Is Beautiful*, said Kohr taught him more than anyone else. Foreword by Kirkpatrick Sale. Index, bibliography, appendices, paperback, 250 pages. \$6.

SACRED LAND SACRED SEX: Rapture of the Deep by Dolores LaChapelle. I would argue that Dolores LaChapelle is the most creative and insightful deep ecologist writing today. Many of us long awaited her latest book, and it fulfills our expectations. Oversized, soft cover, \$24.50.

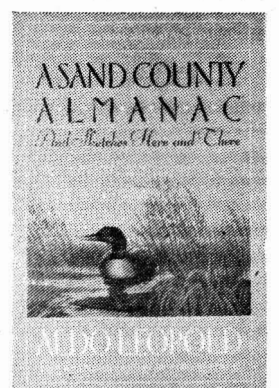
EARTH WISDOM by Dolores LaChapelle. We can free ourselves and the land by learning how nature intended us to live. This book provides both the necessary background and the practical steps to begin learning how to "reinhabit" your place on Earth. Fully illustrated. Large format paperback. Reviewed in Samhain 85. \$15.50

BEAR MAGIC A chapbook by the National Grizzly Growers featuring poems by Gary Lawless, Leslie Marmon Silko, James Koller, and Kate Barnes; art by Stephen Petroff; and interviews with Doug Peacock, Dave Foreman, and Lance Olsen. All proceeds to the Bear. \$3.50.

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC And Sketches Here and There — Special Commemorative Edition by Aldo Leopold. A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC is the most important, the loveliest, the wisest book ever penned. This environmental classic was selected by more reviewers in *Sierra*

magazine's recent overview of significant environmental books than any other. And finally there is a version of it adequate for true Leopold fanatics. Elegantly designed and accompanied by Charles W. Schwartz's excellent charcoal sketches, this is a treasure. Paperback, 228 pages, \$10.

ALDO LEOPOLD His Life And Work By Curt Meine. If you have wanted to know more about the man who wrote *A Sand County Almanac*, Meine's book should satisfy your interest. Although highly readable, this is a thorough and analytic review of the most important conservation thinker of the 20th century. Meine makes abundantly clear, nonetheless, in his study of Leopold as a boy, student, young forester, Forest Supervisor, game manager, pioneer ecologist and university professor, that Leopold was always an activist on the cutting edge of conservation whether it be game protection, wilderness preservation or wildlife management. Hardcover, 638 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography, photographs. \$32.



***COMPANION TO A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC** Interpretive & Critical Essays edited by J. Baird Callicott. Aldo Leopold perhaps thought harder than anyone else in 20th century America about wilderness and our relationship to it. His posthumously published book *A Sand County Almanac* ranks as the finest discussion of conservation ever written. In this collection of essays by leading historians and conservation thinkers, Professor Callicott has produced a sustained study of Leopold from perspectives of art, philosophy, history and social commentary. Although parts of the book are weak (the professional philosophers in it sorta wimp out) it is, nonetheless, an excellent book for better understanding Leopold. Paperback, 308 pages. \$14.50

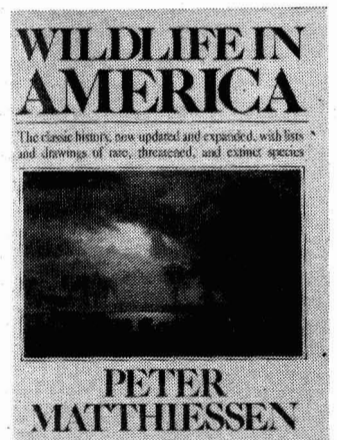
INTERVIEWS WITH ICONOCLASTS Headed Upstream by Jack Loeffler. What do Edward Abbey, Gary DeWalt, John Fife, Dave Foreman, Garrett Hardin, Alvin Josephy, John Nichols, Doug Peacock, Godfrey Reggio, Gary Snyder, Anna Sofaer, Stewart Udall, Andrew Weil and Philip Whalen have in common? They're American iconoclasts unafraid to speak their minds and they're all interviewed in Jack Loeffler's book. Softcover, 194 pages, photographs, \$12.50.

GREEN RAGE: Radical Environmentalism and the Unmaking of Civilization By Christopher Manes. Occasionally a book is released that rocks the establishment. *Green Rage* is such a book. Scholar and long-time EF!er Christoph Manes has written a powerful manifesto for the radical environmental movement. Hardcover, 291 pages, \$21.

QUATERNARY EXTINCTIONS A Prehistoric Revolution Edited by Paul Martin and Richard G. Klein. Whodunit? 12,000 to 10,000 years ago, dozens of genera of large mammals and birds became extinct. In this impressive anthology, 38 scientific papers analyze whether climatic change or overhunting by humans caused the demise of mammoth, mastodon, smilodon, cave bear, cave lion, giant beaver and others in North & South America, Australia, Oceania, Eurasia and Madagascar. This is a book of crucial importance in understanding the impact of our species on the rest of nature. Paperback, index, footnotes, references, 892 pages. \$37.50.

FOREST PRIMEVAL The Natural History of an Ancient Forest by Chris Maser. Maser is a well-known forest ecologist who did research for the Bureau of Land Management for many years. In this delightful yet sad book, really a biography of a thousand year-old Douglas-fir forest on the west slope of the Oregon Cascades, he weaves a comprehensive natural history of the ancient forest with lyrical writing, passion, scientific rigor and wisdom. After reading certain books, you want to meet the author. This is one. Every ancient forest activist should read it — as should every politician in the Northwest. Hardcover, index, references, appendices, photos, 282 pages, \$26.50.

WILDLIFE IN AMERICA By Peter Matthiessen. In this classic history of destruction of wildlife and habitat in the United States, Matthiessen established his reputation as one of America's leading writers and naturalists. Now updated and revised, it tells perhaps the saddest story ever written, how, faced with a virgin continent teeming with wildlife, we Americans laid waste with an unprecedented rapacity. Matthiessen looks at this tragic history region by region across our nation and concludes with a stirring essay on extinction. Appendices include a listing of species protected under the Endangered Species Act and a chronology of wildlife legislation. Heavily illustrated with color and black and white (including color plates by Audubon). Index, 332 pages, hardcover. Originally \$32, now only \$18!



THE END OF NATURE by Bill McKibben. McKibben's book has been as widely reviewed as any environmental book ever. Although many reviews have slammed it, this is not because McKibben can't write — he is an artist with words. The reviewers are turned off by Bill's refusal to pander, his honesty in telling the truth even if it hurts, and his good words about Earth First!. Hardcover. \$22.

***THE HUMAN CONDITION** An Ecological and Historical View by William H. McNeill. McNeill is one of the pioneers of ecological history, with a major influence on more recent members of that school. He is also one of the great historians of our time (his *Rise of the West* is unmatched as a comprehensive study of civilization). In this slim volume he interprets world history as a study of parasitism (diseases and pests are microparasites; imperial leaders and other thugs are macroparasites). He discusses three landmarks of human history where systematic changes in the balance between micro and macroparasitism occurred: the advance of our ancestors to the apex of the food chain, human penetration of the colder and drier regions of Earth, and establishment of agriculture. Hardcover, 81 pages. \$10.

PLAGUES AND PEOPLES by William H. McNeill. This book, originally published in 1976, and by one of America's most distinguished historians, helped launch the current trend of ecological histories. His revolutionary thesis is that one of the major actors on the stage of history has been epidemic disease and, in fact, only disease can account for such events as the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Moreover, McNeill undertakes a historical and ecological analysis of the role of macro and microparasites in human society. Paperback, 291 pages, index, footnotes, appendix. \$8.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO ECOLOGY? by Stephanie Mills. Stephanie Mills became a shining star of the "ecology movement" in the heady Earth Day era twenty years ago after her famous valedictory speech at Mills College when she proclaimed she would not have children. This is a memoir of her journey through the movement — editorships of *Not Man Apart* and *CoEvolution Quarterly*, associations with luminaries like David Brower and Stewart Brand, and the beginnings of Bioregional and Earth First! activism. Entertaining and thought-provoking, her book is of value to all activists. Hardcover, 253 pages, \$21.

DESIGN FOR A LIVABLE PLANET How You Can Help Clean Up The Environment By John Naar. This may be the best of the post-Earth Day 90 books, with its in-depth chapters on garbage, toxics, water pollution, air pollution, acid rain, deforestation, global warming, radiation, renewable energy, law, eco-action (including monkeywrenching and civil disobedience), and personal lifestyle. This book is easy to read and also to use — it's crammed with how-to information and lists of who to contact. Softcover, 338 pages, index, \$15.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURE A History of Environmental Ethics By Roderick Nash. Professor William Cronon of Yale says that Nash's new book is "the most comprehensive and encyclopedic history anyone has yet written of the intellectual precursors of radical environmentalism." Indeed it is. *The Rights of Nature* is a family tree for those of us in Earth First! interested in our philosophical genesis. It is also a fine-grained whetstone for honing our arguments. The last chapter devotes considerable space to Earth First! and is, in my opinion, by far the best study of our group yet to appear in print. Hardcover, 290 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography. \$29.

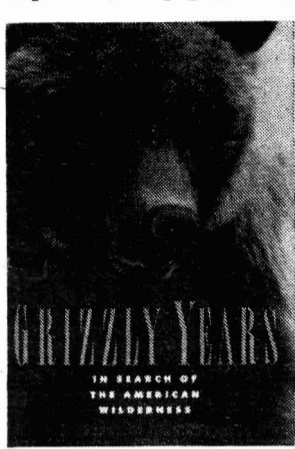
WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND Roderick Nash's peerless history of American attitudes toward the wilderness. Perhaps the most important book available for understanding the dynamic interplay between humans and nature in the New World. Now in an expanded,

Earth First! Bookstore

revised 3rd edition with greater emphasis on Deep Ecology. A must for every conservation bookshelf. Reviewed in Eostar 88. Paperback, index, 425 pages. \$14.

ANCIENT FORESTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST By Elliott Norse. This important book written by the staff ecologist of The Wilderness Society is both an extremely useful companion to Chris Maser's *FOREST PRIMEVAL* and a well-written and comprehensive reference by itself for ancient forest activists. It pays to know what you are talking about. Dr. Norse's ecological primer of ancient forests is perhaps the quickest way to gain access to the facts. Paperback, 327 pages, index, further reading, photos, graphs, illustrations. \$22.

***ENDANGERED RIVERS And the Conservation Movement** By Tim Palmer. Although dams and other river-destroying projects have played a major role in the history of the conservation movement, the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System is the least known and most neglected of our nation's preservation systems. While there are a number of excellent books about the history of river destruction and "water development" in the United States, none have focused on the effort to preserve free-flowing rivers — until Tim Palmer's exhaustively researched and finely crafted history. This is a necessary addition to the field of conservation history and no wild river lover should be without it. Includes 40 full-color photographs by the author. Paperback, 316 pages, index, references, appendices. \$15.

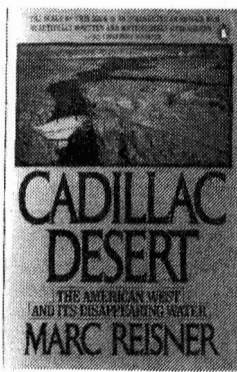


GRIZZLY YEARS By Doug Peacock. Doug was an Earth Firster before EF! was born. He has probably spent more time with grizzly bears in the wild than anyone alive, and finally got around to putting some of his personal experiences in print. This is the story of a burned-out Vietnam vet who found new life 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.

A FOREST JOURNEY The Role of Wood in the Development of Civilization by John Perlin. Some of the best books on conservation tell the story of human civilization through the abuse of the land — *DESERTS ON THE MARCH* and *TOPSOIL AND CIVILIZATION*, for example. Perlin's fine book belongs on the shelf with them. If you want to understand the destruction of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest and the tropical rainforests today, you will do well to read about the five thousand years of forest destruction outlined here. A particular emphasis is given to forest destruction in England and early America, although ancient Mesopotamia, Crete, Greece, Rome, North Africa and Europe are well attended to. Hardcover, Foreword by Lester Brown, footnotes, index, illustrations, 445 pages, \$22.

***DOLPHIN LEAPING IN THE MILKY WAY** by Jeff Poniewaz. There are many poets in the Earth First! tribe and Jeff Poniewaz is one of the best. This is a collection of Jeff's finest ecopoems. See the review of "Dolphin" by Lone Wolf Circles in Mabon 87. Paperback, 145 pages. \$8

CADILLAC DESERT The American West and Its Disappearing Water by Marc Reisner. Meticulously researched and remarkably readable, this is the epic story of America's water "development" and a fine history of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. It features engineering "triumphs" and dam failures, irrigated deserts and poisoned water tables, along with a cast of thousands, ranging from thugs like William Mulholland who brought Los Angeles water from the Owens Valley, to evil bureaucrats like Floyd Dominy who literally screwed himself out of his job as Commissioner of Reclamation, to phony environmental politicians like Mo Udall, Cecil Andrus and Dick Lamm, to heroes like David Brower. An essential primer for anyone interested in Western water issues (reviewed in Litha 87). Paperback, 582 pages. \$11



NATIONAL PARKS The American Experience by Alfred Runte. This revised second edition is one of the landmarks of conservation history. Not only does Runte provide a comprehensive history of National Parks in America, he develops a penetrating analysis of the pitfalls of arguing for National Parks from standpoints of recreation, monumental scenery, and worthless lands. He also discusses the creation of new Parks in Alaska, how nontraditional Parks like National Seashores fit into the system, and biological issues like fire ecology. Footnotes, index, bibliographic note, photographs, 335 pages, \$13.50.

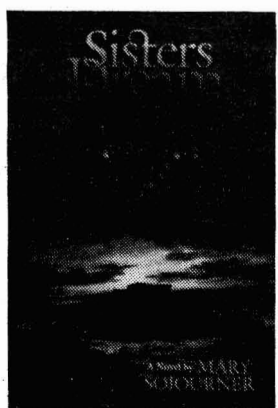
***MOUNTAINS WITHOUT HANDRAILS Reflections on the National Parks** by Joseph L. Sax. A modern conservation classic by a law professor from the University of California. Roderick Nash says, "Sax has drilled to the core the most important question facing the national parks of today." This is one of the most far-reaching defenses of the preservationist position on National Parks. 152 pages, paperback, index, \$9.50

***DESERTS ON THE MARCH** Fourth edition by Paul B. Sears. Prof. Sears was one of America's best known botanists. In this American conservation classic, he asks the question, "Is the human race digging its own grave in North America?" He discusses the destruction of virgin prairie, the despoiling of natural waterways, the hewing down of great forests, the indiscriminate killing of wildlife. "Man has become the sponsor of a biological experiment without known parallel in the history of the earth... He no longer accepts... the pattern in which he finds himself, but has destroyed that pattern and from the wreck is attempting to create a new one. That, of course, is cataclysmic revolution." 264 pages, index, hardcover. \$20.



THINKING LIKE A MOUNTAIN Towards a Council of All Beings by John Seed, Joanna Macy, Pat Fleming and Arne Naess. Illustrated by Dailan Pugh. This book of readings, meditations, poems, rituals and workshop notes prepared on three continents helps us remember that environmental defense is "Self" defense. Including magnificent illustrations of flora and fauna from the Tasmanian rainforest, this book provides a context for ritual identification with the natural environment and so invites us to begin a process of "community therapy" in defense of Earth. Facilitating a process for allowing us "to hear the sound of the earth crying" as our own cry, it is an important deep ecology educational tool for use in schools, community groups and elsewhere for personal reflection. 128 pages, references, paperback. \$9.50

SISTERS OF THE DREAM by Mary Sojourner. This first novel from Arizona Earth First! activist and Grand Canyon defender, Mary Sojourner, weaves a magical story of dreams, connections, sisterhood, monkeywrenching, anger and love. Don't miss this one! Hardcover, 363 pages, \$22.



CONSERVATION BIOLOGY An Evolutionary-Ecological Perspective edited by Michael E. Soule and Bruce A. Wilcox. An anthology of important papers by leading researchers in four parts: Ecological Principles of Conservation, Consequences of Insularization, Captive Propagation and Conservation, and Exploitation and Preservation. Raymond Dasmann writes, "I believe *Conservation Biology* is one of the most important books on conservation that is now available. If I had my way it would be required reading for everyone actively concerned with conservation." If you want the best scientific ammunition for a preservationist point of view, here it is. 395 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$26.50



CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

The Science of Scarcity and Diversity

Edited by Michael E. Soule

CONSERVATION BIOLOGY The Science of Scarcity and Diversity edited by Michael E. Soule. This is a follow-up to the previous *CONSERVATION BIOLOGY* (see above) and is just as important, with 25 chapters by leading experts covering Fitness & Viability of Populations, Patterns of Diversity and Rarity: Their Implications for Conservation, The Effects of Fragmentation, Community Processes, Threats and Management of Sensitive Habitats and Systems, and Dealing With the Real World. A must for serious defenders of natural diversity. 584 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$30.50

THE OLD WAYS Gary Snyder's remarkable volume on reinhabitation. "The wisdom and skill of those who studied the universe first hand, by direct knowledge and experience, for millennia, both inside and outside themselves, is what we might call the Old Ways." Six approaches to the old ways via poetry, myth, and sense of place. Paperback. 96 pages. \$5.50

WITH JUSTICE FOR NONE Destroying an American Myth By Gerry Spence. Gerry Spence is perhaps America's finest living trial lawyer, who achieved fame in the Silkwood and

Miss Wyoming cases. With this book, Spence also establishes himself as one of the most provocative and farsighted legal theorists of our time and as a great defender of the American ideals of liberty and justice. In Part One of this seminal book, Spence discusses what is wrong with the American justice system, as he dissects lawyers, law students, law schools, juries, judges, trials, work, insurance companies and corporations. In Part Two, he offers far-reaching and noble proposals for reform of the legal profession, law schools, and courts; and for roping in corporate crime. 370 pages, hardback, index, references. \$21.

***THIS IS DINOSAUR Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers** edited by Wallace Stegner. The modern environmental movement was born in the fight in the early 1950s to stop a giant dam on the Yampa and Green Rivers in Dinosaur National Monument. This book, originally published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1955, was one of the most effective tools of that battle. It has been reprinted in a fine new edition by Boulder publisher Roberts Rinehart with a new Foreword by Wallace Stegner and an excellent selection of b & w photographs. Writers include Stegner, Olaus Murie, Joseph Penfold, and Otis "Dock" Marston. 93 pages, medium format, paperback. \$10

ZODIAC The Eco-Thriller by Neal Stephenson. Here's a fast-paced environmental thriller featuring a New Age Sam Spade and evil polluters in Boston harbor. Wet suits, Zodiac rafts, PCBs, the FBI, a sleazy presidential candidate, and GEE — the Group of Environmental Extremists, produce an east coast version of that novel about George and Bonnie and... Paperback, 283 pages. \$9.

***THE WHISPER BEHIND THE WIND** by Walkin' Jim Stoltz. A collection of poetry by a longtime EF! musician. These are words inspired by open skies, wild creatures, and cross-country hikes longer than most of us will ever attempt. Songs from the heart and the land. Paperback, 44 pages. \$7.50

***RESPECT FOR NATURE A Theory of Environmental Ethics** By Paul W. Taylor. Can an argument for biocentrism and the intrinsic worth of all living beings be painstakingly and rationally developed within the context of western philosophy? Dr. Taylor, Professor of Philosophy at Brooklyn College, has done it. Although this work is not easy reading, and his argument is somewhat abstract, this is an important book for those interested in arguing for biocentrism. I personally do not agree with Taylor's view, which is based on ethical relationships with individuals (I keep company with Aldo Leopold's holistic community approach), but I applaud Taylor for a fine contribution to the biocentric cause. Index, bibliography, footnotes, 329 pages. Paperback. \$14.

MODERNE MAN COMIX by Bruce van Alten. You've enjoyed Bruce van Alten's cartoon strips in the *Earth First! Journal* for years, now they are collected in a well designed and printed trade paperback edition. \$11.50.

***WILDERNESS VISIONARIES** by Jim Dale Vickery. John Davis reviewed this fine book in the *Brigid* 87 issue, calling it "one of the more enjoyable explorations of the lives of great ecologists ever to appear in print." Vickery, canoe guide and writer from the Boundary Waters, explores man's hunger for wild country by examining the lives of six wilderness legends: Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, Robert Service, Robert Marshall, Calvin Rustrum and Sigurd Olson. 263 pages, index, bibliography, paperback, illustrated. \$11.

ON THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION: Conserving the Diversity of Life By Edward C. Wolf. This inexpensive chapbook from Worldwatch Institute (Paper #78) is the best summary of biodiversity and conservation biology we have seen. Every EF!er should own a copy and read it. Better yet, get a copy into the hands of your local Sierra Club leaders or your local Forest Supervisor or member of Congress. Paperback, 54 pages, index. \$4.

RIVERS OF EMPIRE Water, Aridity & The Growth of The American West By Donald Worster. Although this excellent history by Worster (author of *Dust Bowl* and other ecological histories) covers the same events and personalities as Marc Reisner's *Cadillac Desert*, it goes beyond Cadillac in placing the history of water "development" in the arid West in the context of a theory of history — that of "hydraulic civilization." Worster clearly believes that hydraulic civilizations are societies built on sand. A comment near the end gives a good indication of how biocentric this book is: *groups as diverse as the Papago Indians and the Chinese Taoists seem to have met that requirement [learning to think like a river], and there is much we can learn from them.* Index, footnotes, paperback. \$14.50.

***YELLOWSTONE AND THE FIRES OF CHANGE** By George Wuerthner. The coverage of the 1988 Yellowstone fires by the American news media was superficial, irresponsible and sensationalistic without peer. Enough bullshit! Fire ecologist and nature photographer George Wuerthner provides in this much-needed book a sensible ecological appraisal. With authoritative text and 90 full-color photos, Wuerthner covers the fire fighting efforts and analyzes the impact of the fires on Yellowstone's wildlife and ecosystems. If your member of Congress is talking out of his/her ass about the Yellowstone "disaster," send 'em this book! Bibliography, maps, 64 pages, paperback, oversized. \$10.

