

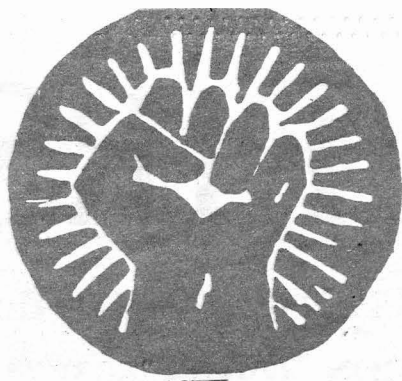


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EF! OCCUPIES CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

BY KAREN PICKETT

The 1995 Round River Rendezvous site on the Mad River: the half moon had set, and I could almost hear, though it was in my dreams, the frantic activity going on in another campground 75 miles away. Fifty or so EFers, fresh from a week at the Rendezvous but operating on precious little sleep, were scurrying around in the moonless dark. They divided up gear, wolfed down a little breakfast, and counted out the lockboxes, handcuffs and bike locks.

"They're pounding and screaming, dancing on the roof," exclaimed a worried California Department of Forestry (CDF) office assistant as at least a dozen Earth First!ers took to the roof of the Fortuna office building early on July 5. "They're all over the place."

CDF is the agency that oversees the logging plans on private lands in the state, and of late has "overseen" (to be generous), many plans for the ancient redwoods in the Headwaters Forest of northern California.

While those on the roof unfurled banners, others took over two administrative offices, announcing to the dumbstruck employees, "We're here with some serious complaints. Sorry, no business as usual today." A few wily activists proceeded to play secretary until CDFers managed to disconnect their phone lines, and some people locked down to desks. Out in



The roof gang on the CDF building with uniformed friends

the parking lot, folks hauled drums and guitars out of their cars. It truly looked, felt and tasted like a total occupation. We settled in for a few hours.

Meanwhile, a band of Earth First!ers quietly hiked to the active Pacific Lumber logging site in the Yager Creek watershed of the Headwaters Forest. A special order item accompanied the activists, a wrecked four-door Chevy painted with slogans like "MAXXAM out of Humboldt County." The car found its resting place at the Newburg gate. Support people helped a blockader lock himself to the steering column in the Chevy while two others locked to other parts of the body. Click, click, click. Two more people secured themselves to the gate. Another gate was buried in three feet of rubble.

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SALVAGE RIDER OF THE APOCALYPSE

BY JAMES A. BARNES

July 27, 1995. Remember this as the day when President Bill Clinton signed into law a bill that wiped out virtually all environmental laws on national forests and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. This law, the Emergency Salvage Timber Program, mandates that public forests be cut "to the maximum extent feasible"... "notwithstanding any other provision of law," including judicial orders. That means total logging, in total absence of law. The provision extends to December 31, 1996, at which time the two land management agencies can offer as many sales as they can dream up. The cutting can take as long as they like.

The vehicle was a "rescissions" bill, a budget-cutting measure that rescinded money already allocated for federal programs. It was a big bill, with a lot of bipartisan support; everyone in Congress wants to look like they're for reducing bloated government, especially on the backs of the poor and disenfranchised. The president wanted this bill, too. So it was a good opportunity for timber sluts Rep. Charles Taylor (R-NC), chair of the House Resources Committee, Rep. Don Young (R-AK), and Senator Slade Gorton (R-WA) to add on an unrelated amendment—a "rider"—to the bill, HR 1944. If the legislation had been introduced on its own, it might have died in committee or actually gotten vetoed. In addition to rescissions, the bill provides for flood relief for California, bomb relief for Oklahoma City (what politician would vote against these?), and Clinton's own police-state "anti-terrorism" initiative. Hell, it was a shoo-in.

In May, Clinton announced that he would veto the bill, stating specifically that among the reasons was the salvage rider, which would "...essentially throw out all environmental laws." We all breathed a great sigh of relief. But just like in the horror movies—when you think the psycho killer mutant creature is dead, it leaps back up when the hero's back is turned—the bill came back to life. Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, saw to it that the rider made it back onto a resurrected rescissions bill, introduced June 30. The pathologically spineless Clinton flip-flopped and agreed to sign it. Addressing

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FRENCH NAVY ATTACKS GREENPEACE SHIP

Protestors Respond Worldwide

BY TWILLY CANNON

In the early morning hours of July 10, 1995, 150 French commandos stormed the Greenpeace flagship *Rainbow Warrior II* (RW II) as it entered the territorial waters of Moruroa protesting France's decision to resume nuclear testing. During the attack, the French frigate *Vendemiaire* rammed the RWII, punching a hole above the waterline. This incident, coming on the tenth anniversary of the bombing of the original *Rainbow Warrior* by French agents, ignited a firestorm of protest around the world. The attack came on the heels of international outrage over France's nuclear testing decision.

The RW II had departed from New Zealand on June 14, amid massive anti-nuke rallies. Two days later the French embassy in Perth, Australia was completely destroyed by a firebomb. Greenpeace issued a statement condemning the act, but some media presented it as a *quid pro quo* for the bombing of the first *Rainbow Warrior*. The mayor of Brisbane, Australia publicly tore up the sister city agreement with Nice, France. On June 20 more than 15,000 people marched in Paris to protest nuclear testing. Demonstrations also occurred in 50 other French cities.

The RW II arrived in Raratonga, Cook Islands, and was welcomed by the largest demonstration in the nation's history. Many island nations were discussing a boycott of the upcoming Pacific Games to protest the tests. Gold-medal body-builder Felix

Enoka declared: "It will break my heart not to go [to the Pacific Games], but it's a question of my health, my children's health, and their children's health." In Australia, dock workers refused to handle French ships. Protesters dumped loads of dead fish and garbage at the French embassy in Wellington, New Zealand. Flight attendants on Qantas Airlines refused to serve French wines or duty-free goods. In Amsterdam, activists blockaded the gangways to four French naval training vessels.

June 29

Activists delivered an oversized can of "radioactive mushrooms" to the French embassy in Mexico City. The RW II arrived in Papeete, Tahiti, where it was greeted by thousands of islanders demonstrating against the tests. The French government refused entry to the ship as the crowd swelled to over 15,000. Spontaneous demonstrations broke out all over the city. Protesters formed human roadblocks which closed all the roads entering Papeete and paralyzed the city. The police force was overwhelmed and 200 riot police were called in from New Caledonia. A second Greenpeace ship, the *Bifrost* (Norse for rainbow) sailed for Moruroa.

Early July

Five thousand Tahitians marched against the French territorial government. The RW II sailed for Moruroa while hundreds of islanders blew conch shells as a send-off. In Jakarta, Indonesia, activists

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HE LIED!



EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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The Sky is Falling!

BY JULIA ROLL

Everything is not okay. Now, I don't want you to think I'm Chicken Little insisting that the sky is falling, but, well, there are huge holes in the sky. Included in this issue are some of the scariest articles I've read in all of my 22 years on this planet.

We have an article which documents how the ozone hole is linked to the decline of krill which are the base of entire ocean food chains.

In our cover story, Clinton signed the salvage rider into law. Just when we dared to think we had some environmental laws, the government and multinational corporations have predictably stabbed us in the back. ALL environmental laws have now been suspended on our national forests. This is really it. Boise Cascade could start logging any day in Sugarloaf, a wild and roadless area in southwest Oregon. Logging at Warner Creek in central Oregon may have begun by the time you have this *Journal* in your hand. If you live anywhere near a national forest, you can bet the timber corporations are slobbering at the thought of how many board feet they can turn your forest into.

The passage of the salvage rider is government once again revealing its ugly face, its true nature. Government does not exist to serve the people, or to protect the Earth. Government exists to serve private and corporate interests. We are currently witnessing an enclosure movement similar to that which occurred in Europe in which private interests slowly take control of land which is supposed to be held in common. *With the suspension of all environmental laws on our national forests, it is up to each of us to defend the Earth.*

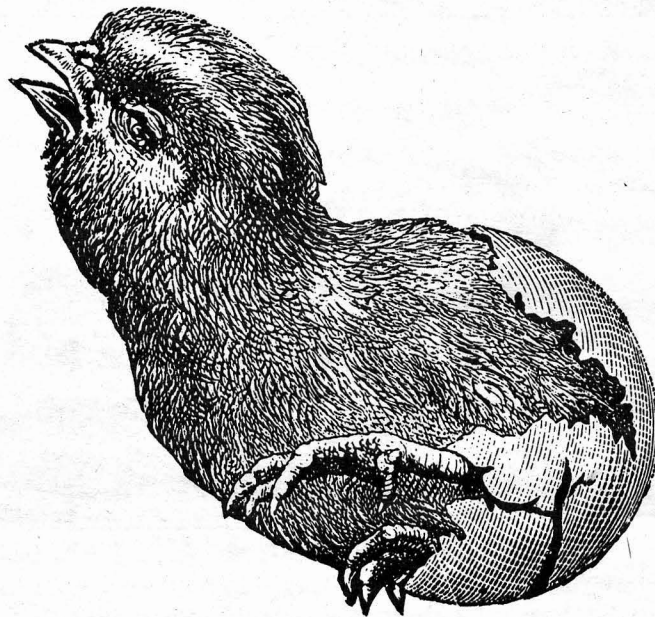
There is much in this issue to inspire us. We can be awed by the courage and resolution of thousands in India, who will drown before they will leave their homes to make way for a dam. We can be moved by the treesitters and blockaders who are using their bodies to shield the Cove/Mallard area in Idaho. And, we can be strengthened by going to those places we love to remind ourselves why we must fight.

Contrary to Coke's new OK Cola, everything is not okay. What we do to the Earth, we do to ourselves. We must see these affronts to the planet as attacks on ourselves personally. What is at stake is our original home, the existence of ecosystems important to all life, and the survival of all our animal and plant relations.

The summer's not over yet. So get the heck out of your house or office NOW! If you're a lawyer, get off the phone. If you're a lobbyist, drive your car off the Beltway. If you're a parent, bring your kids. If you're a senior citizen, invite your raging granny friends to the protest. Are you a student? Quit school.

Now is no time for despair. There's too much work to do. (Call Southern Willamette EF! for action information about Warner Creek and Kalmiopsis EF! about Sugarloaf. Their addresses are on page 39.)

The Sky is Falling!



HOUSEKEEPING

ADDRESS CORRECTION

In the last issue of the *Journal* we printed an article entitled "The (Great) Bear Truth" with an outdated address. The new address is Search for the Great Bear, 133 Spring Creek Dr., Kalispell, MT 59901-2343.

LETTERS

Due to the popularity of our letters column, we are requesting all letters to the editor be under 300 words. This is not to say that we won't print any letters over 299 words; it just means that you've got a better chance of seeing your letter in print if it is short.

BLANK WALL

The "blank wall" is the tabloid which usually comprise the center four pages of the *Journal*. It is called the blank wall because it is written and produced outside of the *Journal* office by a group of activists, and because we don't edit it. You'll notice that this issue of the *Journal* does not have a blank wall. That is because no one submitted one this issue. (The blank wall for next issue, "Eco-Feminism," is accepting submissions until August 16. Send submissions to EF! J, PO Box 1415, Eugene, OR 97440.) If your group would like to advertise your campaign, project or bioregion, call us and get signed up. We can help get it together and we'll give you hundreds for FREE!

This is yet another way we support grassroots activism here at the *Journal*. Thanks to our subscribers for supporting the *Earth First! Journal*. (There is a subscription form on page 38.)

Earth First!

Lughnasadh

August 1, 1995

Vol. XV, No. VII

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

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

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SCHEDULE

Earth First! Journal is published 8 times a year on the solstices, equinoxes, and cross-quarter days: 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 (Autumnal Equinox). One-year subscriptions in the US via third class mail are \$25. First class delivery is \$35. Outside the USA, surface delivery is \$35 and airmail is \$45. Corporate and law enforcement rate is \$45.

Deadline for the next issue is:

September 4



Lughnasadh by Peggy Sue McRae

Lughnasadh is a harvest festival that marks the beginning of the autumnal season. Lugh, the Celtic sun god, reached the pinnacle of his power at summer solstice. He now falls to his death, bleeding crimson light in the western sky.

A harvest festival, Lughnasadh ("cutting of first wheat") is also the time of sacrifice and the time for a leveling of power. Celtic historian Margaret Murry postulates that ancient Celts ritually killed their tribal leaders every seven years. Near Lindow, England, the body of a Druid prince was found perfectly preserved in a peat bog. It is believed that the "Lindow Man" was ritually killed at the time of the early Roman invasions of Britain.

In our own culture, power is increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few megacorporations. The mass communications industry controlled by these megacorporations continually bombards us. Communications theorist Howard Rheingold explains: "Why torture people when you can get them to pay for access to electronic mind control?" Lughnasadh is a day for ritual sacrifice.

Kill your television.

DOMENICI'S BRAVE NEW COW WORLD

BY JOHN HORNING

Porkbarrel New Mexican Senator Pete Domenici wants to erase the federal deficit in seven years but maintain cowboy welfare forever. Why does the national press ignore this hypocrisy? The *New Mexican* didn't, and was attacked by the senior senator in a letter to the editor that was full of more hot air than a July 4 campaign speech.

It's time for Senator Domenici to answer some hard questions.

Like, why are public land ranchers paying 70 percent less in real dollars today for grazing privileges than they were in 1980 (wouldn't it be nice if consumers were paying less for hamburgers than they were 15 years ago).

Why are American taxpayers shelling out tens of millions of dollars to produce less than two percent of the nation's beef, as cows trample to dust western public land acreage larger than the entire eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida? Why can't the hobby billionaires, oil companies, life insurance conglomerates, and others that have a stranglehold on federal forage pay their fair share?