Earth First! Journal Reprints

KILLING ROADS

A Citizens' Primer on the Effects & Removal of Roads

We have stacks of this 8-page tabloid, produced by the EF! Biodiversity Project, which ran as an insert in the May 1, 1990, issue. An important reference for wilderness protectors, this primer includes articles on the ecological effects of roads, the interstate highway system, legal means to close roads, and suggested road closures. It includes the complete text of Keith Hammer's outstanding "Road Ripper's Guide to the National Forests" and sample FOIA letters about forest roads. 50¢ per copy. Substantial discounts available for bulk orders.

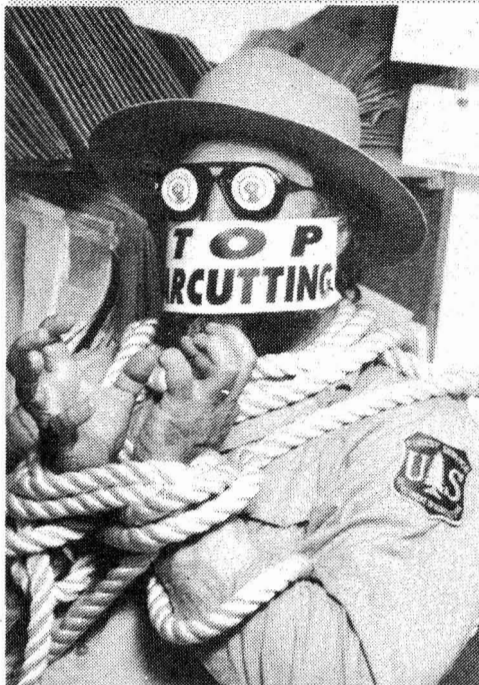
OLD GROWTH IN THE EAST

A Preliminary Overview

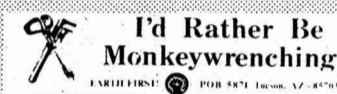
We've reprinted the complete text of this four-part series in a handy 8 1/2" X 11" format to serve as a reference for eastern old-growth activists. This is an attempt at a complete inventory of all remaining old growth in the eastern U.S. These tracts of forest, most of them never cut and generally larger than 100 acres, have enormous ecological significance. Many enjoy some sort of protected status, but those not protected should be key targets for preservation campaigns. 23 pages, \$5.

BUMPERSTICKERS

Unless otherwise indicated, our bumperstickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl and are \$1 postpaid. *Starred bumperstickers are multi-colored with designs and are \$1.25 postpaid.



Sometimes bumperstickers are used as agitators.



CHEAP BUMPERSTICKERS!

These bumperstickers are printed on cheap paper (very difficult to remove) and come at special quantity discounts. Have some fun and spread the word!

PUBLIC LANDS GRAZING = WELFARE RANCHING

\$1 per dozen

STOP CLEARCUTTING

IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE, YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO.

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SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere — bar bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registers . . . wherever the evil ones need to know that we are about and watching.



EARTH FIRST! FISTS

Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. 1 5/8 inch diameter circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.



ANTI-GRAZING

A grazing cow and barbed wire with the universal "no" slash, and the words "Free Our Public Lands!" and "Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing." 1 5/8 inch diameter circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.



COORS

Spread the word on these villains. Black words on green stickers. 2 x 3 inch rectangles. 10 for \$1.25 postpaid.



"TOOLS"

The late John Zaelit's Monkeywrench and Warclub design is back by popular demand. Brown design with "Earth First!" in green on 1 5/8 inch diameter white circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

WINDOW STICKERS

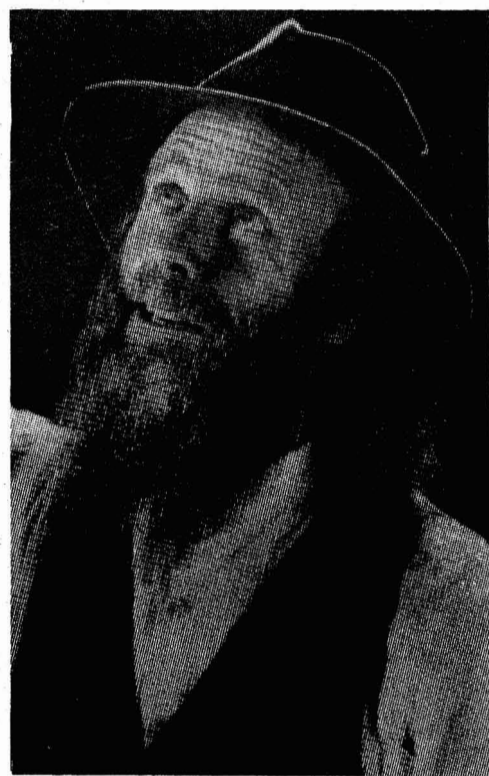
EARTH FIRST! FIST Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on a 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 4 for \$1 postpaid.

NO COWS Cow and barbed wire in black with "universal no" red slash and circle. Words: Free Our Public Lands! Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing. 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 6 for \$1 postpaid.

The Lee Stetson "John Muir" Series

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.



STICKEEN

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. \$9.

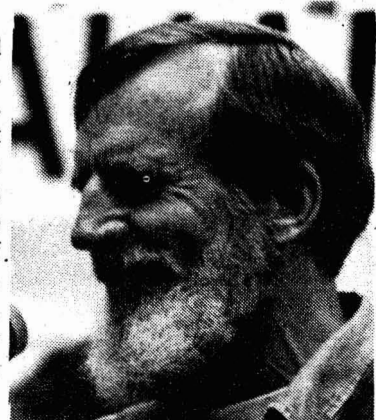
THE SPIRIT OF JOHN MUIR

This is another in Stetson's series of outstanding Muir re-creations. One moment you'll be riding with Muir on a snow avalanche for 3,000 feet down one of the Valley walls, next climbing up a 500-foot ice cone at the foot of Yosemite Fall, then rocking and reeling on a new-born talus slope during a stupendous earthquake. Muir comes alive while exploring the backcountry for glaciers, "interviewing" a bear, and meeting Ralph Waldo Emerson. Cassette, 50 minutes, \$10.

Ed Abbey Reads From His Work

FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS

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.



Access - Off-road vehicles should be completely prohibited from the Refuge, as should airboats and jetboats. Airplanes and motorboats should be restricted. Some rivers, such as the Firth, are so wild that no form of mechanization, including aircraft, should be allowed. Helicopters should be prohibited altogether in the Refuge except for critical uses.

Request your river planning workbook from FWS and keep this article to guide your comments. Write Arctic NWR, Federal Bldg, 101 12th Ave, Box 20, Fairbanks, AK 99701-6267.

—Dave McCargo

Timber Firms May Switch to Hardwoods

California's Northern Rural Training and Employment Consortium (NoRTEC) is working with Governor George Deukmejian's timber project and a timber consulting firm "to convert rural mill operations from softwood production to hardwood in an attempt to keep workers employed." This could mean increasing cutting of forests in the East, as California imports from eastern states all the hardwood it uses. (*Employment and Training Reporter*, 7-4-90)

Temagami Wilderness Still Endangered

April 23, the day after Earth Day, the government of Ontario took a small step forward and a long step backward in the Temagami Wilderness struggle.

On the positive side, Premier David Peterson [who lost his reelection bid in September to the New Democratic Party contender] made an agreement with the Teme-Augama Anishnabai native people that places 8% of the wilderness under the control of a council consisting of equal numbers of natives and government officials. In this limited area the government suspended logging indefinitely.

On the negative side, the government issued timber cutting licenses for 28,000 hectares. It also bought and closed down the William Milne & Sons sawmill ... not so good as it might seem. The government stated that it will pay the corporate group that owned the mill up to \$5 million; and, without public announcement, increased the area that this group can log from 450 to 20,000 hectares. Furthermore, the government failed to make any provision for alternative employment for the 70 loggers thrown out of work by the mill closure, thus

encouraging them to turn against environmentalists.

Through the media the government has led Ontarians to believe that the agreement with the Teme-Augama Anishnabai saved the forest. In reality, despite this "victory," 82% of the Temagami's old-growth Red Pine and White Pine forests are unprotected.

Call or write to the offices of Premier Peterson (416-965-1941) and Minister of Natural Resources Lyn McLeod (416-965-1301) at the Parliament Building, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A2. Ask that the entire Temagami Wilderness be permanently protected.

For further information contact the Temagami Wilderness Society, 19 Mercer Street, Suite 307, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1H2 (416-599-0152).

Smokey Bear Kills Sugar Bear

Despite protests by the newly formed Cedar River Action Group (CRAG), the US Forest Service is allowing the logging of the Sugar Bear old-growth tract in Seattle's watershed. The agency says this 73 acres, sold to Marshall Logging of Enumclaw, was one of the areas traded for Spotted Owl habitat in last year's Hatfield/Adams compromise. Reportedly the Forest Service plans to sell shortly two adjacent tracts, also in the Cedar River Watershed and almost four times the size of Sugar Bear.

May 30 six members of CRAG chained themselves to furniture in the FS's Seattle office to protest the Sugar Bear sale. June 6 four men calling themselves Elk, Cougar, Pine Marten, and Bear maintained a cold, rainy vigil on planks 60 feet above ground in the forest. June 8 a group of protesters peacefully persuaded a logging crew to stop work for the day.

One of the main sources for Seattle's drinking water, the Cedar River area still has 15,000 acres of old-growth, and Spotted Owls, Pine Marten, Black Bear, one of the state's largest populations of Cougar, and 500-800 Elk. Yet the Forest Service, Weyerhaeuser, Scott Paper Co., and various smaller logging operations are riddling the watershed with roads and clearcuts.

In one of its brochures the Seattle Water Department states: "the primary purpose of the Seattle Water Department watershed management policy is to maintain high quality water that complies with existing and possible future standards without the addition of costly filtration." Nevertheless, while there are heavy fines for public trespass

within the watershed (no hiking allowed!), logging operations continue freely.

In a similar situation, the city of Portland, Oregon, may have to pay for a very costly water filtration system to replace the natural function of its Bull Run Watershed. Much of this land has been clearcut, causing siltation of its waters.

For further information contact Karen Coulter or Asante Riverwind via 206-548-1375.

Sugar Drains Florida

Sugar was first raised in Florida by English settlers in the early 1800s. In 1835, the Seminoles drove away most of the settlers and destroyed their crops. Perhaps the Seminoles were wiser than the whites. However, by 1845 the plantations were starting to reappear in the area of modern-day Bradenton.

Today sugar cane grows in three places in the US: Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Florida. These three areas supply 60% of the US demand for sugar; the remaining 40% is imported. Florida provides 20% of the total US sugar production. The cane is grown for two main products: sugar, for human consumption; and molasses, used in making livestock feed and alcoholic beverages.

In 1988 Florida's sugar cane crop was worth \$523 million for the 14.2 million tons of sugar produced. This quantity of sugar requires a massive cane crop as only 10% of the plant can be turned into sugar. Today 404,000 acres of land around the southern perimeter of Lake Okeechobee, part of the historical Everglades, are cultivated for sugar cane production.

Nine corporations control sugar production in Florida. They employ 8173 regular workers plus, during the harvest season, 10,000 workers imported from the West Indies under the H2-A Immigration program, which allows the workers to enter the US for the harvest season only, then returns them to their homelands. Due to its clout in Congress, the sugar industry receives federal protection from foreign sugar imports.

According to industry sources, federal price supports (your tax dollars) account for more than 50% of the sugar industry's income. US growers receive more than 23 cents per pound for their sugar while the world price is about 12 cents per pound.

Sugar cane farming is killing the Everglades Ecosystem. The fertilizer-rich water runoff from the cane fields is causing cattails to grow throughout the Everglades, replacing the sawgrass endemic to the ecosystem and altering the entire food chain. In the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge alone, over 6000 acres of sawgrass have been replaced by cattails in recent years.

Rare wildlife in the Everglades faces destruction due to poisons released by sugar agribusiness. This is evidenced by the 70% decrease in Bald Eagle nesting and the 50% decrease in Osprey nesting.

Sugar growers lease — at bargain rates — 19,000 acres of state-owned land in the upper Everglades which is pending sale to them. Sugar mills are one of the top 10 sources of air pollution in Palm Beach County. Fields are burned each year before being harvested.

The soil in the Everglades agricultural area is disappearing. Since 1924, the soil has dropped six feet. In 15 years it is expected that much of the area will be only one foot above the limestone foundation.

Sugar is also destroying Lake Okeechobee. Sugar growers back-pump water into the lake. The high nitrogen and phosphorus content of this water promotes the growth of algae and other plants that rob the lake of oxygen, depleting other species.

The sugar industry pays only 1.7% of the annual operating costs of the South Florida Water Management District while receiving 46% of the regional water supply in drought years, robbing the Everglades Ecosystem and urban users. Julio Fanjul, spokesman for the South Florida Water Management District, is first cousin to sugar barons Alfonso and Alexander Fanjul, raising the question of a conflict of interest. The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, in its response to a federal lawsuit, recently claimed it can't enforce clean water laws against sugar growers.

The Everglades has been declared a World Heritage Site, International Biosphere Reserve, and Wetland of International Importance. It is the only National Park in the Western Hemisphere to have all three distinctions. The Everglades Ecosystem supports 10 Endangered Species: the American Crocodile, Florida Panther, Manatee, Snail Kite, Peregrine Falcon, Wood Stork, Leatherback Sea Turtle, and Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle. Its Threatened Species include the American Alligator, Roseate Tern, and Loggerhead Sea Turtle.

A coalition, chaired by Marjorie Stoneman Douglas, has recently organized to close down the cane fields.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Become an

Earth First! Seminole and help drive the sugar criminals from the land! **BOYCOTT SUGAR** and write a letter to the Florida sugar growers and refiners listed below telling them of your intention — and include a feather.

*Alfonso Fanjul, President, Okeelanta Corp, POB 86, South Bay, FL 33493

*Alexander Fanjul, VP & General Manager, Osceola Farms Co, POB 679, Pahokee, FL 33476

*WL Thornton, President, Talisman Sugar Corp, POB 814, Belle Glade, FL 33430

*N. Knight, Chairman, Cane Growers Atlantic Sugar Assoc, PO Drawer 1570, Belle Glade, FL 33430

*Mary Conner, President, Cargill Inc, POB 1087, Auburndale, FL 33823

*John Boy, President, US Sugar Corp, POB 1207, Clewiston, FL 33440

*George Wedgeworth, President, Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of FL, POB 666, Belle Glade, FL 33430

Alaska News Is Mixed

SEA OTTERS

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has temporarily banned the commercial use of Sea Otters. Alaska Natives argued that commercial use of Sea Otters is a traditional activity authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Environmentalists argued to the contrary, and FWS received overwhelming support for the ban. Native groups have filed suit to overturn the interim regulations, and environmentalists are concerned FWS will backpedal under pressure from the Alaska Congressional delegation, which maintains a virtual stranglehold over federal land management agencies in Alaska and indirectly makes most of the major decisions.

SOUTH DENALI

Ever since the mid 1960s, the National Park Service (NPS) has wanted to build a resort on the south side of Mt. Denali in what is now Denali State Park. Recently, the Alaska Division of Parks has become the principal champion of "South Denali" and wants a concessionaire to build a resort at the north end of Denali State Park.

Alaska Division of Parks Director Neil Johannsen and Department of Natural Resources Commissioner Lennie Gorsuch virtually ignored public criticism in making their decision to go ahead. The legislature has refused to fund it; and two other schemes to build resorts in Chugach State Park near Anchorage and Hatcher Pass near Palmer have fallen through after it became clear state subsidies would be necessary. Environmentalists are challenging DNR's decision in court, contending it is in violation of the state parks concession law.

OIL LEASING

In a surprising turn of events, the Alaska Supreme Court, reversing a lower court ruling, said that the state erred in approving the Camden Bay Lease Sale without studying first how they would transport the oil to the market. The court, however, did not void the leases. Although the state and ARCO told the court that drilling would stop on 30 April 1990, ARCO is still drilling. Trustees for Alaska, which brought the case, is asking the court to halt the drilling. Camden Bay is adjacent to the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Shortly before adjourning, the state legislature created a 90,000 acre Cape Yakataga State Game Refuge between Yakutat and Cordova. DNR clearcut a 30 mile stretch of coastline west of Icy Bay in the early 1970s and was preparing to log much of the remaining 70 miles of coastline, making the "Yak" a priority of Southeast Alaska environmentalists. Other aspects of the refuge package include a buy-back of 90% of the University of Alaska timber holdings in the area, which will add 32,000 acres to the refuge, and a requirement that DNR complete a multiple-use plan for the adjacent 410,000 acres of state lands.

The legislature also revised the state Forest Practices Act. The revisions require buffer strips along waterways, provide the state with enforcement capabilities, restructure the Board of Forestry to give it broader representation, and place more emphasis on wildlife and recreation on state forest lands.

A coalition of environmentalists and fishermen succeeded in getting the legislature to enact a moratorium on finfish farming in Alaska. Environmentalists feared finfish farming would result in genetic pollution, contamination of water quality, and destruction of natural predators. Commercial fishermen feared competition; they benefit from an extensive network of state-built hatcheries which pose problems similar to those that finfish farming would cause.

The legislature failed to pass a minimum stream flow bill which would head off many of the water conflicts now plaguing other Western states. In a related matter, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a

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Everglades EF! Rallies for Key Deer

On 1 September 1990, Everglades Earth First! protested against the proposed fencing of the Key Deer (an Endangered Species) and the \$100 million plan to widen US 1. The protest aimed at a lawsuit filed by the Monroe County Commission to force the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) to fence in the Key Deer population on Big Pine Key.

This lawsuit is of national concern: if it succeeds, the self-proclaimed "Concrete Coalition" — the County Commission and the development lobby — will have undermined the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The fencing of the Key Deer would set a legal precedent that would allow developers to satisfy the Act's requirements by merely preserving a fenced or captive population of an Endangered Species. Three Monroe County Commissioners own land on Big

Pine Key, and will personally profit from the further destruction of Key Deer habitat. Everglades EF! supports Monroe County Mayor John Stormont in calling for a total ban on further development in the Keys.

Everglades EF!'s action also aimed at the proposal to widen US 1, which would require dredging and filling critically important coral reefs and wetlands. Road kills consistently account for the vast majority of Key Deer deaths (43 of 54 in 1988, 27 of 34 in 1989, 27 of 47 as of 8-21-90). Expansion of US 1 is a prerequisite to total development of the Keys, which would destroy all remaining wild Key habitats, and the 17 Endangered Species they support.

—Everglades EF!, POB 557735, Miami, FL 33255

Tribal Lore. . .

continued from page 19

potentially momentous decision expanding state sovereignty over interior waterways including those in national conservation units. Although a number of court cases establish federal management authority over waters on federal lands, it is unclear if and how these cases will be applied in Alaska. Placer mining already occurs along Wild and Scenic Rivers, including the Fortymile and Birch and Beaver Creeks, and the new ruling could open national conservation units to hovercraft, airboats, and other non-traditional uses.

Other legislative disappointments were the defeat of measures to protect Marmot Island, which has the world's second largest Steller Sea Lion rookery, to ban bear baiting, and to create a huge remote recreational area in the Susitna Valley north of Anchorage. While the Legislature passed five bills strengthening oil spill laws, it failed to pass a key enforcement bill.

—Dave McCargo

Los Angeles EF! Enjoys a Redwood Summer

It was Redwood Summer in Los Angeles! The first of two planned Redwood Summer protests in Los Angeles, on April 21, was the largest protest L.A. EF! had ever organized, with 100-150 demonstrators participating. It was held at the Pacific Lumber/Maxxam offices, a few blocks from the Westwood Federal Building, scene of a recent protest of FBI tactics used against EF!ers. This is also the location of L.A.'s first highrises, representing the assault by developers on the mountain oak and chaparral surrounding and separating the seaside desert valleys.

Many of the demonstrators wore spotted owl and coyote masks, some played ceremonial drums, and guitarists sang EF! songs in a protest that was at once a small monument to the environmentally oriented peace movement and the beat generation of the 50s and 60s. Three women and two men chained themselves to a door at the front of the building, closing one entry way. One of the locked protesters sat half-naked, covered copiously in maple syrup representing sap, the blood of the trees.

The police were hardly to be seen. It was clear they preferred not to arrest us. Left behind after the protest were the images of three logos on many banners: Earth First!'s shining fist, the Wobbly globe and stars, and Seeds of Peace's budding fruiting symbol. Wilderness, Peace, the Rights of Labor to what it creates; it was another festive cry for Life before the corporate tombs.

—Peter Bralver

Bush Opposes Plan to Strengthen EPA

An opportunity to create the 15th cabinet-level department of the US government is at hand. The Senate is now considering elevating the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the status of the Department of Environmental Protection, and may vote to do so in October. Elevation of the EPA to cabinet-level status would facilitate the coordination of federal natural resource and environmental policies.

Senator John Glenn (D-OH), Chair of the US Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, met with President Bush in June of 1989 to discuss the proposal. S. 2006 was introduced into the US Senate with President Bush's support in January. A companion bill, H.R. 3847, authored by Michigan Representative John Conyers, was passed in the House in March by a margin of 371 to 55. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee held hearings in February to discuss S. 2006. Present were several House and Senate legislators as well as key department executives and representatives of several environmental organizations. The Sierra Club was represented by Club Chairman Michael McCloskey.

In 1970, President Nixon, in response to Earth Day, proposed the creation of the EPA. Since then, the parameters of the EPA have been greatly expanded. In June of this year, the Government Accounting Office determined that the EPA accounts for 2% of the GNP, or \$86 billion. Despite the EPA's growing responsibilities, during the Reagan administration, funding for EPA programs steadily eroded. President Bush, however, suggested early on that if the Act passed into law he would appoint the extremely able William Reilly, current EPA Administrator, to the elevated position of Secretary of Environmental Protection.

Cabinet status would strengthen the EPA's effectiveness and enable the US to execute national and international environmental policy from a much stronger position.

In this modern era, environmental protection often involves global initiatives that require delicate negotiations with foreign nations.

The US is recognized internationally as a leader in environmental issues, yet we continue to present ourselves with sub-ministerial level officials for high-level political negotiations. Most European nations, Canada, Mexico, Japan, New Zealand and Australia have ministries of environmental protection. The Department of Environmental Protection would be charged with developing and enforcing environmental policies, domestically and internationally.

The DEP would develop a corps of professional employees while minimizing the importance of political qualifications for appointment. Regional Administrators would be appointed on the basis of experience, not political persuasion. The National Enforcement Training Institute would be created to train attorneys as well as criminal and civil investigators to focus on environmental law-breakers. An office of pollution prevention and recycling, and an office of environmental statistics would give the public greater access to environmental information.

Advisory bodies would consist of representatives from environmental, consumer, health, industry, and state and local government. The DEP would require that all federal facilities adhere to the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act which outlines the treatment, storage and disposal of all hazardous and solid waste.

S. 2006 represents some of the finest legislation to come out of Congress. Recently, however, President Bush reversed himself because he feels that a cabinet-level Department of Environmental Protection would be too powerful and might usurp the jurisdictional authority of other departments. He has threatened to veto the bill.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to both your state's US senators and ask them to co-sponsor and support S. 2006, "The Department of the Environment Act of 1990." Tell them that the US must have a cabinet-level Department of Environmental Protection to effectively negotiate international environmental policy with foreign governments. Also, write to President Bush and tell him that elevation of the EPA is long overdue.

*senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510

*President George Bush, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500

Citizens Have Tool to Fight Toxics

Did you know that by federal law anyone can get an inventory of federally defined toxic chemicals and hazardous substances from any chemical processing or storage facility? These facilities are public or private companies that mix, store, ship, or repackage chemicals considered a threat to human health.

Signed into federal law in October 1987, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act provides for the establishment of a state agency and a local agency, acronymically known as the LEPC and SERC. The SERCs, or State Emergency Response Commissions, have already been established in all fifty states by gubernatorial appointments. Each state SERC has divided its area into local districts or LEPCs, Local Emergency Planning Committees. A concerned individual makes her request (demand) for a company's chemical inventory list to the LEPC in whose district the targeted facility resides. The LEPCs are responsible for collecting the appropriate data. Also provided within this act are stiff penalties for companies that do not comply, and accommodations to file lawsuits against companies and government agencies to force them to comply. A list of a state's LEPCs are available from the state's SERC. The governor's office can provide the contact for the SERC.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act is the short title of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA, Title III), public law 99-499, 99th Congress. This law was designed to disseminate information about chemical hazards within communities, and thereby to preclude such chemical disasters as the one in Bhopal, India in 1984, where a cloud of methyl isocyanate gas escaped from a Union Carbide plant and killed 2500 people. A similar but not as serious chemical release happened in West Virginia shortly thereafter.

The supporters of this law are well intended, but there is a bottleneck: perhaps one more environmental sneer bequeathed by the Reagan Administration, that is, providing no funds for its implementation. Deadlines for the law's realization are past.

The LEPCs should become more efficient as concerned citizens make increasing demands on them for chemical inventory lists. More funds will be allocated as interest

grows.

For more information about this law, contact your state's EPA office and ask for the guide book, *Chemicals In Your Community, A Guide to the Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act.*

—Davidmark Burton

Glacier National Park Yellowstonewalls

ed. note: The following is adapted from the 6-90 Glacier Park Eco-Watch, the newsletter of Protect Park Resources (POB 422, Hungry Horse, MT 59919), a coalition dedicated to promoting compliance with preservation law.

Superintendent Gil Lusk of Montana's Glacier National Park has been trying to change the management direction of Glacier Park since his arrival from Texas in 1986. In 1987 he perpetrated a new management document called "Future Focus." No public review was involved and secret seminars were held where park planners arbitrarily decided a "new direction" for the Park.

Last year, Lusk's attempt to rewrite the Park's Master Plan was stopped. The Master Plan emphasizes preservation, minimum new development, and close monitoring of visitor use impacts (a legal requirement the Park has ignored). Lusk and his chief planner (Army Corps background) have persisted with unnecessary development proposals since 1986.



Photo by Paul Fauschich

Hawai'ians gather in Wao Kele O Puna to protest the destruction of this rainforest for geothermal development.

HAWAII'S HOTTEST ISSUE

Update on Geothermal Development

Walking through Hawai'i's Wao Kele O Puna rainforest, you can hear the coarse volcanic soil crunch underfoot. A surrealistic calm lingers in the thick air while songbirds call out from the understorey. Yet this is a forest under siege.

Geothermal developers want to tap the volcanic heat beneath the Wao Kele O Puna forest and use it to make electricity and profits. The electricity would be exported from the Big Island of Hawai'i to the island of O'ahu via an extensive overland and underwater cable system. The project would destroy a unique rainforest ecosystem (see May and August issues). Over 90% of Hawai'i's lowland rainforest has been destroyed already. The Wao Kele O Puna forest is part of the largest remaining expanse of tropical lowland rainforest in the United States, and is classified as a World Heritage Site.

The Big Island has some of the youngest land on the planet; 75% of the region's soil is less than 500 years old. It also has some of the planet's most fragile land. The Hawaiian islands have the highest percentage of endemic plant and animal species in the world, and the highest extinction rate. Indeed, 72% of all American extinct species were in Hawai'i. Habitat destruction and the introduction of exotic organisms are the main causes of extinction here.

Under the guise of "alternative energy," destruction is now being sanctioned and subsidized by the state and federal governments. Research has already cost \$13 million in state taxes, and the federal government has provided over \$27 million in grants. Yet, despite this investment, and despite the involvement of numerous federal agencies in the destruction, there has not yet been a federal environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project.

On May 17, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) filed suit in US District Court on behalf of the Sierra Club, Greenpeace Hawaii, and Blue Ocean Preservation Society. The lawsuit states that the federal agencies are in violation of the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). They are charged with failure to initiate the preparation of an EIS for the 500 megawatt geothermal project. The suit is calling for an EIS to be undertaken before federal participation can continue. The federal agencies named as defendants in the suit are the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Energy, Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Park Service, Department of Interior, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Geological Survey.

Hawaii has barely even begun to develop truly renewable energy resources or energy conservation programs. Hawaii could reduce its energy consumption by 40% through the use of energy efficient lighting and glass, even without any threat to people's consumptive lifestyles. The Keauhou Beach Hotel on the Big Island recently replaced its old electrical appliances with new energy-efficient ones. This reduced electricity usage by about 55%; but instead of rewarding the hotel by lowering electricity rates, the utility company responded by raising rates.

The State hopes that 500 megawatts of geothermal energy will cost no more than \$1.7 billion; other estimates are as high as \$4.3 billion. However, if Hawaii would invest \$50 million per year for the next ten years to convert existing homes and businesses to energy-efficient devices, this total investment of \$500 million would recover an estimated 500 megawatts of energy. This would save the rainforest and would save consumers billions of dollars on their utility bills. We could reduce costs and protect the land without any bother to the average consumer; couch potatoes could keep their VCRs. The largest obstacles to energy conservation are the State of Hawaii and the utility companies.

A new proceeding ordered by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), which is just now beginning, will review Hawai'i's energy options. Hawai'i Earth First! is calling for a full moratorium on geothermal develop-



ment until the PUC study is completed. By then it should be clear that geothermal development has no place in Hawaii's energy future.

Some of Hawaii's most spectacular and rare plant and animal species depend upon this rainforest, including the 'Io (Hawaiian Hawk), Happy Face Spider, Hawaiian Bat, and carnivorous caterpillars. The O'u, one of Hawaii's rarest honeycreepers, was last sighted in the Wao Kele O Puna forest. As a result of a recent SCLDF lawsuit, 186 new plants will eventually be added to the Endangered Species list. This is a major victory, as only 19 Hawaiian plants are currently listed. The lawsuit charged that delays in proposing plants for listing — a problem blamed on minimal staffing and massive red tape — violated the Endangered Species Act. The Fish & Wildlife Service has announced plans to add at least 50 species in Hawaii to its list by October, and the remaining 136 within the following two years. The developers will try to speed the destruction of the Wao Kele O Puna forest so as to avoid any "inconvenience" caused by Endangered Species.

Meanwhile, the protests continue. Two anti-geothermal resolutions were recently adopted by international gatherings of environmentalists — one by the World Rainforest Movement meeting in Malaysia, and another by the Wilderness Is the Last Dream (WILD) conference in Honolulu. It has been a year now since the three-mile road into Wao Kele O Puna was bulldozed. So far, we have kept additional exploration to a minimum. Currently, an archaeological survey has stopped exploration while it investigates possible Native Hawaiian burials in the forest.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Senator Inouye (D-HI) requested an additional \$15 million in federal funds from the Senate Appropriations Committee. Because of the hard work of many people, this has since been reduced to \$2 million by the Subcommittee on Energy and Water. A Senate floor vote on this \$2 million request is likely soon. Please write to your senators and ask them to vote down all requests for funding of this geothermal project.

—Paul Faulstich, HI EF!

More News From Hawai'i

On June 9 two neighbors of Puna Geothermal (Ormat) showed their frustration: A Hawaiian brother, with bare hands and feet, damaged an air monitoring and equipment station. When the police came to arrest the Hawaiian, his companion told the police to leave her property, at which point she was forced to defend her rights with force.

Their frustration was justified. In the months since the air monitoring station was placed next to Aurora Martinovich's property, Ormat has posted 24 hour guards, some of whom have threatened her, and a halogen light has been pointing in her bedroom window. All this psychic harassment has worn down Aurora, a tireless geothermal opponent. Her boyfriend Keala Kaipō, tired of the genocide of his culture, people and land reacted in a most natural way. Yet these two fine people may suffer undeserved loss of freedom for their actions.

Last February (as reported previously in the Journal) I was arrested for hanging an 80 foot banner on the 167 foot True Geothermal drilling rig. I was released on my own recognizance. At my trial on June 4, the judge found me guilty of Criminal Tampering because I "seriously inconvenienced the 5 member drill crew." (Due to high winds it took me 3 hours to tie down the banner.) Although this event was pictured in an August 13 *Time Magazine* article, the local Hawaii media responded with a complete blackout, never mentioning the event or trial.

On August 21 Pele Defense Fund and Big Island Rainforest Action Group sponsored a demonstration at the Kona Surf resort, targeting the International Geothermal Symposium, a gathering of scientists and industry representatives. We started the day with signs and songs along the sand. By noon a flotilla was launched. Fifty people floated, swam, and sailed in front of the hotel. Chanting "No geothermal in Hawaii"

and "Love the Land," they targeted a luncheon being held next to the water.

Next we went to our Hospitality Suite in the hotel, which we had rented so that we could invite symposium participants to talk with us. The Kona Surf gave us a half-price rate on the suite, which turned out to be well worth the \$200 spent! Many of our objections to geothermal in Hawaii were validated by the international experts, such as the impression that the resource is simply not there and state plans for 500 MW are pure science fiction. Also, we learned that these people are very unhappy with True and Ormat for making the geothermal industry look bad with all the controversy in Hawaii. Both the state and the developers have handled the situation with intolerable unprofessionalism.

As people were talking with us we received a phone call saying one of our people had died. Veteran environmental activist Dexter Cate had gone back into the water with his son after the flotilla was over. While free-diving, he blacked out on his way back to the surface, apparently suffering what is called shallow-water black-out. In a training exercise, he had dived first to 40 feet, then to 60 feet, and on his third attempt was trying for 100 feet. His son, sitting in a kayak, saw his father come up to within a couple of feet of the surface then start to sink back down.

He was retrieved from 90 feet under by the Coast Guard and pronounced dead an hour later at the hospital. We were shaken by the news but continued as best we could.

Dexter had been a superb eco-warrior for the past 20 years. He created and led the organization "Save the Whales-Hawaii," later renamed "Earthtrust." A founder of the global Greenpeace movement, and Vice President of Greenpeace Hawaii, Dexter was a deep ecologist before the name came into being, fighting for the rights of all species. In 1980 Dexter spent 80 days in jail in Japan for freeing 300 dolphins about to be fed into a grinding machine to make fertilizer. Dolphins were special to Dexter. He considered them the "people of the sea." To end the pointless killing and move toward a world where humans and dolphins could coexist in peace was perhaps his fondest dream. It was in furtherance of this dream that he began his training program to meet dolphins on their terms. And in this effort he met his final fate. But in his death we all gain strength, and his spirit and the fruit of his actions benefit all.

That same evening another brother on the other side of the island climbed up the 150 foot smoke stack at the HELCO (Hawaii Electric Light Co.) power station in Hilo and hung a banner that read "Malama Ka Aina - No Geo" which means love the land. When

he came down the police held him while a group of HELCO workers pummeled him. This was Tom Brennon's fifth arrest for geothermal protesting.

Most of the charges against the 141 protesters arrested on March 23, at the huge rally against the geothermal project threatening Wao Kele O Puna, were dropped to simple trespass.

—Tom Carney

Wilderness Clearcutting in East Texas

In early May, the US Forest Service began clearcutting and pesticide spraying in the Little Lake Creek Wilderness Area of East Texas, claiming that a pine bark beetle infestation would destroy the habitat of the Red Cockaded Woodpecker, an Endangered Species. Pesticide spraying is not a permitted use of a Wilderness Area, and the cutting is probably a violation of the Wilderness Act and the Endangered Species Act. Already, at least one woodpecker colony tree has been cut. To top it all off, the FS is selling the cut trees at pennies on the dollar to local timber interests. Lawsuits against the FS have been filed, but the cutting hasn't stopped. WE NEED HELP! Send suggestions and donations to EFI, POB 1214, College Station, TX 77841.

Sea Shepherd Sabotaged!

On 15 June 1990 the *Sea Shepherd II* was ready for departure from the port of Seattle. The drift net fleets of the North Pacific were within a few days reach.

The big eight cylinder Mirlees diesel was started. As she revved, one of the engine room crew noticed a small noise in the turbo-charger. He brought it to the attention of the chief engineer. The chief ignored the warning and revved up the engine higher.

When engineer Jim Heddenshau recognized the unmistakable sound of an object impacting the blades of the turbo-charger, he ran to the control panel and began to shut down the engine. Chief engineer Graham Forbes intervened and ordered Heddenshau out of the engine room.

Forbes continued to increase the power to the main engine. The noise in the turbo-charger grew louder.

By the time Heddenshau was able to notify Captain Watson of his concerns, the noise had stopped. In the engine room, Forbes turned and calmly said, "Well, it looks like we're not going anywhere for awhile."

We had been sabotaged. An object had been placed into the manifold intake of the turbo-charger. Revolving at over 16,000 RPM the 74 precision blades of the turbo-charger had been mangled beyond repair.

We located a loose inspection port in the manifold through which another object could have been placed. The saboteur had struck at the most expensive, complicated and precise piece of equipment on board.

As an organization that physically attacks the ships of illegal whalers, sealers and dolphin slayers, it is not fitting for us to whine about a similar attack on us by our enemies. This is not the first sabotage against us and it will not be the last. We have a host of enemies among those who ruthlessly exploit the oceans. We must be prepared to accept retaliation and carry on.

Within hours, the dedicated volunteers



Engineer Reynel Chaves inspects damage to the fan blades of the turbocharger on "Sea Shepherd II". Other parts suffered extreme heat damage.

of the engine room crew had dismantled and hoisted the 1/2 ton turbo charger, then scoured the engine room for further acts of sabotage. We found foreign objects in the diesel generators, a nut strategically placed so as to shatter the camshaft, and wires reversed on some of the electric motors.

We found ground glass in the engine oil and found that the filters in line to catch this contaminant were loosened so as to allow the oil to pass through to the engine unfiltered. Had this happened it would have severely damaged the engine.

Although we have some evidence who the saboteur could be, we will continue to gather evidence before we file formal charges.

Initially we thought we would be delayed two weeks until we could repair or replace the turbo-charger, but our enemies had done their homework. The turbo-charger was written off as beyond repair. The

model in question for our 30 year old ship is no longer manufactured and an alternative is available at a cost we can afford only with your help. It will cost more than \$40,000 to repair the damage.

What has not destroyed us only makes us stronger. We must repair the damage, acknowledge the set-back and continue. As we pick up the wrenches, we ask you to write us a check. Your navy has been struck a blow by the enemy. We need your help to recover and to strike back harder. It is not just the drift nets that we must stop. We need to counter the escalation in whaling by Japan, Iceland and Norway. We need to fight the return of sealing in Canada and the attempts to develop new sealing industries in South Africa and Chile. We need to stop the senseless killing of Pilot Whales in the Danish Faeroe Islands.

—Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Box 7000-S, Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Environmentalism and the Mideast

by Mark Gaffney

The environmental movement ignores the Middle East at its own peril. Given the consuming US addiction to that region's principal resource, oil, and the limited supply of this drug, environmentalists should long ago have seen the connection between environmentalism and the Middle East.

The connection ought to have been apparent by 1973 with the Arab oil embargo (and one could well argue that oil spills push the date back much earlier). The embargo was engineered by Saudi Arabia's King Feisal in support of Anwar Sadat's war to regain Sinai; and it led to the White House decision to open Alaska's Prudhoe Bay oil field in the name of "energy independence." The White House logic at the time was false, of course, since it was proposing not a true expansion of energy resources, but rather an even more accelerated drawdown of a particular liquid fuel for which no adequate substitute had been found. (See *Overshoot*, by William Catton.) These events showed that Middle East issues are environmental issues, yet neither Washington officials nor environmentalists learned the lessons.

Iraq's recent invasion of Kuwait has pushed the matter into our faces again. At a minimum, Iraqi aggression will complicate environmental battles here. Within months President Bush can be counted on to raise anew the issues of drilling off-shore and in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. A range of other threats are just as likely. In fact, in a climate of hysteria the invasion could even hurt efforts unrelated to oil, such as the campaign to save Oregon's Klamath River from hydro-electric development. With enough hysteria, the fact that electric generation hardly displaces demand for oil could well be ignored.

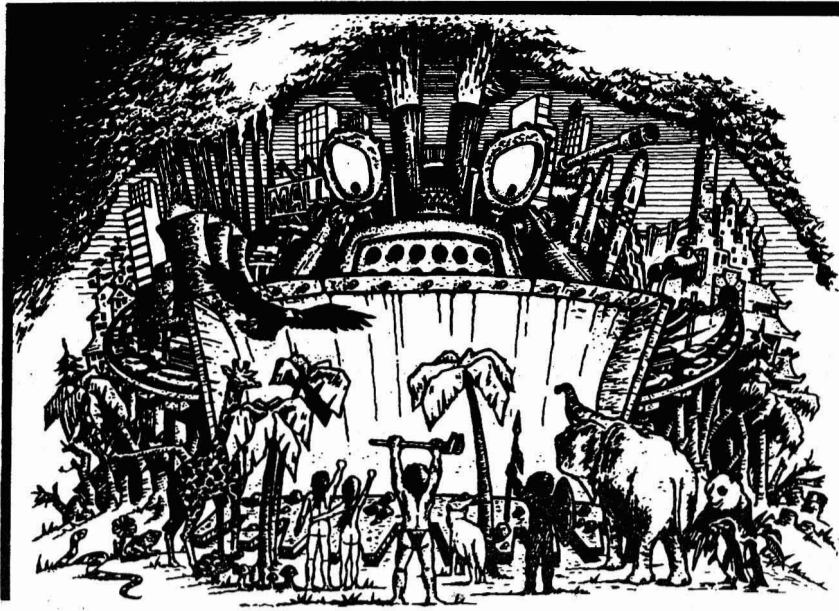
What all this means is that we environmentalists must work harder. While committing ourselves to a truly global view, and working on local issues, we must also find time to study the Middle East in depth. We need to understand the crucial role that United States foreign policy has played for many years in exacerbating tensions throughout the region, as elsewhere.

Bankrupt though it is, US policy does not excuse Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait — an execrable act that should be condemned unconditionally on all sides.

Understanding US policy does help explain events, however. How many EFlers know, for instance, that in April of this year five Arab states, including Syria and Iraq, proposed a comprehensive ban on chemical and nuclear weapons for the Middle East? It was an important proposal. Indeed, how often do five Arab states agree on anything? Yet a week later the US brusquely rejected the offer. Here's a quote from State Department spokesperson Richard Boucher: "We have made clear that we opposed linking the elimination of chemical weapons systems to other issues or weapons systems."

Aside from the obvious idiocy of rejecting such an offer — an arms ban is desperately needed for the world's most volatile region — the curious wording of the US rejection bears closer scrutiny. Boucher's statement did not even mention the word "nuclear", a conspicuous omission pointing to the hypocrisy of the US position. Boucher was really saying, between the lines, that the US would continue to back a nuclearized Israel, while refusing to acknowledge that the Israeli arsenal exists. Other recent statements by US diplomats lend support to this

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Melbourne RAG Blockades Its 14th

On 27 July 1990, the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group (RAG) blockaded the *Kabite* as it traveled up the Yarra River into Melbourne. It was the fourteenth rainforest timber ship blockade undertaken by the group.

There were about 50 people at the action, 26 of whom went into the water - either swimming or on surfboards. The ship was carrying rainforest timbers from Southeast Asia and was chartered by the Kansai Steamship Company of Japan.

Because of our nonviolent discipline and police support for our campaign, we had successfully negotiated access to the blockade location. RAG had planned two multiple bow rides on this vessel: one of swimmers and one of surfers. However the ship was moving so fast that the line of swimmers holding hands in front of the ship was washed down its side. The surfers were also washed away, though one managed to ride the bow wave.

Our organization of the 'Save the Rainforests Pickets' is now under way. We intend to picket the dock where rainforest timbers are unloaded. We will ask the people of Melbourne to join the picket line and unionists not to cross it.

—Robert Burrowes, Melbourne RAG

Yangtze Still Threatened by Huge Dam

A committee has been established in China to make a decision on the Three Gorges Dam Project. According to reports in the *South China Morning Post*, arguments in favor of the project have been revived by the pro-dam lobby, which is headed by Prime Minister Li Peng. The project, which was shelved last year following growing public pressure, would consist of a 185 meter high dam, producing an estimated 17,000 megawatts. If built, the dam's reservoir will displace more than a million people.

The Yangtze River, 6300 kilometers long, is the third longest river in the world and captures roughly one billion cubic meters of water annually. Springing from the glacial mountains of northern Tibet, it rushes down through the mountains of southwestern China. From there the river heads northeast, surging through the Three Gorges, a spectacular 200 kilometer stretch of deep canyons, then meanders across

southern China's vast fertile plains to the East China Sea at Shanghai.