Domenici's Livestock Welfare Act, which just passed out of committee, is a dream come true for these elite ranchers. It allows those using public lands for profit to violate environmental safeguards with impunity while denying access to hunters, fishermen and recreationists. It removes the Bureau of Land Management's current authority to penalize ranchers that kill bald eagles, fail to pay grazing fees, or litter public lands.

Even more outrageous, it's no problem for ranchers with subsidized grazing permits, whipped into an anti-federal frenzy by right-wing extremists, to block rights-of-way across private lands and lock gates on federal lands. Thirty million acres of public land are already off limits because landowners wouldn't provide public access. Domenici's bill allows ranchers to lock up even more of your land. It's not fair to take the public out of public lands and make ranchers immune from laws that ordinary Americans must obey.

In fact, the bill is so extreme that Domenici could not even obtain the support of the Republican-dominated Western Governors' Association, which turned down a request from Governor Johnson to support Domenici's bill at its recent annual meeting

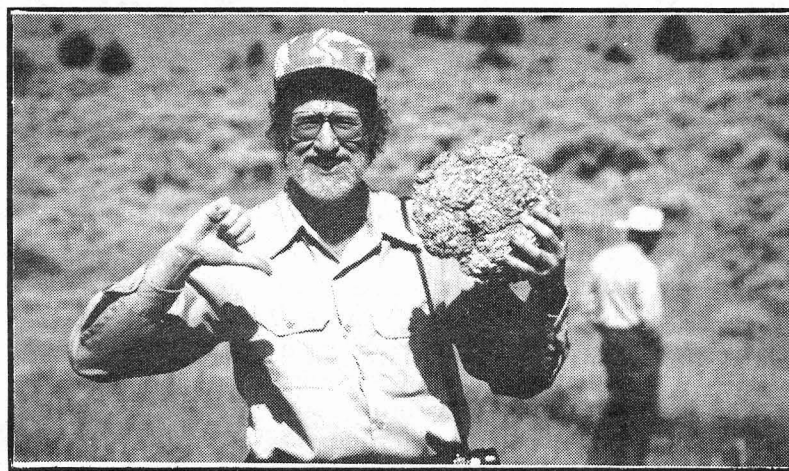


Photo by Dan Schie

in Utah. This was rightly perceived as a stealth beginning to another sagebrush rebellion, allowing ranchers to lock up even more of your land.

Domenici misleads the public by claiming that "federal rangelands are in the best condition they have been in this country." In fact, streamside ecosystems, the arteries of life in the arid Southwest, are "in the worst shape in history" due to cattle grazing, according to a 1990 report by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The report is supported by a 1991 Forest Service report which concluded, "there are still millions of acres of land and thousands of miles of stream courses that remain in an unsatisfactory condition. Riparian (streamside) areas, instead of being lush, green oases in those hot, dry climates, are void of vegetation, eroding and, frequently, as dry as the uplands." A long and growing list of endangered species dependent upon healthy streamside provides further evidence of a biological meltdown.

Federal land managers could continue to ignore this catastrophe because taxpaying citizens, the deed holders of public lands, would no longer be "affected interests." In Domenici's brave new world, the government will stop the public owners from making tenant ranchers clean up their act. He says we could still write a letter or two because the National Environment Policy Act would allow us to express views on "overall land use plans." What he doesn't say is that no important environmental decisions are made at that level. The meat and

potatoes are served up when grazing permits are issued, and only ranchers and cowed bureaucrats are at the table.

Finally, Senator Domenici claims that the competitive bids offered on unique BLM rangeland near Fort Stanton, which garnered \$16 per cow (eight times the subsidized rate), are somehow not relevant to the debate because the lease is "held by an individual who has personal reasons to pay a higher rate to maintain control of the lease."

Funny, that sounds like the unadulterated free market that Republicans think everyone should compete in but them.

The aversion of the cowboy aristocracy to the free market also wiped out a provision promoted by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt which would have allowed conservation groups, like Forest Guardians and the Nature Conservancy, to acquire permits and keep fragile areas ungrazed.

It's not right that the livestock industry, which has contributed nearly \$40,000 to Domenici's re-election campaign over the last five years, can secure their subsidies with hard cash and remain respected cultural icons by the media, while the bought-off politicians are lauded as fiscal conservatives.

If this makes you mad, do something about it. Call your senators at (202) 224-3121, and tell them to make fat-cat ranchers obey the law and pay their way like the rest of us. Call Senator Jeff Bingaman at (202) 224-5521, Senator Harry Reid at (202) 224-3121, and Senator Bill Bradley at (202) 224-3224, and encourage them to filibuster the bill. It will take a stampede of opposition to prevent our public lands from becoming private livestock litter boxes. To get involved contact Forest Guardians, 612 Old Santa Fe Trail, Suite B, Santa Fe, NM 87501; phone (505) 988-9126 or Renee Grandi with Predator Project, PO Box 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771; phone (406) 587-3389.

John Horning directs the Headwaters Campaign for the Forest Guardians in the Southwest. A different version of this article appeared in *The Santa Fe New Mexican*.



To the editor:

I'm glad to see that increasing numbers of EF! adherents are tackling trophy hunting. There are two points in the issue that need more airing. The first one is that trophy hunting (as opposed to hunting for food) is biologically indefensible in that it diminishes the quality of the gene pool. Because it seeks to kill the finest specimens, it is the exact opposite of natural selection.

The second point is a little more interesting from a psychological standpoint—and something trophy hunters probably wouldn't want talked about too much. As it happens, many psychologists contend that trophy hunting is a sublimated search for a larger penis. Yes indeed, the Little Dick-Big Car Syndrome of song and story extends into the world of the "sportsman" (and, say what kind of a bumper sticker could creative minds generate around that fact?) In any event, dear editor, please inform the good souls who are fighting trophy hunting that Gene Therapy is with them in spirit.

—GENE THERAPY

Dear Brains for Shit,

To address the role of the environmentalist in the age of information:

While I advocate using all weapons at hand, the long-term strategy for saving the earth cannot involve technology. No matter how benign it seems, be it comput-

Letters to the Editors

ers, sound systems or even solar collectors, all electronics are destructive to the earth, as the manufacture thereof requires gold, cyanide, arsenide, CFC solvents, and many other hazardous chemicals, not to mention lots of energy. Technology is exploitive in nature, not only to the earth, but also towards people, as it sets up different classes of workers from the scientists down to the miners, resulting in a stratified society. A society where some mem-

bers are more important than others leads to greed and opportunism, which are the ingredients of environmental destruction.

The salvation of the earth is not in working within the system but in precipitating global industrial collapse, and the sooner the better, before all the indigenous populations are displaced. They are the only hope if the human race is to have a future. Working within the system and mitigating problems only prolongs the

agony and ensures that when it all collapses, as it must, that there is nothing left to recover.

To think that somehow humans will "evolve" to all live peacefully together on this earth, ignores human nature. To the contrary, we are tribal in nature; that is what evolution has provided our kind as its best survival strategy. Ever since

Continued on page 30

The Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

by Peggy Sue McRae

At Cove/Mallard, deep in the wild and bleeding heart of Idaho, a miracle occurred. To an eclectic group of activists from Ohio, Montana, Utah, New York, California, and Washington, celebrants from varied sects—Jewish, Buddhist, Mormon, and Pagan—the presence of glory became manifest. The appearance of the Blessed Virgin of Cove/Mallard was punctuated with lightning. The heavens split wide open. The scent of wild roses and grand fir boughs held her aloft in a glowing halo of light. Her serene grace blessed us with spiders and chipmunks. A miraculous stream of water appeared at her feet, healing water, holy water. Petitions shall be sent to the Holy Church of Rome requesting that the site of the miraculous apparition be declared a protected Holy Shrine, our sacred mountain, Cove/Mallard.



THE CAMPAIGN FOR COVE/MALLARD:

PROTESTS, ARRESTS CONTINUE; THREE SALES REPORTEDLY SPIKED

BY JAMES A. BARNES

In this fourth year of the campaign to save the Cove and Mallard roadless areas in Idaho, the protest season has begun in high gear. Tree-sitters are blockading the Jack Creek road, people have locked onto the gates and buried themselves in roads, and tree-splikers have allegedly hit trees in three units with ceramic spikes. In June the Forest Service gave the go-ahead to contractors to cut the road for the Jack Creek sale. So far, they have managed to complete about a third of the project. Two miles of the northern spur remain to be built and work has yet to begin on the southern spur. In response, activists have once again put themselves in harm's way to stop this madness.

As we go to press, two tree sitters, Spruce and Englemann, are 70 feet in the air along a tributary of Jack Creek. They intend to stay until the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals agrees to hear the Idaho Sporting Congress's (ISC) lawsuit against the Forest Service. The sitters are blocking the northern spur of the road right-of-way to Big Mallard Creek, and have impeded the cutting of a quarter-mile swath of old growth spruce and fir.

The Cove/Mallard Coalition, Native Forest Network, Friends of the Earth, Seeds of Peace, Earth First!, INWARD, Last Wilderness Defense Fund, and Friends of Cove/Mallard have all joined together to halt the destruction of this important ligament in the heart of the Big Wild.

Within the Greater Salmon/Selway Ecosystem are the River of No Return, Selway-Bitterroot and the Gospel Hump Wilderness Areas. Between them, in the Nez Perce National Forest, lies Cove/Mallard, the only roadless corridor linking the largest remaining roadless area in the lower 48.

Teeming with wildlife such as moose, black bear, elk, wolverine, lynx; bordered by the Salmon river, the last refuge of the endangered Snake River chinook salmon; clothed in the cool, spartan forest of subalpine fir, spruce and lodgepole pine—Cove/Mallard is a treasure, not a cash machine.

The Forest Service intends to build 145 miles of road and extract 81 million board feet of timber at public expense, ripping 200 clearcuts of 30-40 acres each into the wilderness. Within the Cove/Mallard area the Forest Service has planned nine individual sales. The Jack Creek sale is the third. The first, Grouse, has already been cut and the second, Noble, is still being logged. Though the Forest Service intended to complete logging in all nine sales by now, thanks to everyone who has worked on this campaign, the sales are way behind schedule. As Uncle Ramon says, "Progress delayed is progress denied."

Now that folks are turning up buried in the roads and locking onto sheriff deputies' cars, Nez Perce National Forest Supervisor Mike King has again put a federal closure order on the sale areas to protect the Forest Service's "investment in the road."

Recent Actions

On June 19, two activists buried themselves in the Jack Creek road. Wally Brown of Moscow, Idaho, chained himself to the bumper of Idaho Sheriff's Deputy Didier's car; apparently he wanted to liven up the somewhat somnolent law enforcement scene. Wally was subsequently charged with interfering with an officer. The next day, Undersheriff Stroop had to explain why Wally was made to shower in jail with the bumper still attached to his neck: "We just couldn't get it off him," he said.

Wally entered a guilty plea and spent six days in the pokey. Meanwhile, certain conspiracy theorists have uncovered the curious fact that Deputy Didier's wife is the freddie in charge of contract compliance, meaning that her job depends on nobody interfering with timber harvest in Cove/Mallard. Questions of conflict of interest have been raised.

On June 27, Ric Valois of Vaughn, Montana, undertook a solo three-hour blockade. Ric chained

his neck to the gate of the Noble Road. When timber workers showed up, they amused themselves by dragging Ric by the neck as they swung the gate open and closed. Ric was also assaulted by a truck while locked to the gate. A trucker who drove up against his feet threatened to crush him. Luckily, the man was persuaded to desist before he was overcome by his murderous impulses.

The Forest Service removed and arrested Ric and charged him with violating the closure, and blocking and restricting gate access. His trial is set for August 1 in Moscow, ID. Five others were cited for violating the closure order at the same time as Ric. Their court appearances are scheduled for August 30.

Interestingly, no one arrested this summer has



Logging trucks heading to the Jack Creek road the day of Ric's action

been charged with the "Earth First! law" that makes interfering with logging operations a felony.

Tree spiking

On July 15, the Forest Service and the Idaho County Sheriff's Department received the following notice:

to whom it may concern:

in the interest of avoiding tragic injuries to forestry workers, we give you fair warning that portions of three sale units within the timber sales known as cove and mallard have been spiked—these units are jack, noble and rhett. the spikes used in this process were ceramic and were placed approximately six to eight feet above the tree bases. understandably we are not at liberty to reveal the location of the specific trees. have a nice day.

*with love for all that is wild,
elves for habitat*

Cove/Mallard Coalition spokesperson Jake Kreilick said, "Activists in Cove/Mallard have a proven nonviolent track record that reflects our commitment to protecting our remaining roadless areas. Tree-spiking is not part of that track record."

Aptly describing his employer, the US government, Forest Service Resource Officer Ibor Mereszczak claimed that, "Anyone who will put their ideals and agenda above the safety and lives of people is a terrorist in my book."

Dick Willhite of Shearer Lumber, surprised and hurt, stated, "I didn't think they were this vicious."

But Coalition sage Uncle Ramon said, "Our position is non-violent resistance, no danger to persons and property and no tree-spiking."

Republican Idaho congressional representatives Larry Craig and Helen Chenoweth responded to the tree-spiking in their own twisted way by introducing a bill in the US House of Representatives on July 21 that would raise prison sentences for tree-spiking to 40 (that's right, forty) years. When questioned by a reporter whether he would support 40-year sentences for people who firebomb abortion clinics, Craig said, "I choose not to make that comparative."

Legal Update

Road contracting company Highland Enterprises, the plaintiff in the Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP) suit against Cove/Mallard activists, continues to try to get Mike Merkley, Forest

Service Special Agent in Charge of Harassing Earth Firsters, to testify on its behalf. When Highland asked Merkley to testify, Jack Ward Thomas, Chief of the freddies, sent him a note ordering him not to. Merkley has been subpoenaed, however, so it will be interesting to find out what the Forest Service doesn't want discovered in deposition. Meanwhile, the process grinds on. The plaintiff has had the opportunity to depose Cove/Mallard activists, and now the defense is asking sticky questions of Highland, the Forest Service, etc. There have been rumors that Highland Enterprises might drop some defendants from the suit, but we are unable to confirm this.

As for the lawsuits to protect Cove/Mallard, Judge Lodge of the US District Court in Boise ruled that the Idaho Sporting Congress (ISC), which has spearheaded the legal defense of Cove/Mallard, has to pay the Intermountain Forest Industry Association and Shearer Lumber Co. legal expenses amounting to about \$4,500. ISC dropped the suit when the Forest Service complied with the law in question (agency consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service as specified under the Endangered Species Act). ISC expects this spiteful ruling to be dropped, but industry spokespeople got to make predictable crowing noises in the press. By no means discouraged by this setback, however, ISC appealed its other Cove/Mallard lawsuit to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in April, and filed a reply brief on Forest Service violations of the National Environmental Policy Act and National Forest Management Act in late July. Stay tuned for further developments.

Come to Cove/Mallard:

You are urgently needed in Cove/Mallard! Help make life so sad and unrewarding for the Forest Service and timber crazies that they all quit and move to Spokane. Be prepared for weather, especially of the cold and wet variety. Also, lest we forget the Earth First! felony law, everyone is urged to halt or impede logging operations in Idaho.



The Noble Sale today

Try to make it out for International Wild Rockies Wilderness Week, August 14-20 (see announcement, page 34).

If you want to see footage of Cove/Mallard actions and/or use them as outreach tools, videos are available from the Missoula Coalition office (see below). Fifteen dollars will get you *Defending the Big Wild* with new, updated footage. An entirely new video will be released soon, so watch for ordering info in upcoming issues.

Contact the Cove/Mallard Coalition at PO Box 8968, Moscow, ID 83843, phone (208) 882-9755; or at 127 East Main St., Missoula, MT 59802, phone (406) 549-3978.

Contact the Friends of Cove/Mallard Activist Orientation Center in Missoula (see announcement page 34) at (406) 728-0867.

For a brief recorded "State of the Cove/Mallard Campaign" message, updated weekly, call (801) 379-8925 or (if you're penniless and it's an emergency—really) (800) 889-5277.

Contributions of money or equipment may be made to the above addresses or to the Last Wilderness Defense Fund, PO Box 9970, Moscow, ID 83843.

SALVAGE APOCALYPSE ...

continued from front page

the salvage amendment, the president declared, "My administration will carry out this program with its full resources and a strong commitment." That program is now law.

What The Bill Does

During the "emergency" period (till the end of 1996), the US Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM are enjoined to prepare and award as many salvage timber sales as they possibly can above and beyond the normally programmed level. Salvage is defined as the removal of trees that are diseased or insect-infested, dead, damaged, down, burned or "imminently susceptible" to being burned or eaten by bugs. It also includes "associated" trees or, get this, "trees lacking the characteristics of a healthy and viable ecosystem." Basically, all trees on all national forests and BLM lands are on the block. The only lands exempted from the saws are designated wilderness areas, wilderness study areas in Montana and Colorado, roadless areas recommended for wilderness in agency planning documents, or any area protected by federal statute. In addition to new sales, the law specifies that salvage sales in preparation fall under its provisions.

Another chilling provision of this law directs the agencies to employ "private contractors" in its salvage operations. There aren't anywhere near enough federal employees to expedite the law's mandates, so the management of the public's forests is being turned over directly to the timber companies who will prepare and advertise the sales, then buy and cut the trees.

While the salvage rider states that the cutting is to take place "notwithstanding any other provision of law," it singles out for particular contempt and exemption the Competition in Contracting Act, Federal Procurement Policy Act, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), National Forest Management Act, Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act, and anything else not specified, including international agreements.

Just in case you were wondering where the money is going to come from for all this bureaucratic and extractive activity, the taxpayers are expected to shell out—cost is no object. "Salvage timber sales... shall not be precluded because the costs... are likely to exceed the revenues," reads the law. Direct costs could be as much as \$300 million. Indirect costs in the form of environmental damage could easily reach the billions. It's ironic that in a budget-cutting measure such as this rescissions bill, Congress should hand a blank check to federal agencies to spend on the timber industry. So much for fiscal conservatism.

A lesser known but equally important part of the rider does not involve salvage at all. Instead it focuses on that area of the Northwest containing the habitat of the northern spotted owl. The law overrides any and all outstanding court challenges to the president's Option 9 plan, reverses court decisions, lifts injunctions and removes any restraining orders against it. It then directs the agencies to cut all lands specified under the plan and exempts them from all environmental law to boot, particularly the ESA and NEPA.

No More Public Input

For those out there who thought the public had something to do with public lands, think again. First of all, any current court rulings that have held off the salvage sacking of forests around the country are declared null and void. Cutting may begin immediately. BLM and USFS lands now are managed solely for the benefit of timber extractive interests, not the public good.

The new law removes the opportunity for citizens to administratively appeal the decisions of agency officials. Since the scope of planning and documentation is left entirely up to the whim of land managers, there is no requirement for public input either. While the law states that "[C]itizens' rights to court action are not prohibited," it's impossible for such actions to succeed. A lawsuit must be filed in the

local federal district court within 15 days of the initial advertisement of a sale, but a lawyer will tell you that such an amount of time is ludicrously short and is a *de facto* prohibition in itself. Should a case be filed, the sale is put on hold for 45 days, after which no injunction or restraining order against the cutting can be granted between court proceedings, rulings, etc. So even if citizens could win on the merits of a case, sales may be cut during litigation.

Ultimately, the only way citizens may prevail is if a judge rules that an agency has acted in an "arbitrary and capricious" manner. But since there are no longer any environmental laws for them to break, and they plan and implement these sales at their whim, agency officials are practically required to be arbitrary and capricious. Ain't no lawsuits gonna be won by citizens under this law, period.

Jessica Matthews recently stated in the *Washington Post*, "Closing of a public resource to judicial review is dangerous to a democracy and unworthy of a nation of laws." It is this threat that provokes an alliance of many otherwise disparate interests. For instance, a coalition of groups including the American Indian Movement, National People's Campaign, We the People and the Taxpayer Assets Project, in addition to many grassroots environmental groups, expressed bitter opposition to the salvage rider. They stated that if Clinton and the government "cannot, or will not provide us with our inalienable rights and responsible representation... it will be our duty to replace you with a government whose intent is to represent that majority, not just corporate interests." The salvage rider is a correctly perceived threat to democracy and civil rights, clearly understood by groups who represent the interests of the people, not industry.

What Happens Now

BLM and USFS managers laid the groundwork for the rider by packaging the so-called salvage plan to snow an environmentally friendly but ecologically ignorant public into approval. In a 1992 memo to her timber planning staff, Bear Valley Presale manager Barbara Boaz of the Malheur National Forest, in eastern Oregon, relayed orders from her superiors: "... even if a sale is totally green, as long as one board comes off that would qualify as salvage on the Salvage Sale Fund Plan, it should be called Salvage. It's a political thing."

And the BLM, never so complicated in its workings as the USFS, simply noted in another leaked memo that the salvage rider was "more or less a license for unregulated timber harvest."

While the people's sovereignty over public lands was being signed over to corporate entities whose goals are inimical to the needs and welfare of the American people, bootlicking Bill Clinton told greedy House Speaker Newt Gingrich that he "appreciate[s] the changes that the Congress has made." The timber industry is back in business and the multinationals are getting ever so rich.

Look, forget court politics. The upshot of the salvage rider's passage is this: the two largest land management agencies in the country have to offer as much salvage timber as they can to industry, there are no environmental laws, and everyone gets to do exactly as they please. What do you think is going to happen?

Right now, two areas of old-growth forest here in Oregon are expected to be attacked by chainsaws. Activists are planning to defend the Sugarloaf sale in the Siskiyou National Forest, which has been released by this law. Earth First!ers are preparing to occupy the salvage sale of Warner Creek in

Willamette National Forest. It too is released from its injunctions. All over the country, places like these that have been fought over for years now lie legally defenseless.

It's gone, folks—it's all gone. Public lands law, for what little good it did our nation's wild forests, has been stripped away. With it has fallen the pretense that ours is a democratic nation of citizens, protecting and enjoying the common wealth. With this salvage law, we are facing nothing less than enclosure—the transfer of our common lands into private hands. We have no choice but to revolt.

What You Can Do

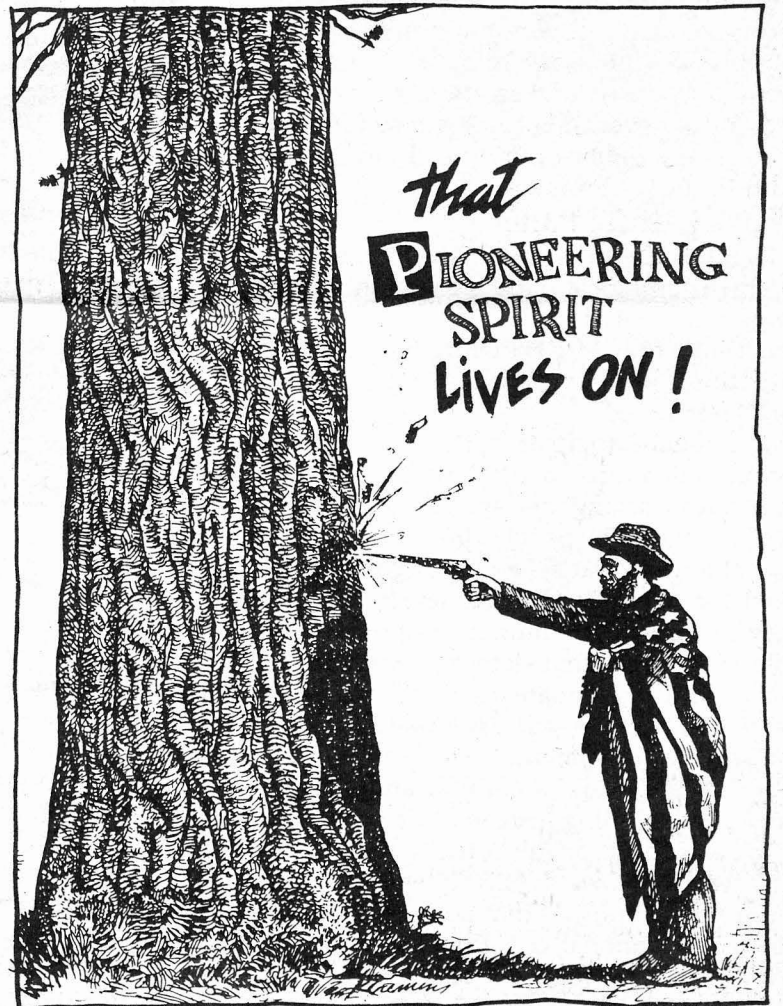
Help organize the Salvage Rebellion: write Land of Disenchantment Earth First!, PO Box 40445, Albuquerque, NM 97196.

Never stop writing and writing letters and op-ed pieces to newspapers. If they can do ads, so can we; get it on the TV. Feed our journalist friends; feed 'em good. They like conflict and controversy, with plenty of catchy slogans and exciting images.

Demand that national environmental groups *act*.

Don't let the politicians so much as show up at a barbecue or luncheon without being hounded on this issue.

Don't let scientists hide any longer behind "objectivity" as an excuse for inaction and servility to power. It's time to loudly and publicly repudiate biostitutes and "agency science."



The US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management must face relentless pressure from us. Get agency employees to mutiny—with press if possible—and testify to the damage. Anyone who continues to work for the agencies as a "public servant" under this regime has no integrity, and should be held accountable to the "taxpayers." The Forest Service is already demoralized; let's collapse this dysfunctional bureaucracy once and for all.

Defund the Forest Service and the BLM: the Forest Service just got an increase in its timber program budget of \$30 million for fiscal year 1996 in anticipation of the rider. With zero bucks, however, you get zero cut. An opportunity is the upcoming Senate appropriations bill. For more info on this campaign contact Save America's Forests at (202) 544-9219.

Go out there and get between the trees and the saws. Resist as much as possible.

No More Clearcutting in BC?

BY MICHELLE STEWART

"British Columbian Government calls for an end to clearcutting in Clayoquot Sound."

Wow! The party hats are on and the crowds go wild ... no more clearcutting!

Well, put down your party favors, folks, and take a long deep breath, because when it comes to forestry issues in British Columbia (BC) you must look a gift horse in the mouth. There is a need to divide this scenario into two parts: what will happen and what they say will happen. So, let's start off slow and work our way through provincial politics in BC.

I don't think I need to go into the anti-clearcutting campaign of 1993 in Clayoquot (I'll just say 860 arrests). As the activists went to court, the general public in BC saw grandparents and teenagers going to jail for up to 90 days for sitting on a road. Many average Joe Citizens that did not give a damn about Clayoquot Sound started to question the "justice" administered to those who did. Now the New Democratic Party (NDP) wants to sweep this whole fiasco under the carpet.

One way the government decided to ease public dismay was to form a "scientific" panel to recommend sustainable forestry practices in Clayoquot. Keep in mind, the provincial government is famous for forming panels to give "recommendations." The clincher is that these recommendations are non-binding and are usually just a white-wash to appease the warring factions (industry and eco-types). However, the provincial government had a new problem on their hands: public opinion and a loss of public faith in the government.