The Yangtze River Valley encompasses nearly two million square kilometers (equivalent to one-fifth the area of Canada) and is China's agricultural and industrial heartland. Supporting some 347 million people, roughly one-third of China's population, the valley produces 40% of the nation's grain, 70% of its rice, and one-third of its cotton.

It is important to act now, before the project is approved, and before a major multilateral lending institution begins funding it. The World Bank, despite protest, continues to fund projects in China, and will be asked to fund Three Gorges Dam. It is likely that the government of Japan will also be approached as a possible partner.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1) Write to Li Peng, Premier, c/o State Council of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, CHINA, and remind him that there is popular opposition to the project, even outside China. 2) Write to both the President of the World Bank, Barber Conable, and to the new head of the World Bank Environment Unit, Robert Goodland, at The World Bank, 1818 H St NW, Washington, DC 20433. 3) Write to Japan's Minister of Finance, Ryutaro Hashimoto, 3-1-1 Kasumigasaki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN; and to Taro Nakayama, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2-2-1 Kasumigaskik, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN. Express your support for Japan's recent decision to halt funding of the destructive Narmada Dam project in India, and ask for equally sound judgement on the Three Gorges Dam project. It would help us if you would send us copies of your letters.

—International Rivers Network, 301 Broadway, Suite B, San Francisco, CA 94133

Last Southern Hemisphere Temperate Rainforests Need Your Help

Chile's President, Mr. Patricio Aylwin, will soon decide whether to allow or ban the Project Corral-Terranova, put forward by the Chilean enterprise CAP and the Japanese company Marubeni. This project would destroy 15,000-23,000 hectares of evergreen forest in the south coastal range of Chile to form a eucalypt plantation.

Please send a fax as soon as possible to President Aylwin, Fax # 056 2 6973262. Ask

him not to allow the replacement of native forest by eucalyptus.

—Hernan Verscheure

Rondonia Forest Fund Started

There is a chance to protect some of the Rondonian rainforest I wrote about in "Fragmented Forest" several issues back. A fund has been set up to purchase land around Fazenda Rancho Grande and protect it as a reserve and ecotourism facility. While the reserve will benefit a vast array of plants and animals, the unusual diversity of butterflies and other insects in this part of Rondonia is of special concern. For more information contact Dr. Thomas C. Emmel, Division of Lepidoptera Research, Zoology Department, U of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-2019. Tax deductible contributions should be made out to University of Florida Foundation - SOS Tropical Rainforest Fund, and sent to the same address.

—R. Wills Flowers

Dolphin Update

As reported previously in this journal, on April 12, HJ Heinz Company, which owns StarKist, announced that it would no longer buy or process tuna caught using fishing methods that kill dolphins. Soon after, Chicken of the Sea and Bumble Bee made similar announcements. This decision was simply good business sense, as environmentalists had organized a tuna boycott.

An estimated 125,000 dolphins drown each year in the purse seine nets of the 150 or so boats that make up the Eastern Tropical Pacific Yellowfin Tuna fleet. Only Yellowfin travel with dolphins and only in this area of the Pacific. Yellowfin Tuna accounts for less than 10% of all tuna caught worldwide. About 30 of these boats have US flags. The rest are mostly registered in Mexico, with a few from Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador.

StarKist, Bumble Bee and Chicken of the Sea have been buying from these boats on a "no questions asked" basis. Now they will have to ask. Our challenge is to make sure the answer is not a lie, that they have indeed stopped "fishing on porpoise." Relying merely on US government observers for the compliance of the US fleet may be enough — though some observers have been harassed by fishermen aboard US boats to under-report dolphin mortalities — but relying solely on observers aboard the foreign fleet will definitely not be enough. We need a government backed label with strict penalties for consumer fraud, not just a voluntary industry label on the can.

Reports indicate that StarKist has indeed stopped buying not only Yellowfin "caught on porpoise" in the ETP, but also Albacore caught in driftnets. Bumble Bee is not cooperating, however, perhaps because they rely heavily on driftnet-caught Albacore and may still have contracts outstanding with boats that fish on dolphins. Chicken of the Sea apparently is coming around to dolphin-safe ways. For now, if you want to buy canned tuna, please buy only StarKist brand tuna with the dolphin-safe label.

Sea Shepherd will continue to monitor the tuna companies to make sure this is a permanent victory for dolphins. We will run advertisements in newspapers in San Diego, Puerto Rico, and Costa Rica offering a \$5000 reward for documentation of tuna canners or tuna boats that try to sell tuna that isn't dolphin-safe. Sea Shepherd will also visit the tuna boats in the ETP again if necessary.

—Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Box 7000-S, Redondo Beach, CA 90277; or Box 48446, Vancouver, BC V7X 1A2

Malaysian Deforestation Proceeds Apace

A hunger fast, dubbed Fast Action, was staged in front of the Japanese Consulate General in Honolulu on July 20 to protest the destruction of the most ancient and biologically diverse ecosystem on Earth. Organized by Hawai'i Earth First! and the O'ahu Rainforest Action Group, Fast Action was designed to alert people to the destruction of tropical rainforests in Sarawak, Malaysia. Protesters demanded an immediate moratorium on the cutting of rainforests in which the Penan and other native peoples live.

The rate of deforestation from logging in Malaysia is the fastest on Earth. By Malaysia's own estimates some 1.73 million acres of primary forest are logged annually, and the rate is increasing. Most of the wood is exported to Japan in the form of raw logs. Once in Japan the logs are processed into

various products, including disposable scaffolding, concrete forms and throw-away chopsticks.

Between 1963 and 1985, 30% of Sarawak's rainforest area was logged. In 1984, another 60% was licensed out for logging. In anticipation of increased demand for raw logs from Sarawak, the Malaysian government is sanctioning increased cutting of logging roads into the forest. Logging continues around the clock, seven days a week. Japanese timber companies predict that Sarawak's timber resources will be exhausted within seven years.

The Penan have been fighting the destruction of their forest homeland for three decades now. Those Penan who have tried to find justice through the legal system have been frustrated. On the Malaysian law books the Penan have legal title to the land they occupy; but the government of Sarawak maintains that until the Penan prove in court that this is their customary land, it will continue to sell timber leases. The Penan, who are prepared to make their claims in court, have been waiting over ten years to be granted a trial. According to Juwin Lihan of the Sarawak Penan Association, "We want the outside world to know our plight and for the authorities to act to stop logging now ... We want our customary rights to land and forest recognized in practice."

The problems of the Sarawak natives are growing worse: soil erosion, water contamination, lack of food, increased disease.... The Penan are the most adversely affected of the native groups since they rely completely on the forest for survival. They have organized periodic blockades of the logging roads in a last ditch effort to stop the destruction. Many Penan individuals have been arrested; some are in jail.

Within the next two months, a network of logging roads will completely fragment the homelands of the semi-nomadic Penan people. The Penan families will be forced to abandon their hunting and gathering livelihood. Immediate action is essential. It has been estimated that the current levels of tree felling may kill as many as 31,000 Gibbons, 45,000 Macaques, and 346,000 Langurs every year.

Eighty percent of the timber exported from the province is sold to Japan. Corruption is rampant in this industry, and revenues generated by logging do not benefit the people who live in the forest. While concession holders and sub-contractors get rich, tribal peoples are pushed off their homelands into a life of poverty. Government officials in Malaysia own the largest logging concessions, and loggers are given licenses by friends and relatives in government. The Chief Minister of Sarawak, for example, controls about one-third of the rainforest lands under concession. Sarawak's Minister of Environment summed up the situation in a now famous answer he gave to a question about rainforests and global climate: "We get too much rainfall in Sarawak. It stops me playing golf."

During our protest we met with the Japanese consul and his senior aide. Their misinformation was appalling. They tried to convince us, for example, that the main cause of deforestation is "the destructive slash-and-burn method of agriculture that poor farmers in developing countries use." They told us that the tribal peoples are the villains.

Along with Japan, the United States must be held accountable for the loss of tropical forests globally. The US buys 70% of all tropical hardwood plywood and veneer entering the world trade. While the US role is small in terms of sheer volume as compared to Japan, our imports are about equal in value, because of their higher quality. Hawai'i EFi is asking people to boycott all tropical hardwood in the US. If you are looking to buy furniture, find out where the wood is from. And refuse to use disposable chopsticks. In 1988 the US imported \$47 million worth of wood products from Malaysia, according to the US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service.

We are joining our Penan friends to bring attention to this urgent problem. By fasting we symbolically shared in their struggle.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Boycott all tropical timber products. Boycott the Japanese corporations involved in the tropical timber trade, and write letters explaining why you are targeting them. Tell them their subsidiaries are deforesting Sarawak and that you cannot support their company as long as they are involved in the destruction. Some of the main players are:

Mideast . . .

continued from page 21
interpretation.

In other words, the US could not sit down with Arabs and Israelis to negotiate a ban on chemical weapons and nukes, since to do so would imply a willingness to rein in our ally Israel, which has both. In fact, mere acknowledgement of Israel's nukes by US officials would, in and of itself, trigger an earthquake in US foreign policy, for the US has laws on the books (good laws presently being ignored) mandating a cut-off in aid to states engaged in secret nuclear proliferation. Hence the US could not take even the first small step toward what must be done, could not allow the door to be opened even an inch, since the daylight from one small crack would begin to exhume embarrassing details about US collusion, cover-ups, the imminent collapse of the non-proliferation regime — would begin to expose US policy for what it is, a rotten corpse. (For documentation see my book *Dimona: The Third Temple?*)

As these contradictions become increasingly transparent, US politicians can be expected to waltz around this pivotal issue in ever widening gyrations, until, as in Yeat's

classic poem, the center can no longer hold. But whether the final release will happen through an American glasnost, or via the culmination of our worst nightmares remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, analysts in the US media will draw mainly wrong conclusions from all this. Most journalists will fall in step with the official White House view, however flawed its assumptions. People in general will tend to react out of their emotions and perceptions rather than dispassionately. Arabs, already typecast by the US media as oil rich sheiks, terrorists, or camel riding Bedouins, will probably be transformed into Nazis as well. At least Iraqis will.

Soon, it will no longer be possible to distinguish between conservation issues and politics, because the two will come together over a barrel of oil. Hence the burning need for an in depth discussion of the Middle East crisis and the politics of oil.

Mark Gaffney is an expert on Mideast political issues and Northwest forest issues. He is the author of *Dimona: The Third Temple and an old-growth field surveyor for Audubon Society.*



Cryptic news from Poland. This and three other photos of people blocking big trucks came to us from Warsaw with a note stating only "DIKE FOR DIKE" IT IS NOT TOO LATE. Was this an action against some "flood control" project? A lesbian eco-warrior event? Who knows?

*C. Itoh & Co. Ltd. (Pentax lenses, Isuzu cars and trucks), 2-5-1 Kitaoyam, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108 JAPAN

*Marubeni Corp. (Nissan cars and trucks, Canon cameras), 1-4-2 Otenachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 104 JAPAN

*Mitsubishi Motors Corp. (Mitsubishi cars, Nikon), 2-6-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN

Also write to Malaysia's Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Sarawak. Tell them you will not visit Malaysia until the destruction stops.

*Datuk Seri Dr. Mahatir, Prime Minister, Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA

*YAB Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib Mahmud, Chief Minister of Sarawak, Chief Minister's Office, Bangunan Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Patra Jaya, 93503 Kuching, Sarawak, MALAYSIA

—Paul Faulstich, HI EF!

DuPont's Road to Genocide

Ecuador's Huaorani people are struggling to save their Amazonian homeland. DuPont, through its subsidiary, Conoco Ecuador Ltd., wants to build a road and oil pipeline penetrating 100 miles from the Rio Napo into Huaorani lands. The road will open the forest to settlers, who will chop down the trees, overhunt, and bring alcohol and diseases to which the Huaorani have no resistance.

The Huaorani are fighting back with lawyers and direct action. Also the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund filed a lawsuit in June before the Inter-American Human Rights Commission against the Ecuadorian government charging that building the road would violate the Huaorani's human rights. The government is indifferent toward indigenous people. It wants the oil, which is the country's main foreign exchange earner.

DuPont has masterfully greenwashed its campaign against the Huaorani. It inoculates some Huaorani against a few diseases and says it won't build a bridge over the Rio Napo. It also says it will cluster oil wells to reduce the number of clearings. Meanwhile, many Huaorani have died of secondary pneumonia, caused by the so-called common cold, and highly assimilated Quechua settlers are intermarrying with them to get their land. Even the World Bank refuses to fund Ecuador's oil sector because of its horrendous record in the Amazon.

Members of *Amazonia Por la Vida*, a coalition of environmental and peace groups, non-violently occupied Conoco's headquarters in Quito on August 23 to protest its recklessness. The action went well, but international support for their efforts is crucial.

CONTACT: 1) For information on education and direct action, write Ivonne Yanez, Accion Ecologica, Casilla 246-C, Quito, ECUADOR. 2) For legal details, write Sarah Bates, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, 2044 Fillmore St, San Francisco, CA 94115. 3) Conoco's front man is Alex Chapman, Manager, Environmental Protection Project, Conoco Ecuador Ltd, POB 2197, Houston, TX 77252. 4) DuPont's front man is Bruce Karrh, Vice President for Safety, Health, and Environment, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co, 1007 Market St, Wilmington, DE 19898.

—Rhona Mahoney, Stanford, CA

MCA Plans to Pave English Marsh

Rainham Marshes, an internationally important wildlife area and the largest remaining expanse of wetland on England's Upper Thames Estuary, is under threat from a series of development proposals.

The immediate proposal is for a theme park, film studios and other commercial development on 245 hectares (600 acres), of this Site of Special Scientific Interest. The plans are being put forward by a consortium of companies headed by the Music Corpora-

tion of America (owners of Universal Studios) and British Urban Development (a group of 11 development companies), with the support of Rank and the BBC. The developers have offered objecting groups, led by the London Wildlife Trust, the remaining 160 hectares of the SSSI as a nature reserve plus an interpretation centre and 7 million pounds.

Rainham Marshes is grazing marsh reclaimed from the Thames Estuary between the 12th and 17th centuries. Over 170 species of birds have been recorded there in recent years, nearly 20 of which are identified in the EC's Bird Directive as requiring special protection, e.g., the Hen Harrier and the Short-eared Owl. Locally and even nationally scarce plants survive there, including Golden Dock and Divided Sedge. The Emerald Damsel Fly was discovered on the Marshes in 1983, having previously been thought to be extinct.

WHAT TO DO: Contact MCA Universal, the BBC, and Rank. Tell them we don't want more concrete; we want wilderness. Tell them you will demand a Public Enquiry. Tell them you will boycott Universal and Rank movies. Give out information at cinemas showing their films.

*Chris Patten, MP, Secretary of State for the Environment, House of Commons, London, SW1A 0AA ENGLAND

*BBC TV Centre, Wood Lane, Shepherds Bush, London

*Rank Organisation, 6 Connaught Place, London, W2

*Lew Wasserman, Chairman, Music Corp of America, 100 Universal City Plaza, Universal City, CA 91608

Boycott Gold!

Because of our greed for gold, rainforests are dying in Brazil, Borneo, and Zaire. Aboriginal forest dwellers are being killed by gold prospectors and by the illnesses the miners have imported, in a search for gold not needed: most gold mined is used to make jewelry or mint coins.

The motorised pumps drone from dawn till dusk. A man aims a jet of water at the loose topsoil around the edges of the metre-deep pit; another, waist-deep in water, pumps what's left of the jungle floor from the pit into the cleaning and filtering installation. They mix their find, thinly dispersed gold dust, with mercury. Mercury acts as a binding agent. It is then evaporated so that pure gold may be won. The mercury goes on to poison the air and rivers.

In the last three years, Roraima, the northernmost province in Brazil, has become a kind of El Dorado. Between 40,000 and 100,000 prospectors have advanced into previously virgin rainforest. All supplies, including the diesel to run the pumps, are flown into the jungle. More planes land on the jungle airstrips here than on the runways of the airport in Brasilia, the country's capital.

Roraima is the home of the last great Indian tribe on the borders of Venezuela, the Yanomami. Gold miners are destroying their forests and bringing diseases such as malaria, which have decimated their numbers. Where the Yanomami do not hand over their land voluntarily, they are driven away or killed, the women misused or forced into prostitution. "The Indian-hunting season is open," Manuela Carneira da Cunha, chairwoman of the Brazilian Society of Anthropologists, recently said.

The new Brazilian president by turns pledges to banish the gold diggers from Indian territory altogether, then succumbs again to financial pressures. For apart from the prospectors, many pilots, middlemen, speculators and politicians also depend on the gold trade.

"If the market price of gold was to sink from 20,000 to 15,000 francs," says Pierette Birraux-Ziegler, from the CIP in Geneva (an institute for the census documentation of indigenous peoples), "the search for gold in

Yanomami-territory would become unprofitable. Prospecting would be suspended."

Brazil officially mines in the region 100 tonnes of gold a year — roughly one-sixth the quantity produced by South Africa. However, authorities estimate that 80% of the gold from Yanomami land is illegally exported, thus never appearing in published statistics. Likewise in many other equatorial countries, actual gold production levels exceed the official figures.

Roraima's plight mirrors the impact of the gold rush on jungle regions worldwide. Powerful mining corporations and desperate day labourers compete for the better claims in many tropical forests. Yet, either way — with the traditional gold prospector's pan or the industrial excavator — the earth is brutally raped.

In Indonesia, large parts of the island of Borneo, as well as parts of many other smaller islands, have been given to large-scale industrial exploiters — in total, 28% of the country's land. International corporations such as British Petroleum, Pennzoil, and Shell are competing with impoverished farmers for the control of mining sites in the jungle.

On the Ok Tedi River in Papua New Guinea (PNG), the biggest gold mine in the world is being worked by an international consortium which includes some German companies. Barrels containing poisonous chemicals are leaking into the river. On PNG's island of Bougainville, large-scale mining for gold and other ores has led to a civil war.

Most of the world's gold comes from South Africa. Gold in jungles of Zaire and Ghana is also being exploited.

Only about 15% of all this plundered gold is used for filling teeth or in industry, where it constitutes a small part in the manufacture of such things as electronic components. Even this small quota is, due to new production methods, constantly sinking. Another 15% is minted into coins or medallions, most of which (like the South African Krueger Rands) are purchased as an investment. Popular theory has it that investing in gold coins or ingots helps stem the tide of inflation; but times have changed. In the wake of a worldwide surplus, gold's significance in stabilising monetary exchange rates has dwindled. Gold has fallen in value in recent years.

The lion's share, 70%, of gold goes to jewelers. Huge tracts of land are being contaminated with mercury and enormous quantities of energy consumed to produce earrings, necklaces and rings.

Each of us may unsuspectingly carry on our wrists and fingers the responsibility for several tonnes of churned up rainforest topsoil, for a couple chopped-down primary forest trees — one of which was home, perhaps, to a sloth that died when it was felled — for the destruction of habitat for parrots and other rainforest birds, orchids, butterflies, beetles ...

In underground vaults in Frankfurt, on the premises of the German Bundesbank, behind metre-thick concrete and guarded by armed marksmen, are Germany's gold reserves. The Bundesbank owns 2,960,000 kilograms of gold. Part of this hoard is held in Fort Knox, Kentucky, United States, together with the USA's own national reserves, almost three times that owned by Germany.

The gold stocks in Germany's Bundesbank alone are worth 68 billion German marks. If gold was not hoarded in such quantities and some of these reserves were sold, it would push down the price of gold, thereby making further production unprofitable. Rainforests could be at peace again.

—Chris Bell, Hamburg, West Germany

Aussy Rainforest Policy

Dear friends,

We need your help. Australia is poised to take an historic step later this month with a new policy statement on rainforest protection. It is considering protecting the remaining rainforests in Australia and stopping the import of tropical timber from primary rainforests. The Australian environment movement is unanimous in calling on the Government to take these steps, however there are still forces within the Cabinet that are trying to weaken this policy.

International support at this time will make a crucial difference to the strength of the policy decision that is made. Australia was the first nation to ban whaling, and has led the world on other environmental issues, including the protection of Antarctica. If Australia can be made to take a strong stand on rainforest protection this could shift the approach of many other nations.

Please help save the rainforests of Australia and the world.

* Write/fax/phone the Australian Consulate or Embassy nearest to you immediately. A draft letter follows with recommendations prepared by NGO's from Australia, the Philippines, Malaysia and the U.K. Each recommendation is followed by details on the positions that NGOs in Australia are calling on the government to adopt. Please use the draft letter to make your own letter. You can just list the main recommendations or include any of the details and background provided.

* Organise an action. On September 24, there will be demonstrations around the world outside Australian Embassies.

—John Seed, Patrick Anderson

****DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT****

The Hon. R. J. Hawke
Prime Minister of Australia
c/o The Australian Embassy,
1601 Massachusetts Avenue NW
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036
tel: 202 797 3000 fax: 202 79731 68
Dear Sir,

I/we understand that the Australian Government is soon to make a policy statement on rainforests, and that your cabinet is considering the protection of remaining rainforest areas in Australia, and supporting rainforest protection internationally by stopping the import of timber from primary rainforests.

As you may know, the global rate of tropical deforestation has doubled in the last decade. If this rate of increase continues, all unprotected rainforests will be destroyed within 20 years. At present, less than 5 per cent of the rainforests of the world are actually protected. These areas will only be able to preserve a tiny fraction of the estimated 25 million species that live in these forests. The livelihoods and cultures of millions of indigenous and forest people who depend on the rainforests are threatened. Unless tropical deforestation can be stopped, the Earth will suffer the greatest loss of biological and cultural diversity ever to take place.

One of the leading causes of rainforest loss is the tropical timber industry. There is no example of sustainable rainforest logging in the world today. In the Asia-Pacific region, the timber industry is the major cause of primary rainforest destruction. Worldwide, industrial logging operations destroy some five million hectares of primary forest each year. Wherever the rainforests are being logged, local communities are actively opposing the destruction of their forests. Throughout Malaysia, which supplies most of the rainforest timber used in Australia, indigenous peoples are blocking logging operations to save the last of their rainforests. In the state of Sarawak, it has been estimated that all remaining primary rainforests will be logged out within seven years, causing immense suffering for the 200,000 indigenous peoples in these forests. The ecological consequences will include the extinction of many species.