The Scientific Panel

Premier Harcourt assigned 18 international scientists and local natives to do an 18-month comprehensive study of Clayoquot Sound. If you think that Mr. Harcourt had the best of intentions, well, keep on reading—you have a lot to learn.

After much anticipation, the panel released its recommendations to the NDP in May of this year, with a strong message to end clearcutting in Clayoquot. The panel called for reforms such as: a change in watershed logging practices, the need for scientific data on sensitive areas before they are logged, an elimination of the annual allowable cut system that determines volume of trees taken, and a mandate to limit land-use to one percent impact per year. Essentially the panel asked for what environmental activists have been demanding for years: a cultural and ecosystem approach to planning instead of an economical one.

To our surprise, on July 6, the NDP announced that it was working towards full implementation of all the recommendations. At that point many guards went down and national eco groups were in a tizzy of celebration. Few stopped to read the fine print. There is always fine print when it comes to politicians.

Political Double Dealing

First, let's deal with the firm realities that even the NDP have made public. The July 6 announcement overshadowed a July 4 announcement that the NDP was giving MacMillan Bloedel (MB) the Shark Creek cutblock—21 hectares (two and a half acres in a hectare) in Clayoquot. When questioned, the NDP said they would try to implement all the recommendations by fall of this year; the catch was that awarded cutblocks and tree farm licenses could go ahead if they had been planned before July 6.

Now for a little history on Shark Creek, and why it is just a little too convenient that MB got a permit two days before the ax fell on July 6. Shark Creek is a buffer zone between the decimated Atleo River Watershed and the pristine Sulphur Passage. MB has been trying to get Shark Creek for a while now. After figuring out the bare minimum requirements to appease the NDP (clearcutting with retention, a minute leavedshed, etc.) they got the permit.

If the NDP had any sort of inkling that they might be implementing all of these recommendations,

they damn well never should have given MB that permit. The NDP claim they are going to implement rules that allow for annual one percent impact in some areas. If the impact exceeds one percent, then the company will not be allowed to continue work until that rate of impact is measurable in years. Shark Creek is currently 15 percent impacted by logging over the past five years. So, according to the one percent rule MB should not be allowed into the area to log for ten years. The equation seems simple enough, but the NDP are a little slow in their math.

With all of this in mind, it's clear that the government's announcement is by no means a big victory.



Shark Creek as it cascades into Clayoquot Sound

The Big Picture

The panel studied one temperate rainforest (Clayoquot) to come up with its findings and at the least could have made recommendations for all temperate rainforests in BC. The provincial government has frequently forced or encouraged groups to take a "valley by valley" approach to preservation, meaning one ecosystem at a time. This unacceptable approach allows for provincial manipulation of some areas while we praise them for preservation of small chunks. Clayoquot is a 262,000-hectare ecosystem—the province is the size of a couple of western states put together. How much of BC will be cut to save face in Clayoquot?

The NDP are preparing for provincial elections this fall, and many speculate that they should start packing their bags. The party has been plagued by resignations, conflicts of interest, sexual harassment allegations and very serious native and eco blockades. They have lost much of the trust they entered office with four years ago. Now, conveniently a few months before election time it appears that the NDP have answered the outcry in Clayoquot and are looking toward preservation while seeking a sustainable approach to forestry jobs. All in all they come out smelling like roses. They don't really have to do anything in the near future since they covered their asses by saying they would be implementing things slowly. So, it may all be coincidence, but it looks like a white-wash to me. They ain't getting my vote!

By default, MB also comes out ahead in this little deal. In the past few years this multinational has been hammered with one hell of an international boycott, which has caused them to lose some very significant customers. They obviously do not want

to be thrown out of Clayoquot on their ears. Right after the provincial government announced their plans for forestry reform eco-groups were discussing dropping the boycott. Let's all try to remain calm before we start dropping boycotts. One drops a boycott when a company stops doing whatever started the boycott. Sit down and think; MB didn't stop of their own accord in Clayoquot and never would until every last tree was gone.

If logging is to be slowed in Clayoquot, you can bet that MB will find a buck elsewhere in the province. BC's primary industry is logging, and the provincial government knows that industry must be defended. Be prepared to find the province knocking on your fence to get out the cut.

Another concern for local activists in Clayoquot is a fear that the area may become a "forestry lab." In the recommendations, the panel discussed a new approach to forestry management. The panel recognized that as new practices were implemented, there would be a need for alteration and changes accordingly. This language leaves the situation very open to Clayoquot becoming a forestry lab for the provincial government to tinker with when it feels the need. While the general public may perceive that the provincial government is going to leave well enough alone, others realize that is far from the case.

The Bottom-Line

The NDP is pulling the wool over the eyes of the general public by pretending to preserve one of BC's sexiest ecosystems. While they are pretending to answer the general public, they are also paving their pockets with votes. Now every ecosystem is in jeopardy as the government seeks a way to compensate what has been "lost." Keep in mind that the NDP are trying for implementation by the fall—this could be late fall which takes us up to provincial elections. What happens if the NDP loses the elections? If the Reform Party takes over the day to day life of BC, it will be business as usual in Clayoquot. A newly elected party is not bound to the recommendations of the NDP.

As always, the government is lying and we are catching them with their pants down.

BC is still on the cutting block and always will be. For more info on how to get involved in Clayoquot, get in touch with the Friends of Clayoquot Sound PO Box 489, Tofino BC, Canada, V0R-2Z0; phone (604) 725-4218, fax (604) 725-2527.

Michelle Stewart is the Earth First! Journal's Canadian diplomat and correspondent at large—she is currently vacationing in Santa Cruz, California where she spends her time watching Next Generation reruns and sucks down gallons of soy lattes.

But Wait... There's more

Friends of Clayoquot Sound (FoCS) has set up a camp near the Shark Creek area, which was recently handed over to Macmillan Bloedel for logging. Shark Creek is a critical buffer zone between the now preserved Sulphur Passage and the damaged Atleo River watershed. Local activists who worked hard in the 1980s to save Sulphur Passage, have been monitoring MB's work at Shark Creek. After a week of observing, MB left the area. Activists are not sure whether the company has other plans or if they did in fact pull out because of the pressure. Friends of Clayoquot Sound is prepared to begin blockades if MB pursues more cutting in the area.

The Shark Creek region is home to basking sharks. It has already been damaged from past logging. For now, the area is getting a much needed break.

ALASKAN MEGAFUNA RECEIVE DEATH THREATS

BY DEFENDERS OF CHARISMATIC MEGA-FAUNA

Alaskan officials have once again sent death threats to resident bears and wolves. This spring, the Alaska legislature passed a bill offering a \$200 bounty for wolves. In addition, the Board of Game (BOG) approved a proposal to create three "Game Management Units" totaling approximately 35,000 square miles. Such anti-predator measures are opposed by many Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) personnel, and about two-thirds of Alaskans. Yet the right-wing harvest-'til-it's-gone crowd continues its effort to turn Alaska into a game park.

Friends of the Wolf Cascadia (FOWC), Vancouver Earth First!, and local students and activists did not let this bullshit go unanswered. The hardy folks from mid-Cascadia (Vancouver) headed to Fairbanks, crossing the no-borders twice in often sub-zero temperatures. The aurora borealis and wolf sightings made it all worthwhile. After a couple of days of hard recruiting on the University of Alaska-Fairbanks campus, six students joined our group of protesters, and three more people agreed to testify before the BOG.

At 9 AM, temperature -13 degrees, we unfurled one big ole proclamation on the front of the hotel where the BOG held its meeting. Two more banners were held by protesters. Local press recorded our antics as well as those of the counter-protesters. The confrontation got coverage on both evening news stations and on the front page of the local newspaper. The protesters and counter-protesters found common ground on one front, that Alaska should remain wild. But the use-it and view-it crowd believes wilderness will last forever, no matter what level their disrespect reaches. One counter-protester proudly displayed the dried-up skin of a fairly large wolf, while others wore wolverine, wolf, coyote, bear, and mink over various parts of their bodies.

The primary long-term problem in Alaska is the "Intensive Management" law. It states that hunting is the "highest and best use of identified big game prey populations" in the state, and the

BOG must conduct predator-control or habitat manipulation before there can be any limits on hunting "opportunity." The BOG and ADF&G are not comfortable with this law, knowing that they will probably get sued whether they implement it or not. Oh well, guess them are the breaks when you decide to "manage."

The ADF&G must come up with plans to carry out predator control in two of the game management units, and present them to the BOG in October. The bear slaughter will be carried out primarily by the thousands of caribou and moose hunters in game management unit 13, who don't need bear tags (which costs only \$25 anyway) and may kill one bear per year.

Frank Rue, the new commissioner of the ADF&G, told the BOG that in order for the governor's office to accept wolf control anywhere in the state, three conditions must be met: the control must be "scientifically justifiable," a majority of Alaskans must support the control measures (about a third do) and the plan must be cost effective (last year \$250,000 was spent to kill 100 wolves).

All three conditions are sufficiently vague that a little paper and/or public monkeywrenching could influence the outcome of the ADF&G plan.

So get on it! Turn on the imagination and let strategies pour forth! In the past, letter writing and petitioning has had a huge effect on policy. Tourism boycotts have been effective at some level, but they also tend to anger Alaskans who might otherwise be sympathetic to predators. The most effective political handle appears to be media attention—Alaska is the last state to have healthy populations of wolves and grizzlies and officials are easily embarrassed by exposure of their inhumane "controls."

Call or write (don't e-mail unless you think Jerry Mander is wrong) Governor Tony Knowles, PO Box 11001, Juneau, AK 99811, fax (907)-465-3532 and the Board of Game, PO Box 25526, Juneau, AK 99701, phone (907)-465-4110, fax (907) 465-6094.

Send information to FOWC about sites for actions (e.g., Alaska Tourism offices and Princess

Cruise Lines) to protest the "control" that will begin this fall: FOWC, 1806 Pomona Dr., Davis, CA 95616. (Also, we need \$300 to cover our most recent action!) Come with us to the next BOG meeting in October. Do whatever you have to, them wilds is going fast. And may the wolf and bear spirits guide your hand, whether it writes or fights.

Our thanks goes to the Earth First! Direct Action Fund and anonymous donors without whom the action would not have been possible, and the local supporters without whom we would have frozen to death.



MacMillan-Bloedel and Interfor: Evil Nightmarish Monster Multinationals

BY AL DECKER

MacMillan-Bloedel (MacBlo) is one of the largest corporations in British Columbia (BC). It controls approximately 1,044,000 hectares of forest in BC, and 483,000 in Canada and the United States (US). Its largest shareholder is the BC government, which bought \$50 million worth of shares in 1993. Shortly afterwards, the government ruled that 74 percent of Clayoquot's old growth could be logged.

MacBlo is the largest forest products company in Canada by volume, shipping approximately three million tons per year of forest products. MacBlo employs 9,500 people in Canada and 3,400 in the US. Though its main office is in Vancouver, MacBlo has a global focus. It has 15 divisions across Canada. In the US, it operates 20 building materials plants, 15 cardboard plants, and 23 subsidiary companies. It has subsidiaries in at least 10 countries on four continents.

Over the last decade, MacBlo has relied heavily on handouts from the government, paid for, as usual, by us. In the last decade, MacBlo received \$28.9 million in research and development grants, \$26.5 million in investment tax credits, and \$125 million in lifted property taxes. Adding insult to injury, while relegating to deferment \$253.4 million in taxes, MacBlo posted a \$1.03 billion net profit. During this period, the Ministry of Forests recorded a net loss of \$711.8 million.

The blockades of 1993 in Clayoquot Sound drew an enormous amount of attention to the issues surrounding clearcut logging. Letters to publications and television interviews showed that some Canadians regarded the blockades as criminals—ironic considering the criminal nature and operations of MacBlo. To date, MacBlo has been convicted of over 60 offenses, mostly relating to the destruction of fish habitat, and has been investigated for many more. Who are the real criminals?

In a recent report, International Forest Products, Ltd. (Interfor) had the *worst* record of compliance with BC's Coastal Fisheries/Forestry Guidelines. It blatantly ignored guidelines designed to protect declining fish stocks.

What is happening near a town called Mt. Currie reflects the short-sighted destruction of pristine forests, the clash of cultures and values between corporations and communities, conservationists and economists, First Nations and Euro-Canadians.

Recently Interfor has been punching a road into the Ure Creek watershed, which feeds into Lillooet Lake. The lake is prime habitat for Canada's diminishing spotted owl population—all of the estimated 50 pairs still existing live in southwestern mainland BC. Although locals have expressed concern over spotted owls in the Ure Creek area, Interfor continues to log. The road continues to the S&M Creek watershed, the last

pristine, undeveloped watershed on Lillooet Lake, designated a Spotted Owl Conservation Area by the Ministry of Environment. In March, Interfor "accidentally" clearcut an active spotted owl site, then proceeded to log 60 percent of a 10-hectare block before the Ministry of Forests happened to notice it on a chance fly-over.

Road-building and clearcutting cause massive soil erosion by stripping away the forest cover, which damages fisheries. The mouth of Lillooet River is the fastest growing delta in BC, which is evidence of increased siltation due to upstream logging. There are sections of sandy bank which will almost certainly form landslides leaving scars on mountainsides and huge deposits in the lake.

The Lil'Wat people, who have never signed a treaty or otherwise compromised their land rights, refuse to engage in land claim negotiations and do not acknowledge Canada's sovereignty and Canadian law. Interfor is clearly desecrating sacred land. If Interfor began to blast and strip a Vancouver cemetery, citizens would rise up and shut the machines down. We need to start understanding that land has value and meaning even when it's not developed by industry. And when we discuss multinational corporations, it's important to think in terms of the third-person singular, "it," as opposed to "they." Because as Mander asserts, these corporations are not a collection of individuals with the ability or mandate to protect our land—that is something we must do.