I/we are aware that Australia is the only developed country with large areas of rainforest, and that it has stopped logging in tropical rainforest on State lands. I/we also understand that half of Australia's rainforests are still unprotected. Australia is known internationally as a leading country in the area of environmental protection. We urge you to continue this good work, and to adopt the following recommendations:

1. Protect all remaining rainforests in Australia. (Three quarters of Australia's rainforests have been destroyed already. Only half of what remains is protected. Many areas are still being logged, burned and cleared.)

2. Ban the import of tropical timbers from primary forests. (As almost all tropical timber imports presently come from primary forests, the government should impose a moratorium on the import of tropical timber and place the onus on producers to show that their timber is environmentally benign.)

3. Provide financial and technical development assistance to help protect tropical rainforests in other countries. (This assistance should be used to: establish the legal rights of ownership of forest dwellers to the lands they traditionally occupy or use and to survey and register these lands; promote community-based sustainable forest management projects to meet local needs; reforest degraded lands to restore ecosystem functions; help create extractive reserves, protected areas, fauna and flora reserves and national parks.)

4. Lobby tropical countries to protect

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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.

NATIONAL EF!

EF! ALASKA TASK FORCE
POB 1019 San Raphael, CA 94915
(415) 824-3841

EF! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT
Jasper Carlton POB 4207
Parkersburg, WV 26104-4207

Road Closure & Northern Rockies Coordinator
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POB 2182 Berkeley, CA 94702
(415)601-5933

EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION
POB 1683 Corvallis, OR 97339

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POB 6151 Bozeman, MT 59715
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San Francisco, CA 94107-7062

EF! RAINFOREST ACTION
Bay Area Earth First! POB 83
Canyon, CA 94516 (415)376-7329

EF! RANCHING TASK FORCE
POB 5784 Tucson, AZ 85703
(602)578-3173

EF! WOLF ACTION NETWORK *
Tom Skeele POB 6733 Bozeman, MT 59771
(406)585-9607

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NESS)
Jamie Sayen RFD 1, Box 530
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Telex: 23082 PBLN UN

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East Sussex TN34 3LP England
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009-484-25435

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POB 72461 Nairobi, Kenya
(254-2)24770/340849/336989

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Eco-Solar Ave. Eugenia 1510 Col. Narvarte
Mexico 03020 D.F. Mexico

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A. Janusz Korbel ul. Magi 21/3
43-300 Bielsko-Biala Poland

SCOTLAND
Grant Collier c/o 11 Forth St. Edinburgh,
Scotland UK

Fearghus McKay 4 York Rd. Edinburgh,
Scotland, UK

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R. "Ridgerascal" Wieringa, Dalslundsavagen 82,
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(602)327-3691

Cheryl Bashaw CU Box 7893
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Phoenix EF! POB 8795 Phoenix, AZ 85066
Mike or Terri (602)276-2849

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American River EF!
POB 805 Georgetown, CA 95634
(916)333-1715

Volcano EF!
J. Sten Layman POB 1475
Sutter Creek, CA 95685
(209)223-2965

Central Valley EF!
POB 73771 Davis, CA 95617
(916)753-3239

LOS ANGELES EARTH FIRST!
POB 4381 North Hollywood, CA 91617
(818)906-6833

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POB 28318 Santa Ana, CA 92799

LA Rainforest Action Committee
POB 34427 Los Angeles, CA 90034
(213)839-4247

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Darryl Cherney c/o POB 34
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Aurora, CO 80046-0101

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North Stratford, NH 03590

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Wapin' EF!
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Dexter, MI 48130 (313)930-0446

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Joshua Long 415 1st Ave. NE
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Rose Ritter (314)773-4708
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(518)374-6592

Long Island EF!
PO Box 812, Huntington, NY 11743
(516)424-6499

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Scioto River Group Steve Moore POB 91
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Student Activities, Student Union Rm 3518
University of Toledo, 2801 W. Bancroft St.
Toledo, OH 43606

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OCMR Box 874 Oberlin, OH 44074
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Portland, OR 97213 (503)232-3282

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Erik Sohlberg (802)439-6266

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Olympic Peninsula EF!
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POB 95316 Seattle, WA 98145

Shuksan EF!
Tony Van Gessel
POB 773, Bellingham, WA 98227

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Environmental House Whitman College
Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509)527-5738

WILD ROCKIES EF! *
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Yellowstone EF!
Randall Restless Box 6151
Bozeman, MT 59715 (406)587-3356

Wyoming EF!
655 North Cedar Laramie, WY 82070

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Friends of the Owls/Karl Montana
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Student Environmental Network
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Dave Wheeler POB 1398
Sugarloaf, CA 92386 (714)585-7160

Wind River 260 Ashley Ave. #15
Woodland, CA 95695 (916)668-1409

DELAWARE/MARYLAND
Greg DeCowsky Upper Shore Ecology Center
POB 71 Georgetown, MD 21930
(301)275-8091

FLORIDA
Black Rhino Vegetarian Soc.
MaVynne O. Betsch
Rt 3, Box 292 American Beach, FL 32034

Pan c/o 1507 Edgevale Rd.
Fort Pierce, FL 34982 (305)466-0833

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.

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Makawao, HI 96768 (808)572-2546

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I.A.O.T. POB1360 Priest River, ID 83856
(208)448-2504

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Ruston, LA 71270 (318)251-2580

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Rick Ostrander 6135 Camelback Lane
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Herb Simon 1007 E. Sixth, Holden, MO 6404
(816) 732-6400 (w) 732-4954 (h)

Alexandra Swarthout
POB 101 Ridgeway, MO 64481

NEBRASKA
David Langston 839 S. 15th
Lincoln, NE 68508

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Lawrence H. St-Laurent Jr.
POB 14-Annex Concord, NH 03301

NEW YORK
Gary Bennett 127 Vassar St
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OHIO
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Brian & Theresa Hagemann
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(513)961-3660

Earth First! Bulletins

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 Regional 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

THE GRIZZLY BEAR REVIVAL ROADSHOW will tour Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona October 10 through December 10 informing and performing, inciting and exciting. Randall Restless will be joined by Lone Wolf Circles and La Tierra Band, an eight piece world-beat and Rock n' Roll ensemble. The tribe likes to dance, and dance we will! Wherever possible, shows will be followed by direct actions on behalf of the great bear and/or other local issues. To help book or promote a dance-concert in any of these states, please call, ASAP, the EFi Grizzly Bear Task Force, 406-587-3356.

AMAZONIA RESOURCE AND ACTION GUIDE The Rainforest Action Network has just published Amazonia: Voices from the Rainforest, a 92-page guide for organizations working to stop Amazonian deforestation. It contains more than 250 organizational profiles, descriptions of the most destructive development projects, maps, statistics, and photos. The guide presents the viewpoint of grassroots groups among the peoples of the forest, such as rubber tappers and indigenous peoples, and lets them tell about their movements and what they need to make their work more effective. It is available for \$10 (postpaid) in the U.S. and \$13 for overseas air mail. Make out checks or money orders (in U.S. dollars) to the Rainforest Action Network, 301 Broadway, Suite A, San Francisco, CA 94133. Discount prices on bulk orders are available.

THE GREEN FIRE ROAD SHOW is hitting the highways of America again. This fall's tour is new in several respects. First, the name is the Green Fire Wilderness Revival Tour. Second, the fall tour presents the fine music and story-telling of Tucson's own Scotty Johnson.

The Green Fire Wilderness Revival Tour will cover the southern half of the US, from October 1 through November 8. At the time of the Journal deadline, the schedule is not yet firm. If you live in the South, call for the schedule or look for posters.

We will focus on wilderness conservation. The songs, stories, and slide shows will be about wilderness. We want to save all remaining wilderness and more.

The performance is a revival meeting, not a lecture — a life-changing experience, not just an evening's entertainment. It will shock you with statistics and pictures of wilderness destruction, but it will also give you hope for turning this destruction around. It will challenge you to go out and do something. It will give you tools to do so.

The show features the original music of Scotty Johnson, the speaking of Roger Featherstone, and slides by several wilderness photographers. We use the Earth First! movement as an example of wilderness conservation activism. At present, it may not be the best group for this purpose, but it is the foremost.

We feature a series of case studies from

around the world, including old-growth in the Pacific Northwest and rainforests in the tropics. We look at the ocean protection work of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. We discuss Mount Graham in southern Arizona and the gutting of the Endangered Species Act. We feature the South with segments about the Cahaba River in Alabama and development in Florida.

- OCT 1 Taos, NM
 2 Santa Fe, NM
 4 Lawrence, KS
 5 Urbana, IL. Catalyst Conference
 9 Richmond, KY*
 10 Charlottesville, VA
 11 Greensboro, NC
 12 Chapel Hill, NC
 15 Lexington, KY
 16 Asheville, NC
 17 Nashville, TN
 18 Chattanooga, TN
 19 Atlanta, GA
 20 Santee-Nachoochee, GA
 21 Charleston, SC*
 22 Columbia, SC*
 23 Athens, GA*
 24 Birmingham, AL
 25 Auburn, AL
 26 Tallahassee, FL
 27 Gainesville, FL
 28 Miami, FL
 29 Melbourne, FL*
 30 Pensacola, FL
 NOV 1 College Station, TX
 3 Tucson, AZ
 5 Los Angeles, CA
 7 San Jose, CA

*Tentative

As the South is booking more heavily than expected, the west coast leg of the tour from Tucson on, may be set back to accommodate schedule conflicts.

For more information or show details, contact Roger Featherstone at (602) 624-3196.

CENTRAL APPALACHIAN EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS. Central Appalachia Earth First! will hold its fall rendezvous on October 5-7 at the Hammond habitat, 6 miles southwest of Goshen, Virginia. To get there take Route 39 east from Goshen. About a mile out of town turn right on Rt.280 at the woodyard. Go 5 miles and look for EFi signs. You can also get there from I-64 by turning off at exit 11 onto Rt.850 and from it onto Rt.280. Then go northeast on Rt.780 for about 5 miles and look for signs. We will have workshops, field trips, and possibly actions relative to the nefarious "California" Timber Sale. For information call Crickett Hammond (703-997-0055), Ernie Reed (804-361-9036), Bob Mueller (703-885-6983).

AZTLAN JOURNAL A new bioregional newspaper has begun to cover environmental news of the Colorado Plateau. Edited by Jill Smith, a Colorado EFler, Aztlan Journal will cover issues such as uranium mining around the Grand Canyon, threats to wilderness areas, logging, and public lands grazing. For more information, contact Bioregional Press, (719) 742-5240; PO Box 568, La Veta, CO 81055.

BEEF BOYCOTT BEGINNING to fight public lands ranching. This will be a loosely organized coalition of groups with a central distributing point in Oregon. Bumperstickers, silent agitators, educational materials and possibly postcards will be available. A national campaign will be kicked off with a national spokesperson and local media will be through press conferences or demonstra-

WILD THANG Hot on the heels of the Redwood Summer roadshow, EFi! eco-videographer will bring the Wild Thang roadshow around the country for two months this fall. It's a multi-media show featuring performance artce Andrew Rodman, dancer Asia Martin, Andy's video of EFi! actions, and musical performances by folks such as Todd Samusson and Harry Levine. The theme is "actions in defense of wilderness - there's no more time for business as usual, so what are you doing to avert the murder of Planet Earth?" Most dates are set but contact your local EFi! Contact to confirm dates and location, or call 415-547-3930.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| OCT 15 Olympia, WA | 14 Charlottesville, VA |
| 16 Eugene, OR | 15 Chapel Hill, NC |
| 17 Portland, OR | 16 Winston-Salem, NC |
| 19 Seattle, WA | 17 Knoxville, TN |
| 20 Couer D'Alene, ID | 19 Johnson City, TN |
| 21 Missoula, MT | 20 Asheville, NC |
| 22 Bozeman, MT | 21 Clemson, SC |
| 24 Boulder, CO | 23 Atlanta, GA |
| 26 Lawrence, KS | 24 The Farm, TN |
| 27 Iowa City, IA | 26 Birmingham, AL |
| 28 Minneapolis, MN | 27 Tallahassee, FL |
| 29 Madison, WI | 28 Miami, FL |
| 30 St. Louis, MO | 30 Gainesville, FL |
| 31 Cincinnati, OH | DEC 2 Pensacola, FL |
| NOV 1 Columbus, OH | 3 New Orleans, LA |
| 2 Pittsburgh, PA | 4 Houston, TX |
| 3 upstate, NY | 5 Austin, TX |
| 5 Burlington, VT | 8 Santa Fe, NM |
| 6 Montpelier, VT | 10 Albuquerque, NM |
| 7 S. Royalton, VT | 11 Flagstaff, AZ |
| 8 Dartmouth College, NH | 12 Tucson, AZ |
| 9 Boston, MA | 14 San Diego, CA |
| 10 Holyoke, MA | 15 Los Angeles, CA |
| 11 NYC, NY | 16 Santa Cruz, CA |
| 12 Baltimore, MD | 17&18 Bay Area, CA |
| 13 Washington, DC | |

ALIVE & WILD Joanne Rand will bring a concert and banner display dedicated to the last stands of ancient forest. Designed to stir, empower and unite people to act in defense of wilderness.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| SEPT 27 Orcas Island, WA | 21 Santa Cruz, CA, Pacific Cultural Ctr. |
| 28 Seattle, WA | 24 Encinitas, CA |
| 29 Olympia, WA | 27 Tucson, AZ |
| 30 Portland, OR, Clinton St. Theatre | 30 Bisbee, AZ, Women's Club |
| OCT 1 Corvallis, OR, Majestic Theatre | NOV 1 Prescott, AZ |
| 4 Eugene, OR, Unity Church | 2 Flagstaff, AZ |
| 5-6 Ruch, Or, Ruch Barter Fair | 10 Carbondale, CO, Rocky Mtn. School |
| 7 Ashland, OR, Community Center | 11 Aspen, CO, Ctr. for Envir. Studies |
| 11 Arcata, CA, HSU Founders 152 | 13 Fort Collins, CO |
| 12 Garberville, CA | 14 Boulder, CO |
| 13 Ukiah, CA | 15 Colorado Springs, CO, CO College |
| 14 Sebastapol, CA, Community Center | 17 Albuquerque, NM |
| 17 San Francisco, CA | 18 Santa Fe, NM |
| 19 Berkeley, CA, Unitarian Church | 21 Taos, NM |

POETRY THAT MOVES!

Charlotte Eve London got such overwhelming response to her performance at this year's RRR that she went home and recorded it. These are three collections of original free verse set to drums, music and other natural sound effects.

"NO COMPROMISE!!!" A program of protest poetry, including such tracks as Hot Scab, Secret Deals & Extortion, and Redwood Summer 1990...

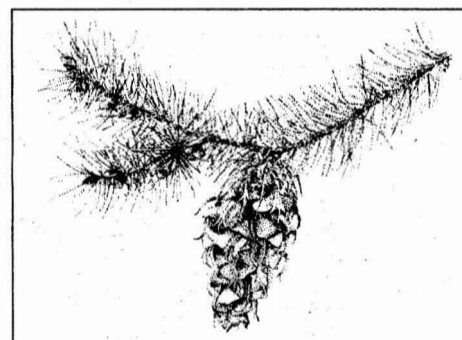
"EVEN STEVEN" A program of satire mostly, including tracks such as For President Bush, For Ralph Nader, and For Shell Oil.

"YEARNING HEARTS" A program of healing poetry for the restless heart.

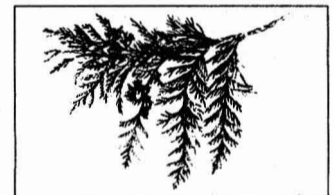
Each cassette tape is \$8 postpaid. Proceeds go to EFi action. Send to:
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 POB 95316
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Northwest Artist Peggy Sue McRae

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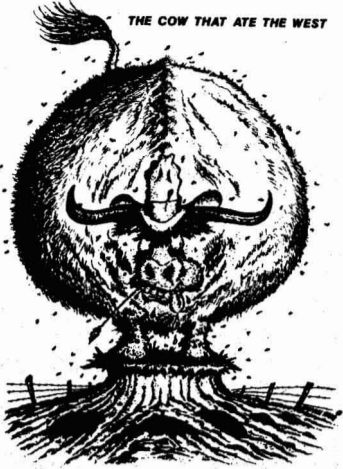
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 Lopez Island, WA 98261

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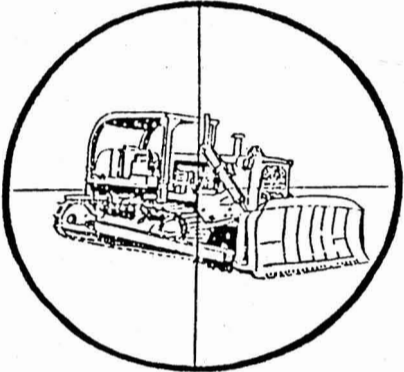
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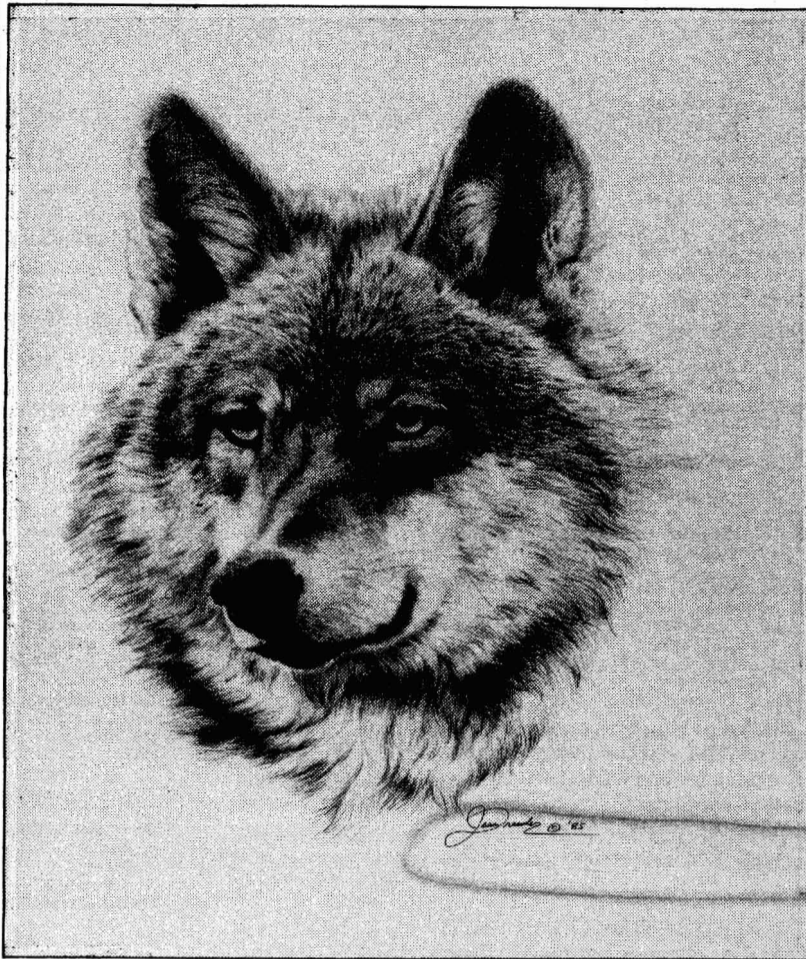
Aussy Policy . . .

continued from page 23

their own rainforests and respect the rights of forest peoples, and lobby consumer nations to adopt a tropical timber import moratorium and assistance programme based on conservation measures. (All development assistance, including aid and trade agreements, should be made conditional on the respect for human rights, including the right of tribal peoples to the use and ownership of their traditional lands. The violation of human rights should be considered grounds for suspending aid and trade flows. Development projects should be elaborated in cooperation with local communities and should only go ahead with their free and informed consent. Dialogue between development agencies and local peoples should be based on a full sharing of information. Freedom of information should be a pre-condition of aid to ensure meaningful participation of tribal peoples in the development process.)

The crisis of tropical deforestation will only stop if every nation takes immediate steps to end its involvement in this war against nature. We urge you to make a strong and comprehensive rainforest protection policy for Australia.
Yours, etc.

WOLF PRINTS TO BENEFIT WOLF ACTION NETWORK



Jean Drescher, known for her drawing which adorned the cover of the Grizzly Bear Tabloid, has donated full-color, 20" by 24" lithographs of this wolf to help the Wolf Action Network. For a donation of one hundred dollars or more, you will receive a print while providing a major contribution to the Network's efforts for reintroduction and/or protection of wolf populations all across North America.

EF! Wolf Action Network
POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771

BIODIVERSITY BUMPERSTICKERS

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Earth First! Biodiversity Project
PO Box 4207
Parkersburg, WV 26104-4207

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Wildlife Deathtraps

by Lawrence F. LaPre, Ph.D.
photos by the author

The following is reprinted with permission from *Clementine* (spring/summer 1990), Mineral Policy Center, Room 550, 1325 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington, DC 20005 (a group dedicated to reforming the anachronistic laws governing mining in this country).

The East Mojave Scenic Area is a remote part of the California Desert known for its abundance of wildlife, Indian rock art (petroglyph) sites, rockhounding opportunities, and spectacular scenery. As part of the Sierra Club's Adopt-A-Wilderness program, I make periodic visits to Wilderness Study Area (WSA) #271, the Woods and Hackberry Mountains, to report on any disturbances that might impair wilderness values.

The Discovery

During the Christmas holidays of 1989, I traveled to the Hackberry Mountains to check on recent developments in the WSA. I noticed a substantial increase in the number of mining claims present in the area — several hundred new polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes were being used to mark mining claims. They were four-inch diameter black

flycatchers, rock wrens, and American kestrels are species that nest in holes in yuccas, the tallest plant in this part of the desert. Cactus wrens construct woven nests shaped like a horizontal tube, and this species was also found in claim markers.

Although woodpeckers are the main excavators of cavities in the yuccas, no woodpeckers were found in the pipes because they cannot perch in their characteristic vertical posture and because they do not create or enter horizontal openings. Where the vegetation changed to desert scrub without rocks and yuccas, many fewer birds were discovered.

Unfortunately, nearly all of the preferred habitat for cavity-nesting birds in the Hackberry Mountains is covered with mining claims marked with perforated PVC pipes. My earlier research on breeding birds in this area showed that the territory size of ash-throated flycatchers was from 25 to 50 acres for each nesting pair. The density of claim markers exceeds the density of flycatchers, resulting in several pipe markers being present within each nesting territory.

The observed rate of entrapment could lead to the entire local population of flycatchers being eliminated. The species has very likely suffered major losses already.



A PVC claim marker in the Mojave desert serves as a deadly trap for the area's wildlife.



The mature yucca, natural home for many desert creatures, has a columnar form and often has nesting cavities about the same size as the openings in claim markers.

or white perforated pipes, about four feet tall, placed at each corner of the claim, and sometimes at the discovery point and along the centerline of the claim boundary.

When I investigated the claim information within one pipe, five dead birds fell out. I stared in disbelief, figuring that someone must have been target shooting and dropped the bird carcasses in the claim pipe. I inspected several other PVC pipes and found more dead birds, mostly flycatchers and wrens. After finding 18 dead birds in 10 or 15 pipes, I concluded the pipes were acting as bird traps. Twenty additional markers yielded 36 dead birds and 18 dead lizards. Nearly all the pipe markers checked contained dead insects, in some cases hundreds of wild bees. I again visited the Hackberry Mountains in March; I inspected 21 claim markers, finding nine that contained three dead birds and seven dead lizards.

Upon my return, I reported these findings to the Sierra Club and the Mineral Policy Center. I also discussed them with a reporter for the *San Bernardino Sun* who reported that Viceroy Resources Corporation examined 34 posts in the Hackberry Mountains and found 12 dead birds in 10 claim markers. In California, BLM rangers surveyed 730 mining posts and discovered 168 dead birds and lizards.

Biological Considerations

The number of animals trapped in the claim markers depends on the local habitat and the resident bird species. The birds are more frequently killed in areas where cavity-nesting species are common. Ash-throated

These migratory birds depend on desert nesting areas to replenish population losses from natural causes. Combined with the loss of wrens and other susceptible species, areas containing many mining claims and high-quality habitat may become "empty" with respect to birds.

Insects are the animals most frequently affected. All the pipes contained dead insects. Certain insects appeared to be particularly vulnerable: cicadas, solitary bees, a type of iridescent wasp, and many beetles, including wood-boring species not often encountered by entomologists. Piles of hundreds of bees were found in some pipes; both dead and live bees were found in the pipes in March, a time when these insects are active in this region.

Implications

The trapping of small animals by PVC claim markers is a serious and potentially widespread problem. Although the Hackberry Mountains area was found to be a "hot spot" for the bird deaths, mining claims across Western states could manifest the same problem.

BLM reports that 1.2 million mining claims are recorded on public lands, with 395,000 new claims filed in the past three years. Every state except Montana allows the use of PVC pipe for marking claims. BLM estimates that several hundred thousand PVC claim markers are in use today. Clearly, tens of thousands of birds are at risk of being trapped in these claim markers. I believe thousands have already succumbed. In areas

where cavity-nesting birds are common, the markers could selectively remove these species from the local ecosystem.

The claim markers continue to capture birds and other animals long after the claims are abandoned. Pipes set in an area where the birds are vulnerable will kill selected species, presumably until the species is extirpated or the pipe is removed. While the loss of insects may seem like a minor biological problem, the large number of bees killed will affect the pollination of desert plants, which are often quite specific with respect to their pollinators.

Agency Reaction

In response to reports of small animal deaths, the BLM Washington office issued a press release and asked state offices to investigate the situation. The California BLM issued a policy requiring covering all pipes with caps or tape by 1 July 1990. This deadline was recently postponed to September 1. Taping of the pipe is not recommended, but is allowed.

Some mining companies are retrofitting their claim markers by capping the pipes. I inspected the claims of Gold Fields Mining Corporation in Imperial County, California, and found that all the PVC claim markers used by Gold Fields have been capped. I found that the Hackberry Mountains claims of Viceroy Resources Corp. were not capped by late spring, but a crew is reportedly working on capping the 2500 claim markers. This is a good start, but I am still concerned that thousands of open pipes marking other claims are exposed and many more birds will die before the problem is solved.

Solution

A markerless system for mining claims would solve these wildlife problems. The rights of claim holders can be fully protected by paper recordation of claims. There is no need to endanger wildlife and litter scenic landscapes with claim stakes.

Until a markerless system is made the national standard, regulations are needed to protect wildlife on public lands. Today, the

method of marking claims is determined by each state rather than by federal law or regulation, resulting in a fragmented approach to this problem. To correct this problem, the federal government should establish uniform claim marker regulations that reflect important wildlife and scenic values.

Recommendation

Immediate action is needed on three fronts to prevent further needless loss of wildlife:

First, cover existing open-top PVC markers with permanent plastic caps. Taping the perforations or top as the BLM has allowed is not acceptable, since weathering will lead to quick loss of the tape.

Second, prohibit further use of uncapped or perforated PVC pipe.

Third, the Federal government should establish a program to document wildlife deaths in mining claim markers, and it should coordinate uniform data gathering.

Editor's note: Creative activists can probably devise countless other immediate responses.

Because hundreds of thousands of the PVC pipe markers are in place today on public lands, we need an effort by individual citizens to report the findings of small animal deaths. If you can survey claim markers in your area, you should report to the Mineral Policy Center the exact location of the claims studied, the date, the claim holders, and any animals found in claim stakes (or none). The inspection and reporting of wildlife kills in mineralized areas, and publicity about the findings, will compel the agencies to act.

The BLM acted too slowly to prevent another year of needless bird deaths in the 1990 nesting season. We must press them to swiftly cure this wildlife hazard, so we are not faced with additional silent springs on public lands in years to come.

In the long run, we must press Congress to reform the 1872 Mining Law and do away entirely with on-site claim staking. It is expensive, dangerous to wildlife, and ugly. It is a remnant of mining tradition that should be eliminated.



A hidden cost of this country's mining laws: a claim marker, left, pulled from its hole, right, yields a mound of mummified lizards and bird bones.

Farm Bureau Attacks Wolves

It has been said that by the year 2000, the only mammals alive on the planet will be those humans chose to protect. The Wyoming Farm Bureau would be glad to hear that, for on July 11 they filed a petition with our friend Manuel Lujan and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Director for the removal of the Gray Wolf from the Endangered Species Act (ESA). They also requested reviews of the Northern Rockies Wolf Recovery Plan, the Eastern Timber Wolf Recovery Plan, and the Red Wolf Recovery Plan. They based these actions on new information suggesting that some of the wolves protected under these three plans are known to be, or have a high probability of being, hybrids - most likely as a result of cross breeding with Coyotes.

The ESA classification has been made based on morphological characteristics of the animals, and does not cover hybrid species. Recently, under contract from the FWS, a UCLA geneticist, who specializes in canids, found Coyote genes in both Eastern Timber Wolves and Red Wolves. This, coupled with some far-flung extrapolation of a few wolf biologists' opinions, has led the Farm Bureau to challenge the wolf recovery plans and the ESA.

It is not surprising that the Farm Bureau petitioned the FWS. It was their ilk that exterminated wolves and other predators from throughout America. The Farm Bureau's latest attack is just another of a multitude of insults domestication has wreaked upon our natural home. So how should we react to this; some say with humor, others say with a new legal opinion from the Solicitor's Office on what Congress intended when they passed the ESA. The technical question might be "What percentage of wolf genes make a wolf a wolf?" But the ecological question is three-fold: can we prove that there aren't any pure breed Red Wolves or Mt. Graham Red Squirrels left; could this all just be part of natural selection; and (most importantly) if "introgression" is so prevalent, doesn't that warrant all the more protection for the endangered species?

As a result of the Farm Bureau's efforts (and many more like them), wolves need our help. What follows is a report on the issues facing wolves in six states and one province in North America. At the RRR, Jasper Carlton reminded me that wolves and many other critters are endangered more because of what we are not doing than what we are doing; we are not protecting their habitats, and we are not doing enough to stop the madmen.

Northern Rockies

The last of the Marion Pack, a pack of Gray Wolves that lived in northwest Montana, is dead. This female, like the four others before her, died of unnatural causes — under the guise of the well-intentioned but highly misdirected Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan. This cooperative extermination project, whose members include the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the USDA's Animal Damage Control Program (ADC), and the powerful and greedy ranching community, happened in three stages in a little under a year (see 11/1/89 and 5/1/90 articles).

The pack started as five: a female, a male and three pups. The pack was accused of preying upon the ever present and fatally slow bovine. In efforts to trap and relocate the pack last September, FWS killed the male and two pups. The male was killed for humane reasons (the wolf's foot became infected as a result of being injured in the trap) and two of the pups (which were separated from their mother) starved to death. In March, the remaining pup, who had presumably been on its own since September, was again accused of being a predator. This time, ADC was called in to remove the "problem" animal (they never removed the cows from the area), and after a week of attempted trapping and four days of hunting the wolf from a helicopter, it was shot dead.

Meanwhile, the female had gone south and met a male in the Ninemile area (just northwest of Missoula). The new pair had a litter; but this summer the female's collar was found, sans wolf, smashed apart in a river outside Ninemile. Though no one has been accused of any wrongdoing (except the wolves), it is presumed that a rancher with a dislike for wolves (thus making the number of suspects quite large) was to blame.

This leaves the new male and three pups. The male has supposedly moved the pups further up a drainage, away from hostile humans. But with hunting season approaching, Ed Bangs of FWS's Wolf Recovery Team fears that the wolves might be subject to hunter harassment. The locals don't like wolves and know where they are. Members of Missoula Wolf Action Group (WAG) have

asked Bangs to maintain a presence in the area where the wolves are during the hunting season, to dissuade any inappropriate behavior toward the Endangered Species. WAG told Bangs, after he moaned about not having the funds to staff such a presence, that if FWS doesn't establish a protective presence, WAG will.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Tell Bangs and his boss Kemper McMaster to go to Ninemile and protect the wolves. Remind them that if they don't, WAG will. Write to them at FWS, POB 10023, Helena, MT 59626.

While the Gray Wolf appears to be returning on its own to the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, ranchers and politicians still stand in the way of its return to the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. A recent summary report, with researchers' answers to questions posed by the Senate-House Interior Appropriations Conference Committee in 1988, gave the wolf's return to Yellowstone National Park (YNP) a biological thumbs up, thus making it harder for the congressional delegates from Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho to further stall the recovery project. However, politics still dominates this 17 year effort to return the Endangered canid to the world's first national park. Not surprisingly, Idaho's Senator McClure seems to be creating the newest threat to wolf reintroduction in YNP.

A rider has been attached to the 1991 Appropriations Bill that would provide money for undertaking the EIS on wolf rein-

A rider has been attached to the 1991 Appropriations Bill that would provide money for undertaking the EIS on wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone.

roduction in Yellowstone. The bill has passed the House, and is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee. At face value, this is a good rider, as completion of an EIS would bring us a step closer to returning wolves to the Park. Northern Rockies conservationists fear, however, that McClure will only allow this appropriations bill through the Senate with the addition of his personal Northern Rockies wolf recovery bill as an amendment. Such a move would cause a lot of commotion, because in order to defeat McClure's rider the entire appropriations bill would need to be struck down.

Jimmy's wolf recovery bill is dangerous. It is similar to the Northern Rockies Wolf Recovery Plan in that it would designate recovery areas in YNP, northwest Montana, and central Idaho. However, his proposal states that wolves that stray and/or establish themselves outside those recovery zones would no longer be protected under the Endangered Species Act and the three states involved would be allowed to manage wolves as they saw fit (including as game animals or pests). It seems McClure is cleverly attempting to weaken the wolves' protection while playing the mediator in the heated controversy.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and tell them not to pass any appropriations bill that has McClure's "wolf recovery" proposal attached to it. Explain the difference between McClure's proposal and the rider for EIS funds, and tell them you support the EIS rider as it stands alone. Committee members are Robert Byrd (Chair, D-WV), Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), Dale Bumpers (D-AR), Daniel Inouye (D-HI), Tom Harkin (D-IA), J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), Quentin Burdick (D-ND), Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Harry Reid (D-NV), Ernest Hollings (D-SC), Jim Sasser (D-TN), Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Brock Adams (D-WA); Mark Hatfield (Ranking Minority Member, R-OR), Ted Stevens (R-AK), Charles Grassley (R-IA), James McClure (R-ID), Thad Cochran (R-MS), Warren Rudman (R-NH), Pete Domenici (R-NM), Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY), Don Nickles (R-OK), Arlen Specter (R-PA), Phil Gramm (R-TX), Jake Garn (R-UT), and Robert Kasten (R-WI).

New Mexico

"In a little less than a year we've opened up the issue, broken the stalemate, and put a fire under those that need it." Those are the words of Dan Moore of New Mexico WAG, regarding their legal efforts to force the reintroduction of the Mexican Wolf into NM. The lawsuit has forced the FWS to deal with their wolf recovery plan, and has, in a bitter-

sweet manner, been the vehicle through which FWS Regional Director Michael Spear (who is also embroiled in the Mt Graham controversy) has proven his bio-bigotry. The lawsuit is also challenging the notion of the Department of Defense (DOD) that they are above the law. The following is a chronology of recent events surrounding WAG's lawsuit.

At an Earth Day speech, Spear said he hoped to settle the WAG lawsuit out of court. Since then, FWS and DOD have had a series of verbal and written exchanges. As a result, the Commanding General at the White Sands Missile Range said he is now willing to discuss the idea of wolf reintroduction on the Range. Also, both the Department of the

The New Mexico WAG lawsuit has forced the FWS to deal with their wolf recovery plan. . .

Interior (DOI) and the DOD have filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit — claiming that these exchanges, and the General's willingness to look at reintroduction, show that the recovery project is on track.

Sounds great ... until one considers Spear's and the general's track records. The recovery project is now 14 years old, and the Mexican Wolves have not made it out of the zoos. Thus, WAG wants to pursue the suit. Conveniently, a few events since it was filed will probably kill the fed's motion for dismissal.

For one, the scuttlebutt was that if WAG pushed the wolf issue too hard the general at White Sands would cancel a five year old Mountain Lion study being conducted on the Range. This summer, the general did indeed refuse to renew the study's second five year permit. He reasoned that DOD biologists were having to leave the lion study to prepare for the wolves, but he caught hell for his decision (this is allegedly the largest Cougar study ever). Soon after, the general reversed his decision, but his reversal won't help the fed's motion.

Then, on July 31, WAG held a successful demo at the FWS Southwest regional office in Albuquerque. WAG called for the agency's time-line establishing when a site would be chosen, when public hearings would be held, and when the wolves to be returned to the wild would be chosen. Fifty people were at the demo, and calls came in throughout the day in support of the demonstrators' demands. Moore said this two-pronged attack was very effective as it allowed more people to participate, and it hit the FWS at more than one level. In responding to a media question concerning the time-line request, Spear said that he felt wolves could be in the wild as early as April of 1992, but he claimed that the Wolf Recovery Project needed \$300,000 to continue their reintroduction efforts. WAG has now put Spear's optimism into the slogan "Outta the zoo by '92."

At that action, WAG members presented to the public a "deep throat" letter, presumably from someone in the regional FWS office. This letter has caused Spear considerable consternation, as it showed that the FWS saw the lawsuit as a joke, and that Spear had previously told staff members that he hates wolves. The letter listed key documents that WAG had not asked for in their FOIA requests. Spear appears to be pissed off at WAG for going public with this, and feels like it is a personal attack, even though WAG did so to provide evidence that Spear and the FWS were not committed to wolf reintroduction, and that the motion to dismiss the case should be thrown out.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1) Pressure Michael Spear to restore the Mexican Wolf, with letters and calls (Regional Director, USFWS Region 2, 500 Gold Ave, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87103; 505-766-2321). 2) Educate people in your area (through canvassing, fund-raisers, etc.) about WAG's efforts to return wolves to the wilds of New Mexico. 3) Contribute to WAG, as the lawsuit will cost big bucks; and ask for information to pass on (WAG, 2118 Central SE, Suite 46, Albuquerque, NM 87106).

Arizona

Say what, did I hear that right? The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) is asking the US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service (FS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and private organizations to fund a \$230,000 study to determine how many Mexican Wolves remain in the wild in Mexico, and to evaluate potential reintroduction sites for wolves in Arizona. Governor Rose Mofford wants to establish a coop-

erative effort with Sonora, Mexico, to obtain information about wolves on both sides of the border.

The Mexican Wolf may be the most threatened mammal in North America. Throughout the Southwest and across the border, wolves have for decades been hunted, trapped and poisoned in an effort to make the wilds safe for livestock. Extermination efforts, coupled with habitat loss due to domestication and development, have left no known wolves in the wild and only 44 in captive breeding programs. The last known wild Mexican Wolf in Arizona was killed in 1960.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Terry Johnson, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 2222 West Greenway Rd, Phoenix, AZ 85023. Tell him you wholeheartedly support AGFD's decision to take the first step toward wolf reintroduction in Arizona. Remind him that the Mexican Wolf is a federally-listed Endangered Species, and that a few local, opposing voices should not deter AGFD's change of heart! National public opinion supports their decision. Also, write to your congresspersons (senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515) and the heads of FWS (John Turner, Director, Fish & Wildlife Service, Interior Dept, DC 20240), FS (Dale Robertson, Chief, Forest Service, USDA, POB 96090, DC 20090), and BLM (Cy Jamison, Director, BLM, Interior Dept, DC 20240) and tell them to allocate money for AGFD's study.

Washington

Bypassing all the political hoops and poops, Gray Wolves have returned to the North Cascades Ecosystem on their own. In May, National Park Service (NPS) and Washington Department of Wildlife (WDW) biologists located a den within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (RLNRA) near the Canadian border. Another possible wolf den or rendezvous site was discovered by FWS and WDW in the Okanogan National Forest in north-central Washington. Both have since moved from where they were found (harassed), and have not been relocated. A third den was discovered in August, but the site hasn't been publicized due to its proximity to a hiking trail. This den is in the Wenatchee NF (near Mt. Rainier), 130 miles south of the border!

Bypassing all the political hoops and poops, Gray Wolves have returned to the North Cascades Ecosystem on their own.

To protect the pups in the RLNRA, the NPS closed to the public the area where the den was located, but they had already made public the den's location. Dogs have been restricted from the area, to minimize the possibility of spreading canine parvo virus to the wolf pups (a disease that leads to death by starvation). The FWS is considering amending the Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan to include the North Cascades, which, considering how the "recovery" of wolves in northwest Montana is proceeding, may not be a great idea. The Endangered Species Program Manager for WDW, Harriet Allen, has asked FWS for funds to place radio collars on these wolves.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to FWS Regional Director Marvin Plenert (FWS Region 1, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 NE 11th Ave, Portland, OR 97232-4181). Ask FWS not to collar the wolves. Write to Harriet Allen (Endangered Species Program Manager, WA Dept of Wildlife, 600 Capitol Way, Olympia, WA 98501-1091) and tell her to let the wolves be - no collars; don't research them to death! We already know all we need to know; and they need protection from human meddling. Lastly, tell the RLNRA Superintendent (2105 Hwy 20, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284) to keep the area closed and the dogs out. Remind all of them to keep quiet as to the whereabouts of the wolves.

One of the most frustrating aspects of efforts to reintroduce or protect wolves in the United States is a state's ability to thwart a recovery program mandated by federal law. Even in some of the states for which the FWS has wolf recovery plans (NM, TX, MT, WY, ID, NY, ME), the agency is not pursuing wolf recovery. The reason for this is simple: the state wildlife agency or local representatives aren't willing to push the issue. Indeed, the only reintroduction project being implemented (the Red Wolf program, mainly in



North and South Carolina) is so far limited to islands, as wild propagation sites, and one small coastal wildlife refuge. Aside from that, only four "recovery" projects (for existing populations in MT, MN, WI, and MI) are under way.

Alaska

Alaska is the one state with a wolf population not considered Threatened or Endangered. But that doesn't mean wolves in the Frontier State don't face the problem of the state thwarting federal protection efforts.

In Alaska, the controversy over whether land-and-shoot wolf hunting should be allowed on National Park Preserves has taken twists and turns but ended up right back where it started. In the March issue, I explained how NPS Director Ridenour had postponed making a final decision on a land-and-shoot wolf hunting ban after meeting with Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK) and Representative Don Young (R-AK). With the state's governor, Steve Cowper, they tried to persuade Ridenour not to instate the permanent ban.

After several closed-door meetings with Ridenour, the state issued a regulation that prohibits land-and-shoot hunting — but allows continued subsistence hunting — on National Park Preserves. By issuing the ban itself, the state kept its ability to change the decision. The federal ban would have been much harder to end.

Soon after, the ban was rendered virtually useless when the Alaska Supreme Court decided that the law allowing only those people living in rural areas the right to "subsistence hunting" was unconstitutional. The Court felt that urban residents were being discriminated against; the state constitution allows all Alaskans equal access to fish and game. Until the state resolves the controversy surrounding the definition of "subsistence" hunting, such hunts are open to everyone.

So, the responsibility for placing a real ban on hunting wolves in the National Park Preserves is back in the lap of the NPS. The NPS wavered before — even though over 98% of the comments they received favored the ban — but they have a chance to set things right.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Ridenour (Director, NPS, Interior Dept., Washington, DC 20240) and the Regional Director in Alaska (Alaska Region, NPS, 2525

Gambell St, Anchorage, AK 99503) and tell them to permanently ban aerial hunting of wolves in Alaska's National Park Preserves. Judging by the majority of comments the NPS previously received on the issue, the public supports a ban on aerial hunting for all animals, not just wolves; add your support to that idea. Letters to congressional delegates also would help.

Regarding the Alaska Boycott that the Missoula Wolf Action Group has called for, some of you have asked how to answer the form letters the state sent (claiming they aren't killing wolves). WAG has written an information sheet responding to the state's misleading statements. Write WAG, POB 9286, Missoula, MT 59807.

Alberta

In the March issue of the Journal, I explained how wolf control was being considered as a means of enhancing ungulate populations. In particular, the Grand Cache area of Willmore Park, northwest of Jasper, was being considered for killing of wolves to help recover the Mountain and Woodland Caribou, both of which subspecies are considered threatened. The Mountain Caribou uses the area as a wintering ground, and the Woodland Caribou resides there all year. The area around Jasper National Park was also being considered.