Logging a Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana

BY PILEATED PECKERWOOD

On August 22, 1993, a full-page article appeared in the local newspaper with a headline that declared, "Forest Needs a Facelift." According to the article, the managers of the D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana identified an area of at least 1,500 acres of bottomland hardwood forest, primarily willow oak, that they determined was suffering excessive mortality. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) "regeneration" entailed intensive commercial logging including heavy thinning and clearcutting.

The agency constructed a new road, 45-foot wide and a mile and a half long, through the heart of the bottomland forest. A heavy steel bridge was built over one of the sloughs to facilitate the activity. Although the Clean Water Act requires a Section 404 permit for such construction, the USFWS determined no permit was needed because the road and bridge were part of "normal timber harvesting operations." However, the logging was officially designated as an "emergency salvage operation." The refuge forester was quoted as saying, "Nature taking its course is not a pretty sight."

USFWS foresters attributed the excessive mortality rate to alkaline soil, thinning top soil over deep sand, and an elevated water table due to the lock and dam on the adjacent Ouachita River. In fact, the D'Arbonne Refuge was created as mitigation for wildlife habitat lost to the lock and dam.

The D'Arbonne Refuge was established to provide habitat for threatened and endangered species; to protect and enhance approximately 11,122 acres of bottomland hardwood habitat for wildlife, including migratory species; to provide, enhance and maintain habitat for all indigenous species of wildlife and plants; and to provide wildlife oriented recreation and interpretation opportunities for approximately 75,000 annual visitors.

The bottomland hardwood forests in the lower Mississippi River Valley have been reduced to only one to five percent of their original pre-European settlement level. The logging was considered an emergency operation, but the trees being cut had many years of wildlife benefits left. In addition, many species of wildlife depend upon dying and dead trees for forage and habitat.

Thanks to Andy Mahler and Heartwood, an expert botanist came to the refuge. She spent three days walking throughout the refuge and reviewing documents. She talked with the refuge manager, Lee Fulton, and the forester, Steve Pagans. Her 13-page report came to the conclusion that there was no scientific justification for clearcutting as a means of "regenerating" bottom and willow oak forests. She determined that the logging had resulted from pressure from the local forest products industry.

Refuge Legislation

A lawsuit that challenged the damaging secondary uses on several wildlife refuges around the country was settled out of court. The settlement stipulates that all federal wildlife refuges are required to reassess activities currently allowed, and to be evaluated to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs. However, even though logging was an issue in the original suit, it was not addressed in the final settlement. According to a local newspaper article, the managers of forested refuges claim that logging is simply a management tool, and not a secondary use. The article also stated that there was little communication between the plaintiffs and the US Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the logging issue.

In the spring of 1994, the USFWS announced that a new (although after-the-fact) environmental assessment would be drafted for the D'Arbonne. The process was pushed through on the fast track. A public tour attracted about 10 timber industry representatives and a chemical pesticide salesman. Only four attendees spoke for the forest and the wildlife, and all our questions and comments were passed off as irrelevant.

By late summer, there was still no word from the agencies involved. Weather dictated that if any logging were to be done in 1994, it would have to be before the winter. On a whim, we invited a local television news director to do an update. He agreed,

and when we arrived with the film crew at the refuge, it was being logged again. I asked refuge manager Lee Fulton about the new environmental assessment, and he explained he had never received it, nor the finding of no significant impact. He had been told over the phone that the signature sheet had been signed, and decided to proceed with the logging. We were shocked! Surely this was illegal and could be appealed. Fulton and Pagans certainly seemed embarrassed when questioned by the television crew.



A 200-acre clearcut in D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge. The remaining bald cypress will now be exposed to direct sunlight.

Louisiana Audubon Compromisers

We approached the Louisiana Audubon Council for their support in stopping the logging. In March this year at a council meeting, we met with Ted Eubanks of Houston, a member of the Audubon Society's national board of directors. All he asked me was if I had received any death threats. The council asked him to investigate and report back with a recommendation. (He has close ties with officials in the upper echelon of the US Fish and Wildlife Service since he has been involved in conservation for over 20 years.) After three months and no word from Eubanks, we learned from an ex-member of the council that he recommended that the council "steer clear of the issue."

Additionally, after a telephone conversation with Lee Fulton, Louisiana Audubon Council President Barry Kohl recommended that the Council avoid the forest management issue. He advised going after the US Army Corps of Engineers with the ultimate goal of decommissioning the lock and dam system that is causing the excessive tree mortality in the flood plain. Kohl invited Fulton to the next council meeting to discuss the lock and dam system. Before the meeting, Barry said that he did not want the subject of logging or forest management even mentioned at the meeting. The council set up a committee to gather facts on the lock and dam system.

What a sell-out! For some reason, Audubon will not question timber industry activities in Louisiana. In 1994, the previous tree harvest record of 1993 was broken. Private landowners reaped over \$4 billion in sales. From all indications, 1995 will break the 1994 record. Thanks, Audubon Society, I'm sure the birds will love you for all you have done for them.

Congressional (re)Action

Our last hope now rests with the Tulane Environmental Law Clinic in New Orleans. They are looking at the habitat management plan and the fact that no consideration has been given to wildlife habitat and forage needs, to native plants, or to management for indicator species. But no matter what we do now, it may all be too little, too late. With the recent enactment of federal salvage logging legislation, any wildlife protection laws could become moot [See article on front page—ed.] As of now, only about 900 of the identified 1,500-2,500 acres on the refuge

have been cut. However, Congress is also considering legislation to sell or turn over to the states at least 75 of our national wildlife refuges. Local control in Louisiana means corporate control. While there are some good and caring people in this state, they are for the most part censored and ignored.

The US Supreme Court recently affirmed that the Endangered Species Act applies to private land. Following that decision, the conservation chair for the Delta Chapter of the Sierra Club here in Louisiana, Harold Schoeffler, was quoted by the local newspaper as saying, "When you have private landowners who own maybe 50,000 to even a million acres, and you have a few [endangered red cockaded] woodpeckers on their land, it's easy for them to adjust to keep from destroying nests. There is a problem where a man has 100 acres and has woodpeckers and can't harvest anything." With friends like that who needs enemies, right? He should have pointed out that the timber industry gets tax breaks, tax credits, subsidies, grants, concessions, and handouts coming and going. All this results in low prices and squandering of the forest, with consequent extinction of species and desecrated ecosystems. Harold probably would not have been quoted had he said those things, but he should have tried. When will they ever learn?

So now we have corporate ownership of Congress, state legislatures, and the major environmental organizations. Who knows what the outcome of all this will be? We had better get busy educating and inspiring the masses to the value of viable nature soon before our life support is totally dismantled. As Ned Fritz once said, "We must combine our forces and efforts to succeed or we will go the way of the Native American, divided and conquered." If we do not get the word out soon, then do not be surprised if your state goes the way of Louisiana.

On a national level, Republican Representative Hefley of Colorado recently introduced HR 260, the National Park Reform Act of 1995. This bill has been described as the greatest threat to our national park system since its establishment in 1916. Seventy-five wildlife refuges and more than 300 of the 368 national parks are vulnerable, either for sale to private interests or to be transferred to state or local governments to "manage."

The Senate narrowly rejected a budget amendment offered by Senators Bumpers (D-AR), Bradley (D-NJ) and Murray (D-WA) that would have prohibited counting sales of assets such as national parks and national wildlife refuges toward the budget deficit. By rejecting the Bumpers amendment, the Senate signaled it wants to change federal budget rules in a way that will encourage selling public lands. If the budget rule change becomes law, the sale of public assets such as national parks, forests and wildlife refuges will be scored as though they reduce the federal deficit in the year in which the sale occurs.

The Clinton Administration has expressed reservations about HR 260, but there has been little media coverage or dissension from citizens or enviros. The bill especially targets parks in or near cities or with low visitation. Tell your representative in Congress that you value all the national parks and wildlife refuges. We cannot afford to lose parks such as Chattahoochee River in Georgia, Cuyahoga Valley in Ohio or Golden Gate in California.

Louisiana Legislation

The Louisiana governor just signed into law a "takings" bill requiring compensation to the landowner when a 20 percent level of land value "devaluation" results from any regulation of that land. The state forestry commission and the Senate Agriculture Committee passed an emergency rule that changed the severance tax rate in the chip and saw category from 5 to 2.25 percent. The State Police Jury Association (analogous to a county government association in other states) challenged the rule in court, claiming the change was unconstitutional. Although the organization won the lawsuit, the timber and agribusiness lackeys plan to introduce new takings legislation. That is the way they work down here. If a law exists that does not suit some powerful special interest, it simply either gets trashed or replaced and the citizens cower in subjugation and fear.

PURGING THE NATIONALS

BY JUSTIN TIME AND THE MYSTERY RIDERS WORKSHOP

Bad Hair Day

Well, well. Two national environmental groups, after years of responding to critical losses of native ecosystems with annual five-figure raises for top CEOs, silence on President Clinton's uninterrupted sell-outs, and spin-doctoring the mounting defeats as victories, finally met with some losses they couldn't sugar-coat. On July 3, the National Wildlife Federation finally cut loose notorious autocrat and Waste Management, Inc. poster-boy Jay D. Hair and his obscene \$257,000 salary. This was in the wake of two successive years of \$800,000 operating deficits, 58 staff layoffs in 1995 (with more to come) and allegations of sexual harassment.

Effective July 5, the National Audubon Society took the advice of their hired gun management consultants and replaced their inept CEO, Peter A. A. Berle. This was done against a backdrop of similar deficits and layoffs.

A Bitter Harvest

Long overdue (and not nearly deep enough) the purge of arrogant incompetents came just before Bubba finally gave up any pretense of an environmental conscience and mendaciously signed the Hatfield "logging-without laws" rider just weeks after he vetoed it. At the time, Bubba himself called this legislation, which allows unregulated logging by suspending seven major environmental laws, "a very bad environmental provision."

But things changed quickly. Former Wilderness Society staffer, Alice Rivlin, now head of the federal Office of Management and Budget, and one of the dozens of corporate enviros that took the revolving door into the odious Clinton camp, wrote an awful report justifying the enormous cost of this plunder of the Treasury. These otherwise illegal timber sales are estimated to have cost \$600 million just for the agency preparation. (Remember, this was part of a deficit reduction bill!) Of course, no mention was made of the cost to citizens in lost public property values, let alone the cost of lost life support systems.

How awful was Rivlin's analysis? Well, the Himmler of Extinction himself, Oregon Senator Mark O. Hatfield, insisted that it be read into the Congressional Record. Hatfield continues to plead that it's a matter of "forest health" and economic development. Using Hatfield's illogic, why not suspend the laws against bank robbery while we're at it, as yet another economic development tool? After all, the taxpayers would then guarantee bank losses just like they're guaranteeing the losses inherent in these destructive deficit timber sales.

A Soft Economy or a Soft-Headed Non-Message?

With this kind of track record, is it any wonder that national enviro groups are feeling financially pinched? Many of them adopt the tired line of Barbara Dudley, executive director of Greenpeace USA, who cluelessly blames it all on "a soft economy." Others such as James D. Maddy, president of the League of Conservation Voters, breaks with the mavens of mediocrity and rightly says, "There's no other word for it; we're losing."

In reality, we've been losing ever since the infamous 1989 Hatfield Rider from Hell. Defeat became inescapable at the 1993 Portland Timber Summit where Bubba promised to produce a Forest Plan that would "be scientifically sound and follow the law." With much talk of "ending gridlock" and "ensuring

certainty" of timber supply, all the while studiously ignoring wood waste, alternative fiber sources and unprocessed log exports, Bubba set the stage for the renewed assault on our native forest ecosystems.

Directors of the nationals, especially Hair, Berle and Western Ancient Forest Campaign executive director Jim Owens, took marching orders from their big foundation bagmen. They went along with this sham and made sure that no one was at the table to call out the ridiculous lies and omissions that permeated the summit with a pulp-mill stench. All one has to do is look at the laundry list of losers that was chosen to "represent" environmental interests at the summit, and their acquiescence in not speaking the Truth. It becomes obvious that the fix has been on ever since those Beltway bureaucrats first signed on as foot-soldiers in the Clinton regime.

Instead of standing firm and defending tenuous wildlands, people took big oil foundation money and began grand virtual wildlands schemes (check out *Wild Earth* magazine or the Greater Ecosystems Alliance's virtual proposals). Money poured into groups willing to "monitor the implementation of Option 9."

The same groups, now engaged in stump-monitoring projects, surrendered 27 enjoined sales which prove to be mostly old growth, contrary to their attorneys' claims. (They might as well have carried the chainsaws up to the six-foot-plus diameter trees and pulled the starter cord themselves.) The capitulation came with the surrender of the entire injunction and refusal to mount an appeal of their courtroom defeat. The most galling aspect is that its surrender occurred over the objections of many experienced activists.

So now we have hundreds of new old-growth timber sales with ludicrous Orwellian rationalizations. The old eco-speak of "timber harvest" has given way and cutting ancient trees now becomes "vegetative treatment." New stump creation becomes "treatment for the acceleration of late successional characteristics." And, get this, "heavy blowdown may be hampering reforestation and slowing recovery of late successional stands."

What Now?

Not only must the purge of the nationals become deeper and permanent, we must forcefully express our displeasure with the foundations and all their willing dupes. We must also renew our efforts to condemn the eco-criminality of the renegade timber-industrial complex and their in-house demagogues like Hatfield, Packwood, Gorton, Bunn, *et al.* We must be there along the logging roads and in the trees to witness as this ecocide is carried out. And, we must prepare now to make the industry politicians pay at the polls and eventually in the courts.

Someday, the big corporations will find that there are conservationists who will remain true to conservation principles. Someday, Mark Hatfield will find that there are greater laws—natural laws that, despite his megalomania, he is impotent to suspend.

It is appalling that Hatfield can have a life dedicated to waging war on the Earth and her dependent species and be considered a champion of peace. (It is also a statement of just how degraded the peace debate has become.) Right now, preparations are underway for a War Crimes Against the Earth Tribunal with Hatfield and Clinton first in line. In the immortal words of Billy Jack, "When those that are supposed to enforce the law break the law, then there is no law."

FRENCH NAVY ATTACKS GREENPEACE SHIP

continued from the first page

demonstrated at the French embassy. Air France airline departure lounges in Stockholm were disrupted. In Rome, activists hung a banner on another French embassy while the rock band *Sector Out* blockaded the entrance with an impromptu concert. Police arrived and broke up the protest, hospitalizing one demonstrator.

July 8

French warships began shadowing the *RW II* as it neared the test zone. It was joined by the *Bifrost* and a sailing yacht, the *Vega*. Aboard the *Vega* was David McTaggart who sailed into the test zone aboard her 23 years earlier. During that incident French commandos rammed and seized the *Vega*, beating McTaggart savagely.

The Australian sex industry announced it would no longer provide "French maid fantasy situations or use French knickers." Back in Paris, 100 yellow-shirted bicyclists upstaged the finish of the *Tour de France*, arriving moments before the real racers.

July 10

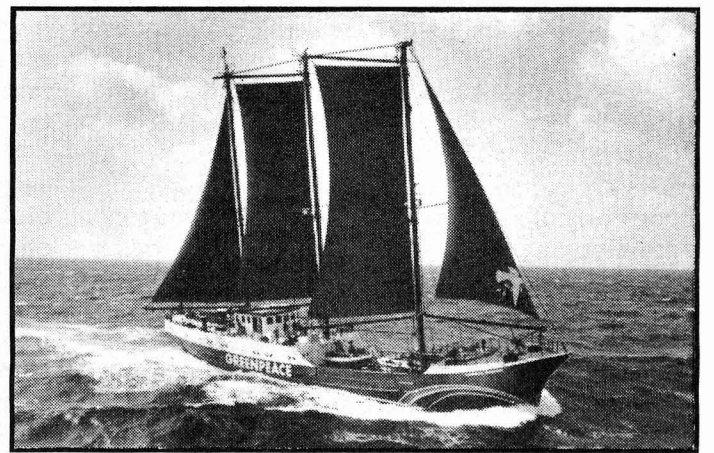
The *RW II* entered the test zone and began launching inflatables. Over 150 French commandos stormed the ship, smashing through doors and hatches and throwing tear-gas bombs into the crew compartments. The crew was arrested and a French bishop was forcibly removed from the ship. All were taken to Moruroa, where they were roughed up by French Legionnaires. The crew eventually returned to the ship and it was towed from the island's lagoon. While this occurred, activists on inflatables succeeded in occupying the nuclear test drilling rig in the island's center. David

McTaggart and two others snuck ashore and hid themselves in the testing area. Support actions erupted all over the world.

French embassies were blockaded in Dublin, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Rio, and Porto Alegre, Brazil. In Madrid protestors staged an occupation while carrying mock nuclear weapons. Finnish activists scaled the embassy flagpoles and hung radiation flags. A mock funeral was held in Tokyo. There were demonstrations in three Canadian cities. Fifteen activists in Washington, DC were arrested for blockading. Other actions occurred in Rome and Papeete. In Luxembourg, activists welded mock nuclear weapons to the embassy fence while a sound system played the "Marseillaise" punctuated by the sound of explosions. A French warship was blockaded in Oslo.

July 14

Bastille Day, the French national holiday, brought a fresh wave of action. Demonstrations attended by 10,000 people occurred in Papeete, Chile, Sydney, Athens, Rio de Janeiro and Fiji. A hundred Buddhist monks held a support action in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In Bern, Switzerland 20 activists forced their way to the roof of the French embassy and replaced the Tricolor with a radiation flag. Bob Marley's Wailers signed a declaration against the testing. Thirty members of Friends of the Earth chained themselves to the gate of the French embassy in Scotland. Moby, the Italian ferry line, put huge anti-testing banners on all its ships serving France. Paris police stormed a peaceful action and arrested 60 people for just wearing



The S. V. Rainbow Warrior II

anti-testing t-shirts at the *Arc de Triomphe*. Back in feisty Luxembourg, two activists gatecrashed the French ambassador's party. A well-dressed couple appeared on his balcony and hung a banner which roughly translated to: "One Who Doesn't Speak Out Is Guilty." One hundred other activists climbed over the embassy wall in London. In Dublin the embassy was surrounded by huge missiles painted with the French national colors. The *RW II*, limping from the damage suffered in the ramming, issued a plea for an international peace flotilla.

At press time

Protests are still happening around the world as activists gear up for a fresh round of actions at sea. The Brazilian rubber tappers are doing support actions. In Barcelona, a French aircraft carrier was blockaded. The Cook Islands are sending a traditional sailing canoe into the test zone and a large international peace flotilla is forming. Testing is scheduled to begin later this year.

Twilly Cannon is a former skipper of the Vega and is on his way to the test site in Moruroa for more actions.

HEADWATERS FOREST UPDATE

The California Department of Forestry recently approved three timber harvest plans (THPs) in the Yager Creek watershed, an area of residual ancient redwood near the Headwaters Grove on Pacific Lumber land. This approval occurred over the objections of biologists concerned about the severe decline in salmon and steelhead populations in north coast watersheds, including Yager Creek.

Yager Creek has lost 96 percent of its shade cover due to logging. Shade cover is necessary for maintaining water temperatures for breeding salmon and steelhead. Temperatures in Yager Creek have already reached lethal levels for spawning. The coho salmon is awaiting listing as an endangered species, and steelhead and summer steelhead are also in serious decline. Yager Creek is home to bald eagles, marbled murrelets, and northern spotted owls.

Pacific Lumber crews moved into the Blanton Creek THP area on June 19. An important tributary to Yager Creek, its banks are slated for logging activity this summer. The crews were met by Earth First! protesters who blockaded a gate to the logging area by locking down to a bridge. Nine people were arrested at that action.

The Headwaters Forest complex consists of five old-growth groves and connecting second-growth forest. The court orders, stipulations and voluntary agreements in place protect only the old-growth groves. Second-growth areas and cut-over lands critical to the integrity of the ancient groves are being logged. The Blanton Creek THP is one of 26 plans submitted by Pacific Lumber, who hopes to log a total of 3,841.5 acres on its properties this year. Six of these plans affect the Headwaters area.

Yager Creek Appeal Denied

The Garberville-based Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) has sued to obtain a stay against logging in the Yager Creek area. The appeal was struck down by both the Humboldt County Superior Court and the California State Court of Appeals. A series of visiting judges have given Pa-

cific Lumber the go-ahead to destroy a grove vital to endangered species before the case is even resolved in court. Co-plaintiffs the Bald Eagle and Salmon Restoration Project, Doug Thron, and EPIC will continue to seek justice in the courts, but the forest may be destroyed in the meantime.

The Yager Creek appeal represents the first citizen challenge of a timber corporation based on the "Unfair business practices act." Plaintiffs have outlined a pattern of deliberate attempts on the part of Pacific Lumber to mislead the public and state agencies about the effects of its logging operations in order to gain approval for its inadequate plans.

EPIC's complaint, filed on June 23, contends that the California Department of Forestry (CDF) violated the Forest Practices Act and the California Environmental Quality Act by failing to consider cumulative impacts or base a decision on substantial evidence. The suit accuses Pacific Lumber of: submitting false and misleading material to the regulatory agency; cutting potentially existing murrelet nesting trees without permits; grading roads without state agency approval; misrepresenting the degraded condition of Yager Creek; preventing or dissuading a state biologist from objecting during the THP process after he had submitted a *nonconcurrency* with the THP; and cutting down a 14-foot diameter tree on state park property, all in violation of unfair business practices statutes.

Pacific Lumber's practice of withholding, destroying, or changing information on their reports and wildlife surveys was uncovered and condemned in the historic EPIC lawsuit, *Marbled Murrelet vs. Pacific Lumber*. The lawsuit, which sought to uphold the federal ESA on private land, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs in February, 1995, when Federal Judge Louis C. Bechtel issued a permanent injunction against a timber harvest plan in the Owl Creek drainage (see "*Pacific Lumber Threatens Headwaters*," *Eostar*, 1995.)

EPIC And Murrelet Awarded \$1.1 Million

Judge Bechtel recently ordered the Pacific Lumber Company to compensate EPIC and the endangered marbled murrelet in the amount of \$1,110,334.29 for attorneys fees and other costs incurred in bringing *Marbled Murrelet v. Pacific Lumber* to trial. In finding the plaintiffs' June request for this fee award "both reasonable and appropriate," the judge upheld the value of citizen litigation in protecting public trusts such as ecosystem integrity and wildlife, as well as furthering the goals of the Endangered Species Act.

Judge Bechtel justified the appropriateness of the fee award by noting, that "If EPIC had not undertaken its lonely efforts on behalf of the marbled murrelet, it is doubtful that the species would have maintained its existence throughout its historical range in northern California. This is exactly the type of case that is encouraged by the citizen suit provision of the ESA."

Judge Bechtel also noted, "If the regulatory officials employed by the State of California and the United States had fulfilled their regulatory duties, EPIC's lawsuit against Pacific Lumber would not have been necessary."

The fee award—due in 60 days—compensates seven attorneys for more than 4,000 hours of labor on the case and for five years of pro bono service. To prove that logging of the Owl Creek area would result in a "take" of marbled murrelets, the legal team had to become versed in the biological data. Pacific Lumber hindered the plaintiffs' efforts by withholding and tampering with the data.

Lawsuits such as *Marbled Murrelet v. Pacific Lumber* and appeals of THPs will continue to be necessary as long as state and federal agencies remain delinquent in enforcing their mandates, as they have in allowing the timber harvest plan in the Yager Creek area to proceed.

Compiled from reports by Karen Pickett, EPIC and the Redwood Action Team.

EF! Action in California

continued from page 1

Soon a Pacific Lumber truck drove up. The driver spewed an epitaph about EF!ers being fools, turned the vehicle around, and drove down an adjacent driveway. Aaaaiiee! A breech in our blockade! Always at the ready, two more people with bike locks raced to the third gate and closed it with their bodies. As loggers arrived to go to work, a couple seized the opportunity of a captive audience and treated folks to proselytizing about god. Meanwhile, PL security and the sheriff showed up. They cut the first gate but just as they were about to let vehicles through, a quick thinking blockader slipped under the cop car and locked herself with handcuffs to the axle.

By the time protesters were arrested and removed from the gates, nearly a hundred vehicles, including

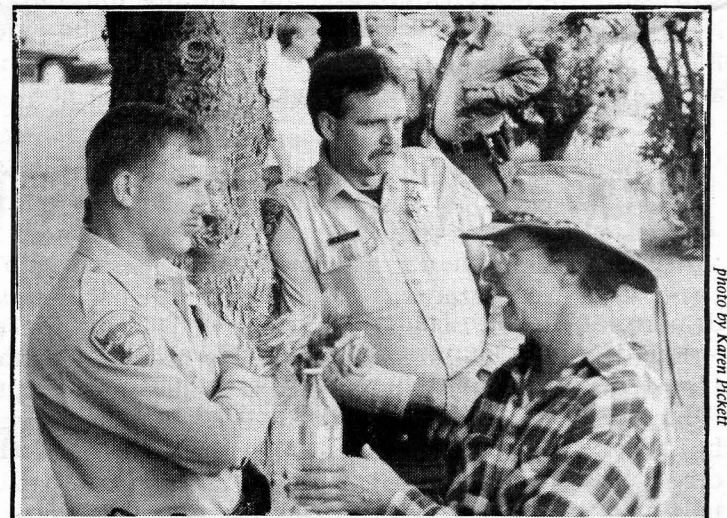
log trucks, had been backed up for several hours. When police had loaded the blockaders into the police van, a brave soul dove under the van and locked to the axle, delaying them further. No business as usual.

Things got a little hairy at CDF during the arrest scene. There were cops from three jurisdictions and no one wanted to say who was in charge. They waited for the yelling, chanting supporters to clear the way so that the van carrying arrestees could proceed out the driveway. John wiggled out of his plastic cuffs and climbed out the window of the paddy wagon onto the cab. The crowd went wild as he raised his fists in salute to his friends on the ground. He

then quietly sat down, non-violent blockade style, while a couple of very embarrassed cops scrambled up to get him.

Being embarrassed is something cops don't like. After conferring with each other about ways to disperse the crowd, several officers then indiscriminately sprayed pepper spray directly into the eyes or mouths of at least a dozen people. Within a few minutes, the scene looked like a battlefield. Injured people lay on the median strip or sat on the curb, moaning and clutching at their eyes.