Well, it appears that the Alberta government has, for now, decided not to implement a wolf control program near Jasper. However, rumor has it that the government, as early as this fall when the trapping season begins, will pay trappers to kill wolves in the Grand Cache area.

Much of the concern over this "rumor" is likely based upon a recent written exchange between a Canadian Wolf Defenders (CWD) member, Jill Seaton, and the Alberta Ministry of Forest Lands and Wildlife. Jill Seaton, who based her critique on research reports and interviews with government biologists, had harsh words for the Alberta government: "The wolf is to be made to pay for the government's scandalous mismanagement of Alberta's caribou. In spite of warnings 17 years ago that the population was in serious trouble, there has been no government commitment whatsoever to save this 'threatened' species from extinction. On the contrary, their entire critical winter range has been handed over to log-

ging companies; strip-mining of coal is permitted across their migration routes; resource roads have been constructed through their winter range and new roads are planned in the future; no adequate reservations or sanctuaries have been set aside where protection of the caribou would have priority over development." She also pointed out that aerial surveys have shown that the caribou population has stabilized at 300-400 animals (up from little more than 200 in the 1980s).

J.R. Nichols, Assistant Deputy Minister of Forest Lands and Wildlife, disagreed: "The increase in the population estimate is more a function of increased survey efficiency. These findings actually illustrate the lack of recovery over the last 9 years and the increased necessity of implementing all programs designed to result in the recovery of this threatened species. The wolf control program is the only one which hasn't been initiated...."

There are some obvious problems with this justification for wolf control. The programs Nichols mentioned are entirely inadequate. He cited a wildlife corridor — it extends only 300 yards on either side of the road. He refers to a logging moratorium — it applies only to a very small area. Moreover,

he neglects to address the issues of present and planned mining and road construction, and the lack of a real sanctuary.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: The Wolf Action Network has written to the Alberta Ministry of Forest Lands and Wildlife, stating that wolf activists from both sides of the border are ready to intervene should they instigate a wolf control program. Meanwhile, warn the following people that you will support whatever actions need to be taken for wolves. Remind them that the problem is lack of habitat protection, and that a boycott of Alberta would be one of our first actions. Write Premier Don Getty; Leroy Fjordbottem, Minister of Forest Lands and Wildlife; and Don Sparrow, Minister of Tourism, all at Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6 Canada.

North Carolina

Next winter, the FWS will place two pairs of Red Wolves in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. After a few months, FWS will capture these wolves and decide whether to try a "full-blown reintroduction."

— Tom Skeele, Wolf Action Network

BIODIVERSITY REPORTS

Karner Blue Faces Extinction

ed. note: The following is adapted from the summer 1990 Glacial Erratic, PAW's journal (\$12.50/yr; RFD 1 Box 530, N Stratford, NH 03590). It updates the status of a species previously described in our Biodiversity Reports.

The Karner Blue Butterfly has two broods per year — in late May/June and in mid-late July. Adult Karner Blues need nectar plants for their brief life span of 2-3 days: lupine in bloom for the first brood, milkweed and other sources for the second. Larvae feed on *Lupinus perennis* exclusively. Domesticated lupine species may act as trap crops, since adults will lay eggs on these species but larvae won't feed on them.

The first brood is the most critical, though the second is usually larger. Adults can travel up to two miles. Proximity to nectar sources and a water source helps ensure viable eggs. Adults average 60 eggs, 50-

75% of which are viable under optimum conditions. Populations are known to fluctuate widely even with a good food supply. Shaded lupines may not offer the same nutrition as those in open sites.

Lupine tends to favor disturbed sites, as would be found after natural fire. Natural frequency in Pine Barrens is 8-10 years between fires. Very hot burns can destroy overwintering eggs. Natural fires in Karner Blue habitat were scattered and random. Karner Blue populations disperse along corridors well.

Status

New Hampshire: The last survey, in 1986, put the Karner Blue population at 600-700 individuals. Habitat is marginal for them because fire suppression has limited wild lupine, and open land is being devel-

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oped fast. Two other butterfly species, Frosted Elfin and Duskey Wing, both state endangered species and both dependent on the same habitat, have been found in the Karner Blue's area. New Hampshire law regarding endangered species is vague at best. It won't provide a legal basis to challenge development. (RSA 212-A:13-II specifies "No rule shall cause undue interference with normal agricultural or silvicultural practices.")

Concord has just rezoned part of the Pine Barrens as "gateway zone" — the better to accommodate development around the new mall. City councilmen outvoted the few of their body who favored protecting the Karner Blue habitat and the aquifer underlying the area.

Ohio: Population is gone, according to the latest survey (1989).

New York: All populations are found in the Hudson Valley area near Albany. They are seriously declining.

Michigan: Prospects here are better, with sites in five counties — some on National Forest, some on State land. One site was recently burned and both lupine and Karner Blues are coming back well.

Indiana: Seven historical sites are known, but no survey has been conducted recently.

Illinois: Two historic sites are known, but none of the butterflies has been seen in 30 years.

Pennsylvania: A 1969 inventory found none.

Minnesota: Karner Blue is endangered, but the lupine is not.

Wisconsin: It has been found in 14 counties, but there have been no recent inventories. Most sites are disturbed areas: roadsides, railroad beds, powerlines. Two of the three main sites are protected, but are not managed for the Karner Blue.

Ontario: There are two sites 100 miles from Detroit, with about 600-700 individuals.

A map of the present range would be difficult, since all locations are very localized. Frankie Brackley of the NH Natural Inventory feels New England and New York populations are probably a different gene pool, so Midwest efforts shouldn't be an excuse to lose Karner Blues in the Northern Appalachians.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write Mayor Hall, Concord, NH 03301. Recommend that the city negotiate to purchase or protect the large lot on Regional Drive — the closest area still available for the natu-

ral populations. Request that the city begin to manage airport traffic land adjoining this area for wild lupine.

Write Bruce Fosburgh and Bruce Smith of PSNH, POB 360, Manchester, NH 03105-0360. Thank them for managing the utility right-of-way for the Karner Blue's survival. They brought special mowing equipment to the site and timed maintenance to avoid disturbing a Karner Blue population. Urge them to keep it up, regardless of who their new boss is.

—Brian Carter

"OLD GROWTH IN THE EAST" CORRECTIONS

Two tracts of old-growth listed under Georgia and one under Florida in "Old-Growth in the East: A Preliminary Overview" (June 1990) should have been described as follows:

Big Woods (Thomas County, Georgia)

Approximately 200 acres of Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass. The land is privately owned (1,2).

Wade Tract Preserve (Thomas County, Georgia)

198 acres of Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass and a buffer zone. The land is privately owned (2) but managed by Tall Timbers Research Station of Tallahassee, Florida. This is widely reported to be the largest remaining virgin Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass stand anywhere. Like the other two tracts in Thomas County described by Sharon Hermann of Tall Timbers Research Station, Big Woods has never been cut as far as is known, though isolated trees might have been cut last century, and salvage has been carried out since 1900. The two Longleaf Pine tracts have had their fire sequence altered, and researchers do not know the effects of this change (1, 2).

Woodyard Hammock (Leon County, Florida)

A 74-acre beech-magnolia tract with trees more than 300 years old. The area has had some salvage, but little if any cutting. It is owned by Tall Timbers Research Station.

ed. note: Due to the unexpected need to print in this issue numerous writings pertaining to internal politics, we had to postpone printing the fourth and final part of "Old-Growth in the East" (the complete overview, up to this point (research continues), is available for \$5 from EFI, POB 7, Canton, NY 13617.



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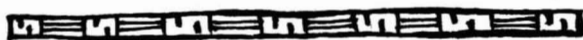
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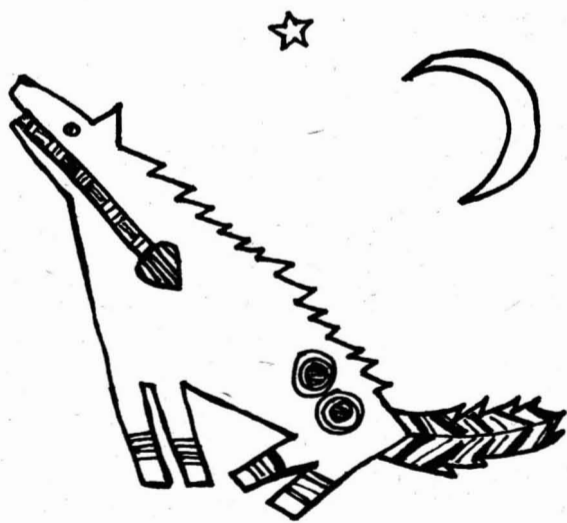


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Designed to educate and generate support, the video covers the current threats old-growth forests and reasons they must be saved, the history of the timber industry and of actions to stop clearcutting in the region, the Oakland bombing attack on Judi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

BEYOND SMOKEY THE BEAR

by Leslie Lyon

Just how hard are environmental organizations working to create a generation that will respect Nature? The bigger outfits have the money and resources to achieve this all-important aim, but what most of them are doing will either surprise you or confirm your suspicions about mainstream environmental groups.

Today's kids face a future their forebears have been only too happy to ignore. Unfortunately, those same complacent elders control the curriculum that's supposed to prepare kids for life. The traditional result of the indoctrination is a "happy camper" who regards Nature as a magical cornucopia bursting with Porsches and designer clothes.

In a society where schools cultivate youthful denial and consumerism, it's no wonder most adults cling to the childhood fantasy that someone bigger and smarter will save us. Kids have so much fun learning about the thrilling future science has planned for them that they grow into adults who can't face technology's dark side. Sure, lots of college students revolt when they first glimpse the truth, but most eventually backslide into mindless consumerism.

Despite the what-me-worry mind-set of the adult population, we're starting to see hopeful signs that some children are learning about the problems jeopardizing our survival. TV newscasts have shown youngsters speaking articulately on deforestation and extinction. The Earth Day blitz inspired many school classes to undertake tree-planting, letter-writing, and recycling projects. One elementary school class here in Mormonland helped shame the BLM into reviewing every tree chaining project in the state.

The publicity given these youthful crusades would lead some to believe that school officials are giving up Pollyanna education. It's also easy to assume that environmental organizations are doing their part. In an effort to see who deserves credit for youthful enlightenment, I set out to discover the resources available to educators who want to tell it like it is.

My first step was to request educational materials from major environmental organizations. Of the groups I wrote to, only Wilderness Society and Natural Resources Defense Council failed to respond. Of those who did respond, Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace wrote that they have no teaching materials just for kids. Friends of the Earth does offer a fact sheet encouraging kids to recycle and conserve resources, and Greenpeace sent a list of videos that may interest teenagers.

The ZPG [Zero Population Growth] newsletter has long advertised educational materials on overpopulation. Their catalog includes teacher's kits on population and the environment for every school level from kindergarten through college. Kits include games, exercises and role-playing scenarios designed to illustrate the dangers of runaway population growth. ZPG also conducts teacher's workshops and sells a *World Population* video and computer software.

World Wildlife Fund offers education kits on the international wildlife trade, coral reefs, and tropical rainforests. As most of their kits come in Spanish, WWF's main thrust seems to be in the Latin countries.

The Sierra Club sent a catalog on a wide range of educational materials, but it does not offer teacher's kits. The Club sells children's books, on everything from toxic waste to saving wildlife. Unfortunately, the catalog was rather coy in regard to ordering some of its merchandise. The audiovisual price list and order form promised on page 36 never materialized.

National Wildlife Federation (NWF), National Audubon Society, Cousteau Society, and Defenders of Wildlife distribute newsletters or magazines especially for kids. NWF's children's magazine, *Ranger Rick*, has received mixed reviews. It has some good advice for kids on Nature, but as the title suggests, it tends to portray animals as a "resource to be wisely managed." NWF also distributes *Big Backyard*, perhaps the only ecology magazine for preschoolers.

Defenders of Wildlife publishes *The Comeback Trail*. This four-page quarterly would appeal to older elementary and middle school students who don't need a slick format. Recent issues have discussed oil spills, poaching, habitat loss, and pesticides. The articles are no-nonsense and informative, but perhaps too long to interest a novice to the cause. *Comeback Trail* would be most effective in a classroom setting.

The Cousteau Society's publication, *Dolphin Log*, is a slick magazine loaded with colorful graphics. The Society sends the *Log*

intermittently to all its members. The variable format and large print, complete with cartoons and amazing photographs, would attract the most apathetic kid's attention. The July issue included articles on fascinating sea animals. The last page is devoted to letters and drawings from readers. *Dolphin Log* is obviously designed by a skilled practitioner of child psychology.

Audubon issues a bimonthly newsletter for kids called *Audubon Adventures*. This four-page newsletter has attractive, imaginative drawings and graphics. All the publications mentioned include quizzes to test readers' knowledge, but the brain-teasers in *Adventures* are especially fun. Each issue deals with one subject in depth. Recent issues have covered old-growth, biodiversity, and trash disposal. Despite its use of small print on some items, this newsletter would have great appeal for elementary school kids. Audubon also sends a leader's guide with in-depth information and a list of resources on the featured subject.

Of the above children's literature, I found the *Defenders* newsletter to be the most hard-hitting and informative. Of course, that also means it is less suitable for beginners. *Dolphin Log* may be the best publication for introducing youngsters to ecology, with *Audubon Adventures* a close second.

All these publications cost, with the exception of the *Dolphin Log*, which comes with membership. Newsletters are available by subscription in classroom-sized quantities.

Audiovisual education materials are especially useful for non-teachers. Films are an especially important tool in an age when kids spend more time in front of TV screens than they do in school. Not all of us are good at public speaking, and I know from experience that one has to be a dynamic speaker to keep kids interested.

Sierra Club, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Greenpeace, Audubon, Cousteau, and NWF advertise film and video libraries. Audubon and Cousteau sell video versions of their TV film specials at reasonable prices. Sierra Club and Greenpeace sell films describing their campaigns, as well as subjects like toxic waste and whale slaughters.

National Wildlife Federation boasts an impressive library on forests, rivers, wetlands, pollution, predators and wilderness. Their short filmstrip on Earth Day came as close to being a general interest film as any-

thing I could find. Prices on the above films start at \$19.95 and go up to \$155 for NWF's series of nine filmstrips.

NWF and Cousteau sell gift items like games, cards, and puzzles. Some items, like the "Environmental Scientist Kit," would be intriguing for kids, but others, like the Earth Day watch, border on kitsch. Sierra Club, NWF and ZPG sell colorful, informative posters on conservation.

Films and other educational materials can be checked out of libraries at little or no cost. These usually include copies of public TV series like "Nature" and "Planet Earth." School districts have audiovisual libraries which may include Nature education films. Parents interested in Nature education should investigate the resources available in their district, and make the lack thereof an issue at PTA meetings.

Another source of educational materials is the government. Naturally, most Earth Firsters would consider their emphasis somewhat milquetoast. The Forest Service sells "learning trees" on such subjects as "diversity of forest roles" — an ominous-sounding term. Animal rights groups have criticized their Project Wild for promoting hunting. I found it revealing that the Fredies' education literature advertises NWF publications.

I was surprised to find a candid film on overgrazing and the value of predators at the local game warden's office. Unfortunately, the film was old and scratchy, and narrated by a fellow with a preachy voice. It's wise to be careful when selecting films for kids, so as not to turn them off. The most effective children's films proceed at a fast pace, and include animals and/or juvenile characters.

All in all, it may sound like environmental organizations are doing a great deal to educate kids about Nature. While it's true that most organizations have developed educational materials, they've done little to promote and distribute them. They often use foundation money to develop resources that they price too high for many educators to afford.

I found the most striking deficiency in Nature education to be the lack of a basic, introductory film on environmental ethics. It's no use showing kids films on Love Canal and Panther extinction unless they first understand the way ecological problems affect them.

A good, general interest film would be

especially valuable in rural areas, where many parents shield their kids from "varmintal" propaganda. In an attempt to combat the apathy in my southern Utah town, I persuaded several scout leaders to have their troops plant trees on Earth Day. During the actual planting, it became apparent that most of the scouts regarded tree-planting as one of those pointless exercises grown-ups use to keep kids from more important things, like shooting birds with BB guns.

Stunned by their ignorance, I promised the scout leaders I'd visit the troops and show a movie designed to inspire kids to save Nature. My inability to locate such a film has prevented me from keeping that promise. If such films exist, they are not readily available from environmental organizations or other outlets.

Filmmakers with a conscience should remedy this lack. If anyone reading this article knows of a basic Nature film for kids, do us all a favor, and write the *EF! Journal* a letter to the editor about it.

In conclusion, although some environmental organizations provide educational materials, Nature education for the young remains a low priority. The movement still devotes most of its energy to short-range goals, overlooking the importance of making fundamental changes in society. My research indicates that maverick teachers and dedicated parents deserve more credit for enlightening kids than any organization.

School districts are as slow to recognize the need for change as any other bureaucracy. It will take persistent campaigns led by parents to elevate environmental education to its proper place in the curriculum. In the meantime, educators can write to the addresses below.

*National Audubon Society, Education Division, Rt. 4, Sharon, CT 06069

*Cousteau Society, 930 W 21st St, Norfolk, VA 23517

*Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 Nineteenth St NW, Washington, DC 20036

*Friends of the Earth, 218 D St SE, DC 20003

*Greenpeace, 1436 U St NW, DC 20009

*National Wildlife Federation, 1400 Sixteenth St NW, DC 20036

*Sierra Club, Dept. SA, POB 7959, San Francisco, CA 94120

*World Wildlife Fund, 1250 Twenty-Fourth St NW, DC 20037

*Zero Population Growth, 1400 Sixteenth St NW, DC 20036



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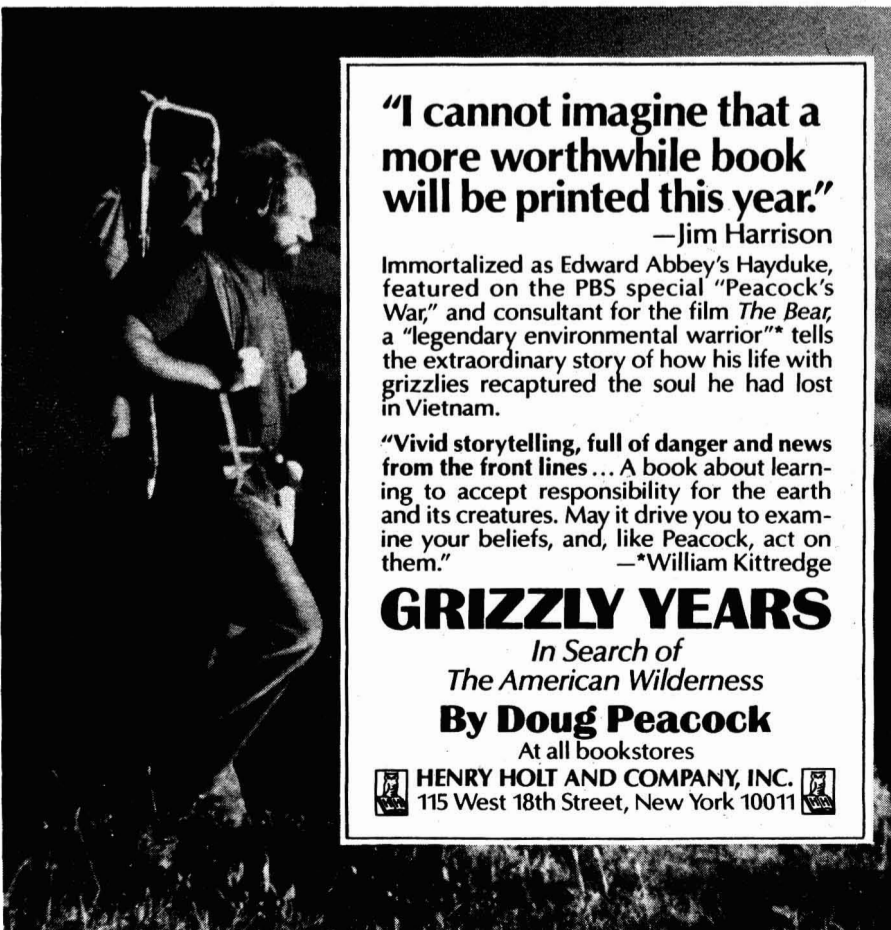
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DEAR NED LUDD

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 friends

Since 1982, I've been filling this little entertainment column with thought-provoking letters from readers around the world. This will be its last appearance. The *Earth First!* movement is changing and some who would lead it are arguing that monkeywrenching is a liability to the movement. So it may be. If *Earth First!* follows the Redwood Summer pattern of emphasizing large scale direct action in order to build a mass movement allied with a wide variety of other social justice groups, a close identification with monkeywrenching probably is a liability.

As I've argued elsewhere, it is also probably dangerous for monkeywrenchers to draw attention to themselves by being public members of *Earth First!* or other front-line groups. Also, I suspect that although media coverage of and publicity about monkeywrenching has been useful in the past, such attention has now become counterproductive and monkeywrenchers and the art of ecodefense need to take a lower profile.

Rest assured that I am not retiring or wimping out. This winter I plan a thorough revision and re-write of *Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching* into a Third Edition. Old material will be revised, new techniques added (including those from this column since 1987), and security and safety emphasized more. Ned Ludd Books will also publish an *Ecodefense Annual* each year thereafter with new techniques and updates included. So keep sending your questions, ideas, and new techniques to Ned Ludd Books, POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703. Monkeywrenching isn't disappearing, just evolving.

Joy, Shipmates. Joy.

—Ned

Dear Ned

Tell us what to do about snowmobilers. Has the monofilament line idea been tested? Help put these bastards on motorized trails (roads) where they belong—not in the middle of wooded areas.

—Aurora Borealis

OK, readers, you heard the request. Does anyone know if monofilament line spread out in a snowmobile's path will be

sucked into the mechanism and gum up the works? Are there other techniques to discourage snowmobilers—techniques that don't present a danger to the riders? If you have expertise, send your ideas to Ned Ludd Books, POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703 and we'll include them in the 3rd Edition of *Ecodefense*.