In the chaos that ensued, the paddy wagon managed to break away, careening over the grass median toward Humboldt County Jail in Eureka. Once the



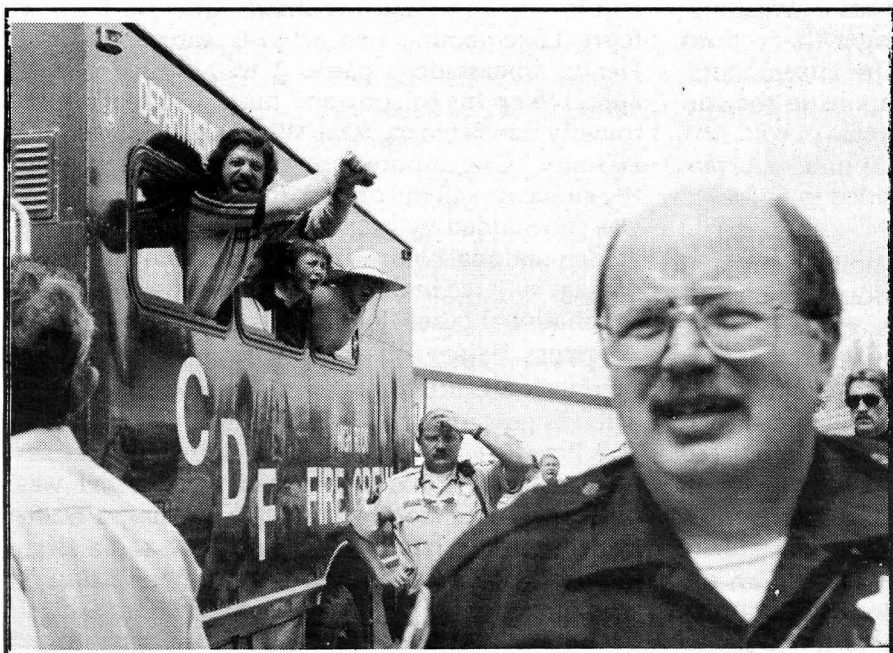
Aromatherapy as action

injured recovered sufficiently, we raised an Earth First! flag up the flagpole on CDF's front lawn, and moved the crowd to the courthouse in Eureka for a support rally. When the dust settled, more than forty people had been arrested, ten at the gates and thirty-four at CDF.

The only thing stopping a massive assault on the redwoods right now is the marbled murrelet nesting season, April 15 through September 15. The marbled murrelet is listed as an endangered species on both the state and federal lists. Get ready for more direct action as soon as nesting season officially ends. Support EPIC's lawsuits. Write the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and demand Debt for Nature swaps in the Headwaters forest and an investigation of Charles Hurwitz, CEO of MAXXAM/Pacific Lumber, for savings and loan fraud. We must defend this forest!

Several important habitat areas are scheduled for cutting this summer and fall, including Headwaters grove and other important old growth groves.

Contact the Redwood Action Team, PO Box 34, Garberville, Ecotopia 95542, (707) 468-1660 if you would like to help protect this important wilderness area.



Fearless arrestees at the California Department of Forestry action

Stone Mountain Wins Legal Protection

Endangered Species Listing Sought for Fairy Shrimp

BY LARRY WINSLETT AND JULIE VAILL

Stone Mountain Saved

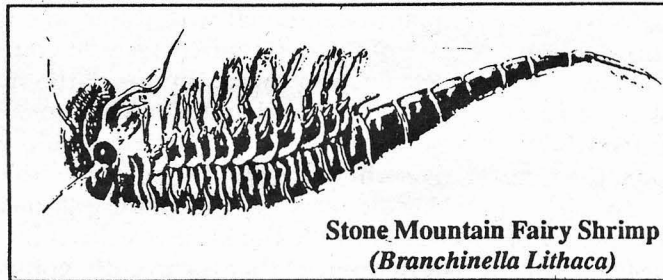
On March 14, 1995 Georgia Governor Zell Miller signed House Bill 120, protecting 65 percent of Stone Mountain Memorial Park in northern Georgia. The law restricts development on the mountain and in significant portions of the surrounding woodlands. The law also requires that changes to the park's master plan be subject to legislative review. House Bill 120 is the realization of one of Friends of Stone Mountain's original objectives—permanent protection for Stone Mountain and a portion of the park. The law went into effect in July, 1995.

Protection Sought for Fairy Shrimp

On June 8, 1939 researcher Edwin Creaser of the US Fish and Wildlife Service was informed by Don E. Eyles that certain fairy shrimp could be found on the summit of Stone Mountain in certain rain pools, now known as vernal pools. Eyles had been requested to be on the watch for these crustaceans because other rare species had

been found at Stone Mountain, including the very rare black-spored quillwort.

Creaser collected fairy shrimp that resembled a variety widespread in Europe. The species, described for the first time at Stone Mountain, is now known as the Stone Mountain fairy shrimp, *Branchinella lithaca*. In the 55 years since Edwin Creaser collected those first samples, this species has not been found at any other site in the world, making it one of the rarest life forms on Earth. Since the time of its discovery, the viable habitats for this species have drastically decreased due to development and recreational overuse of Stone



Stone Mountain Fairy Shrimp
(*Branchinella Lithaca*)

Mountain's summit. Last year, Larry Winslett and John Geiger began studying the fairy shrimp and its cousin, the clam shrimp. The clam shrimp may prove to be just as rare.

In March 1995, the Friends of Georgia, the Friends of Stone Mountain, and the Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project, petitioned the US Fish and Wildlife Service to list the Stone Mountain fairy shrimp as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act. The petitioners also asked the Fish and Wildlife Service to designate critical habitat for the species in conjunction with its listing and asked the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to list the species as endangered.

On June 30, the Fish and Wildlife Service informed Winslett that the petition has merit for listing. Unfortunately, the new federal moratorium on listings is expected to keep the shrimp from receiving federal protection for at least 15 months. In the meantime, construction at Stone Mountain continues. For more information, contact Friends of Georgia at PO Box 3097, Lithonia, GA 30058, (404) 469-6435.

Victories!!!

American Express Defeated! Wilderness Saved (for now ...)

BY MIKE STABLER

Developer's Dollars

What happens when a multi-billion dollar corporation unites with a real estate developer? The answer usually spells disaster for the land. In at least one case, however, Earth First!ers brought the corporate venture to its knees and stopped the entire project.

The corporation is American Express (AMEX), and the developer is Dan McCarthy from Chicago. They teamed up to form East Fork Joint Venture with the intention of developing an enormous, year-round ski resort in southwestern Colorado.

In 1987, the Venture got a special permit from the US Forest Service to develop a 2,780-acre inholding and 4,660 acres of public land in the San Juan National Forest. The plan called for development of 2,700 housing units, eight lifts and a gondola with numerous ski runs, golf courses, shopping malls, etc. The resort would have been the largest in Colorado.

The resort was planned for the East Fork Valley near Pagosa Springs. This wild, undeveloped place is near the South San Juans Wilderness Area and the Weminuche Wilderness Area. In all of Colorado, this region holds the most hope for recovery of numerous endangered species, including grizzly bears and gray wolves. The resort, if built, would have destroyed 70 acres of wetlands and 95% of the valley's elk calving grounds. The development would have disrupted spring and fall migration patterns, reduced habitat for peregrine falcons, and displaced state endangered species such as wolverine and lynx.

Earth First! Action

On November 12, 1990, following the first EF! Activist Conference in Boulder, Colorado, we invaded the regional headquarters of American Express. The goal was a quick in and out: occupation but no arrests, have some fun, give a message and leave. American Express Out of East Fork!

We had a great time. We infiltrated the two floors of offices, the cafeteria, and even the secured computer room. Some snow got dumped, the copier was used to make extra anti-AMEX flyers, and some interesting graffiti appeared.

Perhaps we had too good of a time: the cops arrived before we left. While most people escaped, seventeen were arrested and surprisingly charged with "felonious burglary and conspiracy to commit burglary." Most people were eventually charged with fourth degree trespassing. The action led us to launch a massive campaign designed to save the East Fork by focusing on the corporate developer, American Express.

We led an effort to involve the public in contacting AMEX. Word went out that American Express "attention-getting materials" were available. We filled hundreds of requests for stickers, cards, press info and large rubber stamps that simply stated, "Save East Fork! Boycott American Express!! Earth First!!!" This message was put on tens of thousands of American Express credit card applications. This tactic alone was estimated to have cost them over \$30,000. In addition, people called AMEX and cut up their cards to protest the corporation's involvement in eco-terrorism.

AMEX denied direct culpability—"It's just one of our small subsidiaries doing the development; please don't blame us! We like the environment! We even recycle!"

AMEX Meets the Sierra Club

After an epic wade through its volunteer and professional bureaucracy, we convinced the Sierra Club to send a letter expressing its disappointment with AMEX. The Club asked for a response. They got none.

Two local Sierra Club presidents later, another letter is sent to AMEX expressing disappointment and threatening to not accept the AMEX card at the Club's bookstore. This rare dramatic action by the Sierra Club helped stop the project.

The result was that the money supplying project was shut off. Both developers, AMEX and McCarthy, let the program lapse past its July, 1993 deadline. The US Forest Service covered its butt with paperwork, and the project ended! The problem we now face is securing the future of the inholding.

The developers put the inholding up for sale through Sotheby's, an international real estate agent. Sotheby's was sent a certified letter pointing out that the property was very controversial,

that people were willing to be arrested to protect the area, and that it might be a good idea to let any prospective buyer know these facts.

The Sierra Club got involved again. On June 2, 1993, Tina Arapkiles (a Club professional), Mark Pearson (a Club activist), and Tony Ruckel (the Club's president at the time) met with four AMEX vice presidents. The story goes that McCarthy had the responsibility of finding a buyer until mid-1994, then AMEX took charge. Senior Vice President of AMEX, Richard Scroggins, called East Fork a "problem property."

Since the ski resort project was stopped, activists have contacted AMEX regarding donating the property as a wilderness area to a conservation group. Efforts thus far have gone unnoticed. Therefore, it would be very helpful if people would contact Richard Scroggins and make the case that they should do the right thing: protect the land from development. Contact him at American Express Tower, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10285, (212) 298-2000. Let him know that until East Fork is protected from development, you will not be using AMEX and that you will encourage others to do the same. Please send any responses to the campaign address, listed below. You can also call (800) 554-AMEX, which is the global assistance hotline. Tell the operator that the globe needs assistance! Ask how to best get this message through to his or her bosses.

In the spirit of this shift in focus on AMEX, new rubber stamps are now available. Have stamping parties! Use them with indiscretion! It worked once, why not now?

Donations of any size are appreciated for the rubber stamps; they cost the campaign about \$8 each. Don't forget to cut up your card, or to apply for one if you're fresh out. Sending in a cut up card with a letter gets corporate attention!

We saved the East Fork valley from a nasty ski resort. We can save it from being sold to a faceless developer and having to go through all of this again. Please write! If you have other ideas for protecting this important piece of land, or want more info, rubber stamps, etc., please write to Earth First!, PO Box 1166, Boulder CO 80306-1166.

PROTEST THE VIRGIN DIVERSION

The Virgin River is one of the last free-flowing rivers in the West. It runs through some of the most spectacular scenery in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. All three states are bitterly fighting for the rights to harness its water.

Las Vegas is leading the charge. The city's population is about 900,000. It is expected to double within the next 10 years. Las Vegas gets its water from underground aquifers and an apportioned share of what's left of the Colorado river. Las Vegas is demanding more Colorado River water or else, they say, they're going to build a diversion (pipeline) from the Virgin. The desert, however, is no place for urban expansion. Underground aquifers dry up. They are subject to drought. The Virgin River is no solution. If you add up all the water that Nevada, Arizona, and Utah are proposing to take from the river, it totals more than the river can deliver. In dry seasons, the river becomes just a trickle.

Besides, the desert already has plenty of inhabitants. Millions of years of evolution has prepared them for living there but,

unfortunately, their habitats are being destroyed, and they're being displaced and killed by invaders, human creatures grossly ill-suited to living in the harsh, dry climate of this region. These interlopers, frail but arrogant, want the things they had back home in Ohio or Wisconsin. They want to wash their cars every week. They want swimming pools and thick green lawns on which to barbecue. And most of all, they want to play golf in the winter.

Wild and scenic designation is the single best way to preserve this river and the flora and fauna that depend on it. Not all sections of the river would qualify. Partial designation, however, would require monitoring of activities that affect the quantity and quality of water on either end of the designated areas. Of course, getting even some sections of the river designated wild and scenic will not be easy. The political resistance could be overwhelming. The important thing is to start the process by initiating studies that will preclude the kind of willy-nilly development that is currently going on here. Then the river will have to remain in

a pristine state while the nominations and studies are underway. This is precisely why the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) wants to rush forward with their plans for several diversions. They know if the river is designated wild and scenic, they will have to plan more realistically for growth.

There are two endangered fish in the Virgin: the Virgin roundtail chub and the woodfin minnow. These fish are found nowhere else on earth. A third fish, the Spinedace, has been nominated for listing under The Endangered Species Act.

The future of the Virgin River as a complete and functioning ecosystem is in jeopardy. The pressures of development are quickly closing in on its fragile banks. The following organizations can provide more detail on what can be done: American Rivers, 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 400B, Washington, DC 20003-2167, (202) 547-6900; Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, 1471 South 1100 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84105-2423, (801) 486-3161.

—EXCERPTED FROM *CALL TO ACTION*

Turkey Vultures Hold up Billion Dollar Road

BY LEEONA KLIPPSTEIN

The Gabrielino-Shoshone Nation and the Spirit of the Sage Council have taken legal action requesting US Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to halt construction of the Eastern Transportation Corridor in Orange County, California. The \$1.26 billion road project would destroy a cave known as Tuka-Par, sacred to the Gabrielino-Shoshone Nation. At winter solstice, light from the setting sun knives through a notch at the top of the cave entrance, striking another notch at the back of the four-foot depression.

Vera Rocha, hereditary chief of the Gabriela-Shoshone and co-founder of the Spirit of the Sage Council, for 40 years has been an outspoken opponent of "land rapers and destroyers of Mother Earth." She has stated that the sandstone cave regulates the seasons and regeneration, explaining that "destroying this sacred winter solstice cave is like killing Mother Earth and her ability to give life."