—Ned

Dear Ned

You recently printed a warning letter from a friendly DA about the likelihood of the FBI or related agencies checking mail to *Earth First!*. I hope the reality of this fact is not lost on anyone. Find enclosed a photocopy of the envelope and letter of my latest attempt at renewing my subscription to the *EF!* Journal. The envelope was neatly sliced along the top and sealed. Inside with my check and renewal was a letter from the Post Office apologizing for my letter not being delivered. It was returned to my return address.

—Woods in the Sky

Hey Youse!

Youse gots folks in or connected to yer organization that have Shit for Brains Security Wize. I waz walkin down the street w/ a copy of *Ecodefense* in my hands when some Neo hippy chick yell at me to stop and tells me that there's a EF meeting coming up, where it waz, what the agenda waz, where the next action waz gonna be, when, and why. I could of got her to strip if I asked—just cuz I got *Ecodefense*. And I'm sure she wazn't a copper tryin to set me up. She was too stoned. Loose lips sink ships. Even if I wanted to join EF, I wouldn't cuz you got stoopid security measures in operation. Print this as a warning to whatever loud-mouth dumbfucks that be out there. Remember Cointelpro!

Good luck don't be stupid.

—T. Lizius

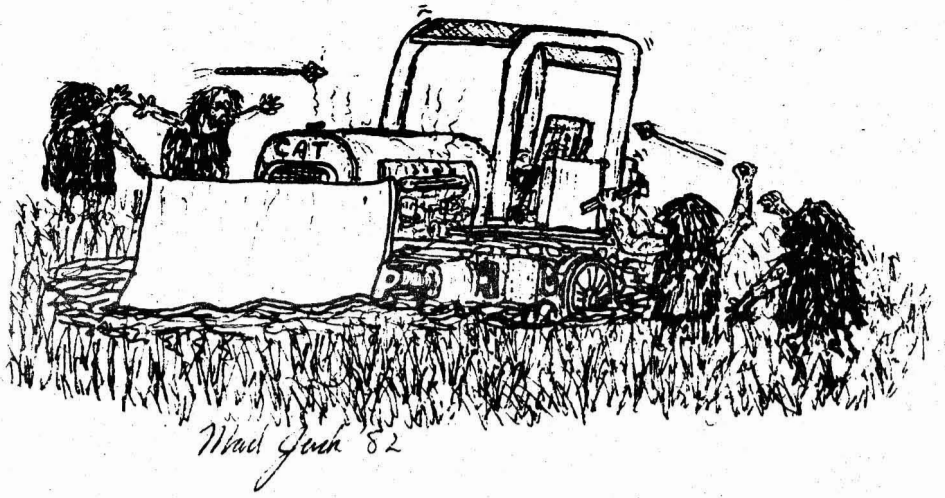
Dear T.

Good advice. Some other good advice—don't carry *Ecodefense* down the street.

—Ned

Dear Ned

I saw a news article about thousands of



roofing nails being spilled on Interstate 55 near New Orleans and flattening 95 tires on a couple dozen trucks and cars at 3 am. A truck equipped with a powerful magnet had to be sent in to pick up the nails. Sounds like this could be a good technique in certain places. I'm sure it wouldn't be so easy to get such a magnet into a backwoods area.

—Jean Lafite

Dear Ned

I have considerable experience with the use of nail guns (as per the letter in your May 90 column). The writer referred to "Ramset" and "Hiltie." These are brand names. This tool is generically referred to as a "powder actuated tool." However, if you walk into the store and ask for a powder actuated tool, the clerk may not know what you are talking about. They are universally referred to in the construction trade as Ramset (as all adhesive bandages are "Band-Aids" and all gelatin desserts are "Jello-O," etc.).

Remington manufactures an inexpensive type (\$30 - \$40). On this model, the firing pin is not propelled by a trigger-controlled spring, but by the blow of a hammer. The other advantage to this model (besides its low cost) is its relatively light weight. Be advised that this is considered a low-velocity powder actuated tool. This means that the .22 caliber shells used cannot be more powerful than #4 (yellow). This is plenty powerful to drive nails into green wood. The shells are rated by number (the higher the number, the more powerful) with corresponding colors. The nails they shoot range from 1 inch to 2 1/2 inches. They are not standard in design. You must be sure that the type nail you buy is compatible with the model tool you have. The nails are considerably harder than the hand-driven variety, hence can do more damage to saw blades.

I have never actually spiked trees with this type of tool, but I am confident that it will do the job well, as I have driven hundreds of nails into concrete with it.

The nails are considerably more expensive than ordinary nails, and the shells are more expensive than your standard .22s, but for safety's sake, use only those nails and shells (known as "loads") designed for use in these types of tools.

—Carpenter turned ecoteur

Dear Ned

In reference to your letter from Mother Earth Mama in the May 1990 issue, I recommend against using ramset-type equipment to spike trees. These tools are noisy and drive a nail that is at most 2 1/2 inches long. The considerable time I have spent as a woodworker/builder has taught me what will work and what won't in regard to stopping saws. To be effective a 12 inch spike would be the minimum. If one's intention is to make metal detectors go off, small nails are OK, but to stop a saw mill, I would use bars of high carbon steel such as a VW axle cut in the right length. Try a hacksaw on one of these and you will know what I am talking about. High carbon steel inoculations will guarantee saw destruction.

But I think that acts of wrenching equipment and discouraging access to areas slated for Earth rape are more effective than spiking trees. One good way to damage or destroy equipment is by hacksawing. Large hacksawing jobs become faster, easier and quieter with the use of cutting oil. An assistant who would maintain a steady stream of oil (used motor oil is just dandy) on the blade would make large cutting jobs possible. Use top of the line hacksaw blades and new horizons in monkeywrenching will emerge.

Steel culverts that are large enough to walk into and difficult to block can be wrenched by punching holes in their bottom with a rock pick. This allows water to seep underneath and cause the gradual washout of the culvert. The damage is irreparable but may not work soon enough to suit some, so plan ahead! This method works best in culvert bridges that are primarily backfilled with dirt.

I do implore wrenchers to consider and take precautions for themselves as well as others in regard to security and personal

bodily injury. Wrenching is serious business and should not be practiced by overzealous anarchist novice types. I'm seeing more of this type of wrenching and it could be a threat to wrenching as a tactic to slow Earth rapers.

There are many creative ways to clog the cogs, but we are running out of time. Good luck.

—The Handyman

Dear Ned

Bulldozers and other heavy equipment, incredibly powerful and durable as they obviously need to be, are also very high maintenance equipment that need the very frequent attentions of a skilled mechanic. Anyone operating this sort of machinery has a shop or service truck on hand and it is usually kept fairly busy.

Any equipment operator who wants to keep his job will always check oil and hydraulic fluid levels, coolant levels and a variety of other things specific to each machine before starting the engine. Once he starts it, he will (or at least should) watch the oil pressure gauge to see it come up to higher than normal pressure before starting to drop to normal as the engine warms up. He may walk off for a last cup of coffee as the engine idles, but will stroll back very soon to look at the coolant temperature before the engine should have had time to fully reach operating temperatures. Any strange sound will be apparent to him, and he will attempt to figure it out right away. Chances are good he can locate its source and decide to shut things down if need be.

In other words, disabling a bulldozer is about as easy as *Ecodefense* suggests. The things are fragile and vulnerable. But doing lasting, permanent damage to them is harder than the book implies. The operator expects things to break or wear out regularly, even without sabotage. He is on the lookout for problems every time he starts the machine and acts accordingly.

Hide your sabotage well, but don't be too disappointed to discover that the machine is only down for a day or so as the sabotage is repaired instead of permanently destroyed as your work takes effect.

These guys can identify sabotage to the machine and can be expected to guard it in the future, so it should be done right the first time when the risk of detection is lowest.

(Well, I suppose I should invent myself some cute nom de guerre, but people who get their fingernails dirty around machinery don't generally go in for that particular kind of cleverness. Sincerely yours anyway.)

Dear Ned

I've become frustrated with the increasing numbers of Bubbleheads (snowmobilers) that venture into Wilderness Areas. Even when the Freddie's were notified, they claimed to lack personnel or equipment to apprehend the bastards. So for next winter, I've come up with some nifty ways to deal with snowmobilers. Just walk up to a silent crotch rocket with some wire cutters, press the throttle on the right handle bar to the handle and clip the exposed cable. There are also some sprays to prevent car fan belts from slipping. I'd bet that this or some other abrasive sprayed between the track and the wheels would cause the whole thing to heat up and melt to itself. Snowmobilers are always concerned about their track melting to the rubber runners when they are traveling at high speeds in dry snow. This might work best with rental units—the operators of which are always inexperienced. Snowmobile rental outfits have a hard time getting insurance anyway and with a little wrenching, these toys could become too expensive to play with.

—Hoppin mad snowshoe hare

Dear Ned

The love and peace crowd with all their crystals claims that the threats and violence against *Earth First!*ers is caused by monkeywrenching and other confrontational acts. But I just read in the newspaper about a couple, Dan Deuel and Mary Crumley, that

continued on page 34

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THE LONE WRENCHER

Dear Ned Ludd. . .

continued from page 33

wanted to operate a floating hospital for injured seals and sea lions on a barge in the harbor of a fishing town named Bandon, Oregon. After they got permission from the harbor commission, the fireworks started. Local commercial fishermen hate seals and sea lions because they eat fish. One letter said "My old man says you will be ticked off when that Mary gets dead, just like our fish. No barge. Or she's dead." One message on their phone answering machine said, "Bring one sea lion into the port of Bandon and I'll kill him right along with you, buddy." The FBI's been brought in to investigate the threats. Let's see if they can catch the real terrorists this time.

—Herb Philbrick

Dear Ned

There is a popular fly trap sold in feed and tack stores and home improvement centers. The bait is a small bottle of putrid concentrate (sexual attractant and rotting meat) that sells for less than \$3 at discount stores and up to \$6 at feed stores. This stuff stinks like hell and draws flies like crazy. I just poured a liberal amount over a local ORV interior.

I also do some monkeywrenching from the back of my horse. I carry a few items of clothing (wrapped in plastic) under the saddle for a quick change, a light "tool kit" under the fenders (traditional hiding spot for running irons for rustlers) for essentials, and some water soluble white paint for camouflage—my horse has been an Appaloosa, a paint, and had 1 to 4 white stockings.

—Tonto

Dear Ned

Not only do the police have the technology that enables them to know the phone number someone is calling them from, but many bureaucracies and media do. This was just brought to my attention while I was talking to a reporter from a number he didn't know. He was going to check something and call me back. I started to give him the number but he'd gotten it when he picked up the phone. Scary.

—Sam Lincoln

Dear Ned

British Columbia has new anti-tree spiking legislation: 6 months and \$2000 fine; 3 years and \$10,000 fine if physical injury or property damage occurs for spiking

any tree, whether living, dead, standing, fallen, limbed, bucked or peeled. It is also an offense to aid, abet or counsel another to spike timber; to carry spikes or other potentially hazardous objects with the intention of spiking timber. This is punishable by 6 months and \$2000 fine.

—Meares

Dear Ned

I've tried the Hilti variety of nail gun but they do not insert the nail flush into the wood and usually have to be set using the conventional hammer and punch. The nails themselves are very hard and easy to drive and could cause havoc. They're about the same hardness as a chainsaw file. Unfortunately, there is no easy solution for tree spiking, yet. There are also air-driven compressor type concrete nail guns, but all this shit is too heavy to carry in the deep dark woods. It doesn't matter much what kind of metal you drive into the trees, just remember to countersink it beneath the bark with an industrial punch to avoid too many being discovered by random metal detectors in the woods. Seems to me to be most effective to issue a blanket warning and mark a few trees for demonstrating purposes but to make sure every tree in the potential logging area has the shit spiked out of it, or as many as one has time to accomplish before the machines move in. Ideally, areas can be spiked long in advance and then the announcement made at a tactically convenient time. This gives time for sap and bark to cover the hole and rust to form on the spike itself making it all but undetectable. The best way is still the good old-fashioned plain steel 6" helical (spiral, Ardox) spikes driven in with a regular hammer and countersunk 1" below the bark with an industrial punch. Keep it simple.

—SPIKE

Dear Ned

Chemical engineering types need to look into the effect on paper pulp caused by styrofoam plugs, foam earplugs, etc. For example, 87% of the primary, temperate old-growth, 330-1600 years old, in Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver Island becomes toilet paper, copy paper, computer paper, or newsprint. Our information is that foam keeps the pulp from setting even in very small amounts. If that's true the cordless drill approach to spiking would be very effective—stuff the hole with styrofoam or other plastic. We'd love to have the loggers whining about flying earplugs and see some new anti-earplug legislation!

—Soft Spike

Dear Ned Ludd,

A note on butyric acid (CH₃ CH₂ CH₂ COOH) from a chemist friend: It occurs naturally in rancid butter as an ester, about 4-5% volume. It is water soluble (as *Ecodefense* states) it could be easily separated from the oily portion of the butter by drawing off after the two settle in different layers. Evaporation of the liquid would concentrate the stuff. Not chemically pure, but it should do for an air freshener. I suspect one would be better starting with unpasteurized butter to hasten the spoiling process. I haven't yet tried it, but I doubt if it's suitable as a stove-top project, unless your olfactory alarm is off. Butyric acid is also used as a base for artificial flavors in some liqueurs and soda water syrups — perhaps soft drink producers would have a supply.

On another subject: Exxon is moving it's corporate headquarters from New York to Dallas this fall. Highly secure information is probably moved electronically. But many files and lots of equipment will be on the road. Any info on carriers and routes would be useful for eco-highwaymen. If Exxon's overland transportation is as inept as their seagoing, expect to see a huge floppy disk and word processor spill.

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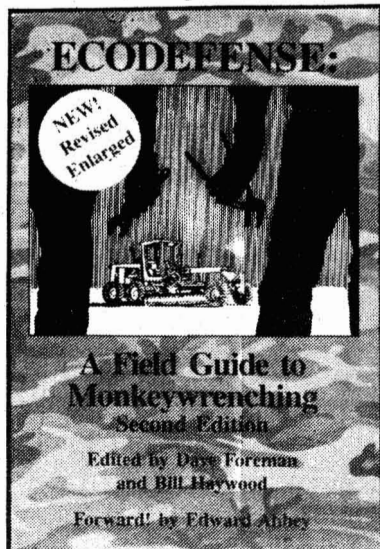
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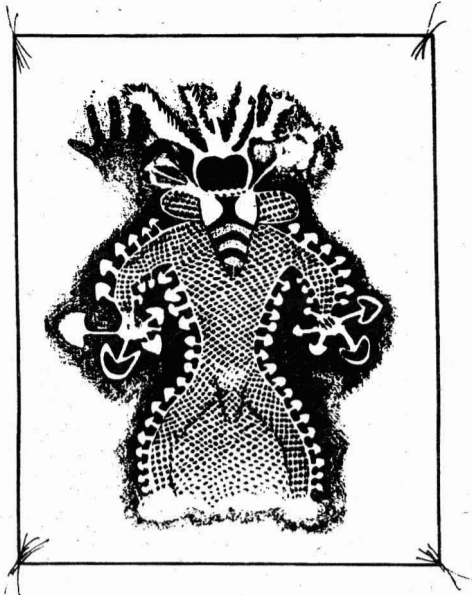
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Armed with Visions

clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

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TROPIC OF CANCER

Todos santos covers the cactus
large yellow blossoms
among the lank ocotillo
and thorny cholla
on the sweltering road
a mule has been picked to the bone
in just one day
red heads of vultures bob
in and out of the entrails
the ribcage descending
in the dusk to the east
the volcanic ghosts of mountains
low studded with mesquite
as much death here
as there is life in the Pacific
to the west where
full of sea turtles and fish
of every description
a red love burns
behind the sun

Stephen Meadows
Santa Cruz

FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE EVERYTHING TO LOSE.



CONCEPT OF OWNERSHIP CHANGE

Notice is hereby given
that from this time forward
ownership of the earth
will be given
to those who will care
for it best.

Money
will not be considered.

Profit motives will mean
automatic disqualification.

Our grandchildren
will give thanks.

Joy Phillips
North San Juan



ON THE ROAD

dedicated to the Mazda Miata

Mall mall mall mall
strip mall, deluxe mall with waterfall
Nicaraguan Sweetwater malls four to a corner
Dadeland, big air conditioned mall
car mall, food mall, big parking lot
lots of parking lots with every mall
Road road road road
getting bigger
just around my neighborhood Red Road, Dixie High-
way
Bird Road, and the up-and-coming roads for smart
drivers
way ahead of their time,
who have been around Miami more than since yester-
day
Alhambra, Blue Road, all Coral Gables shortcuts
Road road mall mall parking parking
air conditioned parking with a fast food restaurant at
the exit
they all look alike, flashing discrete income categories
Romance of the road, the road to nowhere
used to be the road was filled with mystery
like pioneers going over the plains
watching for the mountains in the distance
the mountains are still there, but as for the mystery ...

the malls of Los Angeles, I can see them
rising behind the Hollywood Hills, taller even
even more deluxe than the Aventura
Burger kings more luxurious
I can hardly wait to get in the car

It was a time of hopelessness
There was a sense of doom
The first traffic shootings occurred
Wild animals began to disappear along with forests
air and clean water
It made great rock and roll

Maria Quintana
hell



BEYOND THE ASPARAGUS FIELD

Last August I crawled between feathery stalks
cutting late shoots for unseasonal feasts.

Now my boots swamp with snow in the furrows
between rows of mounds which mark where
beige fingers of tubers, vermilion marbles
of seedpods, and goldenrod wait to sprout.

Tunnels of moles ripple the snow,
buckle, show flashes of dark wet fur.

My boots crunch snowcrust, pattern the field
past a rattle of milkweed pods, cattails
and purple loosestrife turned brown,
to the clearing encircled by willows.

Inside the ring is the pond. Or was.
I kick snow aside: the ice is rippled, seems firm.

I race home, shout for skates and for you,
grab the shovel, recross the field.

Wind feathers more snow over the ice
but I scrape a diagonal path,
clear one quadrant, perimeter next,
a track for speedskaters like us.

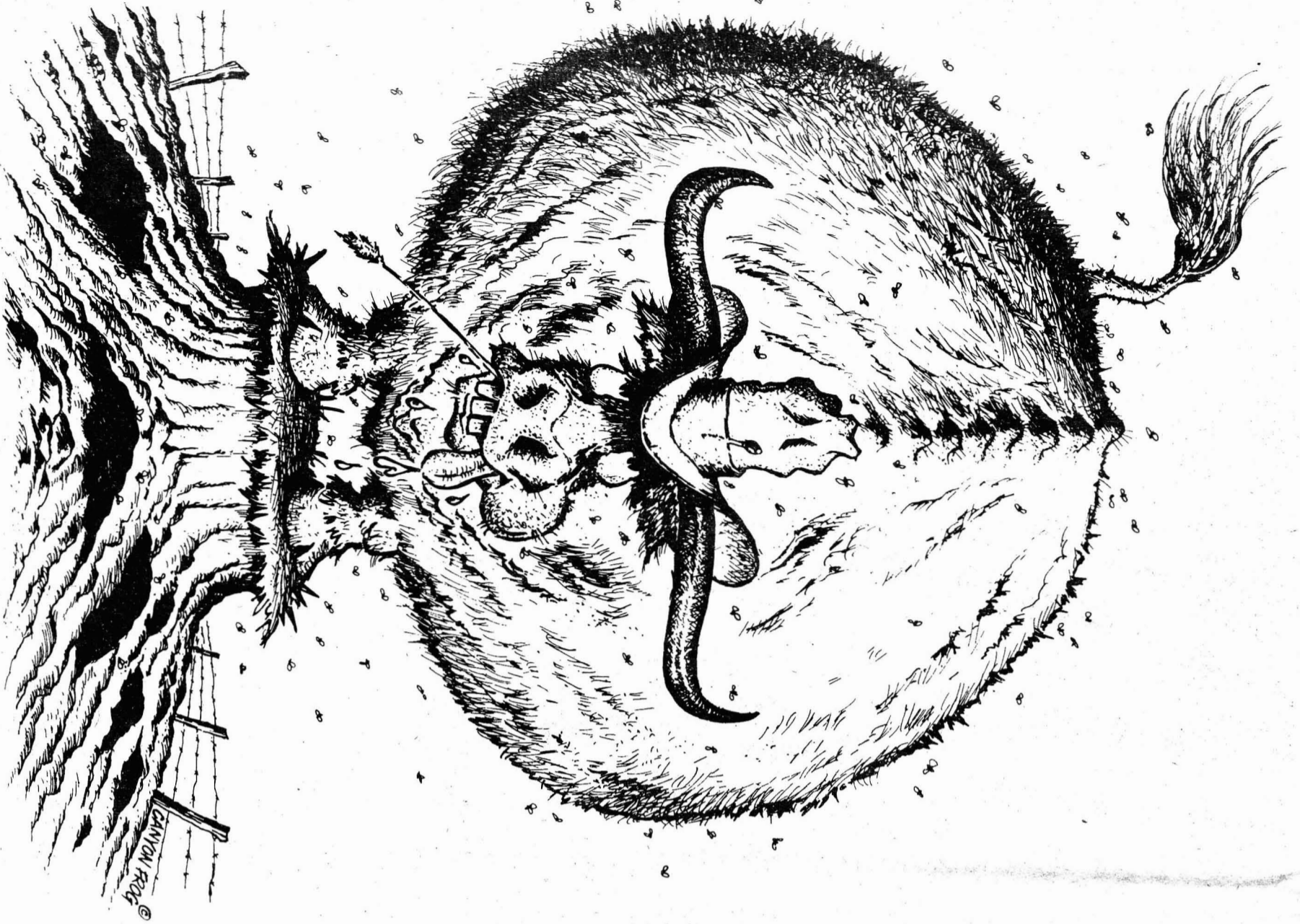
You stride over reeds. No skates anywhere.
You note cracks in my ice. It's late.

Come, we can slide anyhow -
You're doubtful but, mittens to gloves,
we polonaise to invisible fiddles, circle
and glide in our usual dangerous dance
until the dizzy moon harrows the pond.
Still we float on ...

Elisavietta Ritchie
Washington



THE COW THAT ATE THE WEST



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