The Gabrielino-Shoshone are federally recognized as "California Indians." The Gabrielino-Shoshone's ancestral territories range from Malibu south to Aliso and from Catalina Island (Pimu) east to the coastal mountain ranges of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. The Gabrielino-Shoshone do not have a reservation. All lands were stolen by the US government, which has refused to ratify treaties with California Native Americans since 1852.

Tuka-Par is situated on a hilltop overlooking Catalina Island. The Transportation Corridor Agency (TCA) and its paid archeologists identify the cave as a "hunting blind" and "rock outcropping." TCA reports fail to recognize the archaeological significance of the cave's petroglyphs.

The scheduled July demolition of Tuka-Par was scuttled by the discovery of a pair of turkey vultures nesting in the cave. This is the first turkey vulture nesting site found in the area in 20 years. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has requested that additional studies be performed on these migratory birds. The TCA biological consultants have radio-collared the vultures and will study them until October.

The Gabrielino-Shoshone Nation and the Spirit of the Sage Council have asked that Secretary Babbitt enjoin all construction until Tuka-Par can be studied by a panel of archeo-astronomers on the winter solstice, request that Tuka-Par be nominated as a national historic landmark and a world heritage site, and meet with Vera Rocha and the Spirit of the Sage Council.

The non-profit California Indian Legal Services (CILS) is representing the the two groups seeking to protect Tuka-Par. CILS is anticipating major financial cutbacks, and estimates that costs associated with Tuka-Par could reach \$50,000. With the moratorium on road construction ending in October, funds are desperately needed.

Please send donations to California Indian Legal Services, c/o Vera Rocha, Spirit of the Sage Council, PO Box 77027-102, Pasadena, CA 91107.

Contact Secretary Bruce Babbitt, US Department of the Interior, 1849 C St. NW, Room 6151, Washington, DC 20240, fax (202) 219-2100. Tuka-Par is referred to as "Gabrielino-Shoshone site, CA-ORA-1241, Orange County, CA."

MOUNT GRAHAM VICTORY Upheld

The San Carlos Apache and environmental activists just won a major court battle for Mt. Graham in southeastern Arizona. In another setback to the University of Arizona's (UA) plans to construct the Columbus telescope on Mt. Graham, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied the Arizona Board of Regents and Justice Department's petition for a rehearing. An earlier court ruling still stands, which stopped the project with a permanent injunction. That decision states that studies assessing the project's effect on an endangered ecosystem are required.

Regents of UA, the Italian Arcetri Observatory, and the German Max Planck Institute are partners in this partially completed plan to build the telescope complex. Mt. Graham is home to many rare and endangered species including the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel. The mountain is also sacred to the San Carlos Apache.

In upholding the decision, the Appeals Court ruled in April that the University of Arizona had moved the site of the third Columbus telescope from the location specified by Congress, and therefore must carry out an environmental review.

Appeals Court Judge Arthur Alarcon said the site of the project was a fixed term of the 1988 law. "... Congress did not indicate that the sites specified ... could be changed at the discretion of the Forest Service," Judge Alarcon stated.

To get involved contact the Student Environmental Action Coalition, PO Box 1891, Tucson, AZ 85702, phone (520) 322-9819, fax (520) 795-2527, email seac-sw@seac.org.



Treesitters Block Construction

BY JULIA ROLL

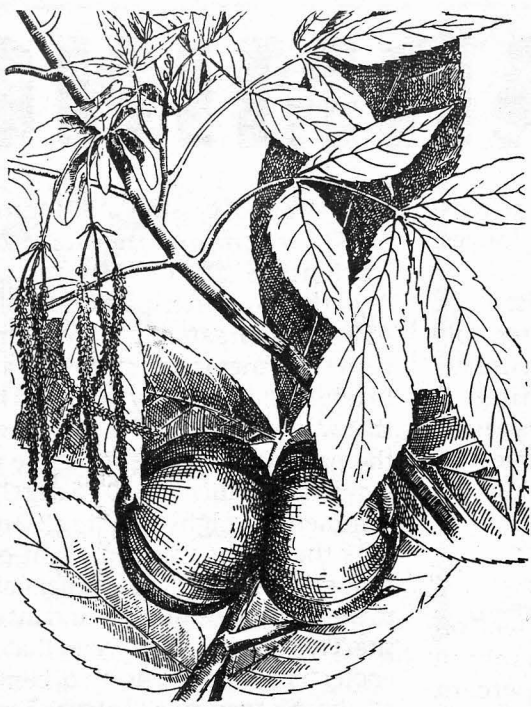
On Friday, July 14, a bulldozer pushed its way up Howard's Knob, a 4,420-foot peak near Boone, North Carolina, only to be stopped by a protestor strapped to a shaggy bark hickory. Jeffrey Scott climbed the tree to stop Monte Green, a Florida developer, from cutting the first swath of trees intended to lead to Green's planned 8,000 square-foot home. The tree sit successfully halted construction on Friday. When the developers returned on Monday, Andrew Porter and Jim Toomey met them in the trees and shut down construction again.

Monte Green owns 74 acres of land surrounding a six-acre protected park on Howard's Knob, and Green plans to engulf the tiny old growth grove in a sea of vacation houses. The community of Boone is fighting the development to protect Howard's

Knob, home to bobcats, owls, black bears, bald eagles and peregrine falcons. The forest also provides a home to numerous native plant species, including yellow lady slippers, showy orchids, lilies, and ginseng. Community members fear the development's septic tanks could degrade the watershed.

In the words of treesitter Andrew Porter, "It doesn't take much. Just a little loyalty to our 'Mother.' Some say its 'radical,' maybe even 'unreasonable.' I say developing every ridge-top to the point that our children won't even know what woods are 'radical.'"

The Watauga Land Trust is negotiating to buy approximately 60 acres of Monte Green's land. At this stage, Green is asking for over 300% of the land's appraised value. Get involved by contacting the Watauga Land Trust, 703 W. King St. Suite 203, Boone, NC 28607, (704) 264-2511.



shagbark hickory

Takings Law Takes Aim in New Jersey

State Senator John Scott of New Jersey withdrew his bill to repeal the Pinelands Protection Act, but introduced in its place a bill with far more devastating implications for the future of the Pinelands. The bill, introduced in March, proposes state adoption of the "takings" legislation now being debated in the US Senate.

The adoption of takings laws may be the most insidious aspect of the Republicans' multi-pronged attack on the Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws. Last

September, more than ten state attorneys general, including New Jersey's Deborah T. Poritz, signed a statement cautioning members of Congress against adoption of takings bills: "They would, in effect, write into law the dubious principle that the government must pay polluters not to pollute, pay property owners not to harm their neighbors or the public, and pay companies not to damage the health, safety, or welfare of others."

The government is prohibited by

the Fifth Amendment from taking private property without just compensation to the owner. Historically, the US Supreme Court recognized that government regulation may constitute a taking, but only in cases when no part of the property retains any viable economic use. But recent court decisions on takings bills threaten to unravel 25 years of successful environmental legislation.

Senator Scott's bill asserts that if there are no available government funds to compensate big land

developers, government regulation is unenforceable. Such legislation will easily exhaust the modest budget of the Pinelands Commission, and will ultimately pave the way for total erosion of the Pinelands Protection Act.

For names and numbers of state representatives and how you can get involved, contact the Pinelands Preservation Alliance, 114 Hanover Street, Pemberton, NJ 08068, phone (609) 894-8000.

—EXCERPTED FROM *INSIDE THE PINELANDS*

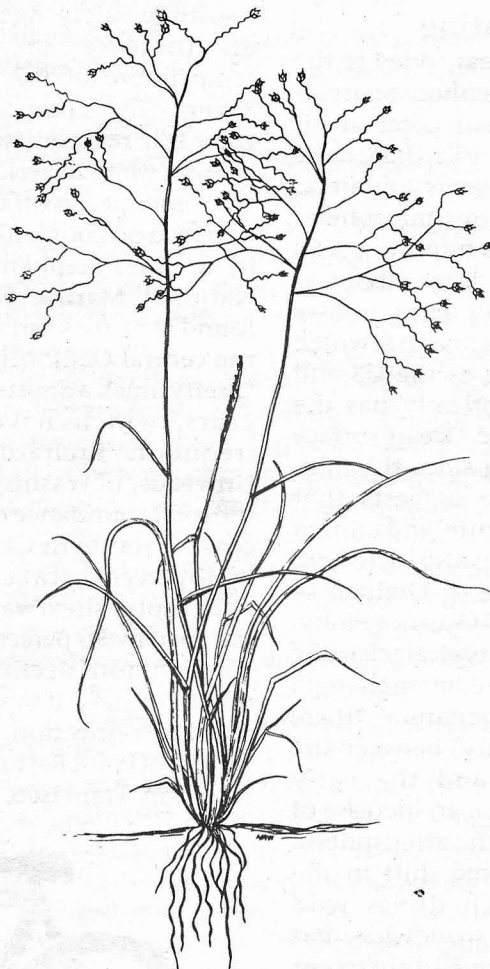
Hoofed Locusts Threaten the Santa Ritas

BY MOJAVE EARTH FIRST!

The newly formed Mojave Earth First! recently received a copy of the US Forest Service (USFS) environmental assessment (EA) for the Santa Rita Mountains in Arizona. This EA focuses on the Agua Caliente, Alto, Box Canyon, Proctor, and Stone Springs grazing allotments in the Santa Rita Mountains about 40 miles south of Tucson.

The USFS prefers Alternative C, which includes five water developments for cattle, two new fences, two fence reconstructions, two new post and wire corrals, and eleven water development repair projects. Nearly all of these developments would be paid for with taxpayer dollars. Alternative C also calls for continued grazing on all five allotments, one of which contains habitat for the endangered Pima Pineapple Cactus.

This proposal is yet another threat to biodiversity on our public land, and it must be stopped! Mojave EF! urges everyone to write letters of support for Alternative B to the USFS. Alternative B would end livestock grazing on all five allotments when the current permits expire, and either remove or abandon all "improvements." Enough said! Implementation of Alternative B would eliminate the hoofed locusts from this fragile and unique sky-island ecosystem. Write to the USFS by August 14 in support of Alternative B. To request a copy of the EA call (520) 281-2296. Send intelligent comments with supporting facts to Candace W. Allen, District Ranger USFS, Nogales Ranger District, 2251 N. Grand Ave, Nogales, AZ 85621. To get involved contact Mojave EF!, PO Box 842, Barstow, CA 92312-0842, (619) 961-8489.



Indian ricegrass, a staple of aboriginal Americans in much of the West, was mostly eliminated by livestock. (graphic by Helen Wilson)

Cow Pies or Wilderness?

The Vail and Vickers private cattle ranch and commercial elk hunting operation continues to threaten rare native plant and animal communities on Santa Rosa Island, off the coast of Santa Barbara, California. The island, home to 18 endangered species, was purchased by the government as part of the Channel Islands National Park in 1986. A special use permit granted by the National Park Service allows the 7,000-herd cattle ranch and elk hunting operation to continue. In theory, the Park Service grants permits for ranching and hunting on park land only when such activities are consistent with the maintenance of a park's ecosystem.

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) recently discovered that the Park Service failed to fulfill this mandate. But aside from acknowledging the seriousness of the rancher's environmental impact, the Park Service has taken very little action. As conditions on the island continue to deteriorate, the NPCA is gearing up for legal action to protect this unique ecosystem from the impacts of the private cattle ranch.

The abuses facing Santa Rosa Island and the Channel Islands National Park parallel the battles raging nationwide over subsidized ranching. Write letters encouraging the Park Service to eliminate the ranch from the park. Send letters to Superintendent Max Shaver, Channel Islands National Park, 1901 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, CA 93001, phone (805) 658-5700, fax (805) 658-5799. To get involved contact the Director of the Pacific Region of the NPCA, Brian Huse, PO Box 1289, Oakland, CA 94604, (510) 839-9922.

GLOBAL WARMING

Three hundred years of industrial expansion, most in the last 50 years, brings us to where humans are now tweaking the control dials on the Earth's basic life support systems. This recent spasm of global human activity has been fired by an appetite, growing exponentially, for pre-Pleistocene plants, compressed into coal, oil and gas—the fossil fuels. I don't know what arrogance allows people to literally consume that which formed over billions of days and nights. What I do know is that we are flooding the global atmosphere with carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide, and that we'd better stop this madness if we want to protect the complex ecological assemblages native to our bioregions.

The Earth's climate is changing because of fossil fuel burning. That statement triggers fits of hysterical denial. But the evidence is piling up.

Scientists may hedge all their predictions, but insurers make their money betting, safely, on the odds of disaster. While the fossil fuel industry finances whole organizations dedicated to denying the danger of global climate change and invests heavily in the campaigns of federal political candidates, the \$1.4 trillion insurance industry is growing very nervous about their financial vulnerability. As Franklin Nutter, president of the Reinsurance Association of America points out, "The insurance business is first in line to be affected by climate change ... it could bankrupt the industry." Their top-notch forecasting experts have good reason to worry that the world's climate is going haywire. Here's a sampler of recent evidence.

Irrefutable Evidence?

The fact that sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from fossil fuel burning is affecting the Earth's climate is nearly irrefutable. It is easier to measure the climate impact of SO₂ than carbon dioxide (CO₂), the other climate-changing fossil fuel by-product. Instead of trapping heat like CO₂, SO₂ particles reflect sunlight away, cooling the climate beneath. SO₂ particles don't travel very far either, because they're washed out of the atmosphere within a couple weeks. That means SO₂ veils the regions around the biggest polluters—eastern North America, Europe and eastern Asia. In contrast, greenhouse gases survive for decades in the air, long enough to spread evenly around the globe and affect climate for several human generations.

Recently, the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) showed that in regions where SO₂ emissions are greatest, temperatures cooled compared to the rest of the unveiled globe, and that the cooling was greatest during summer days, when there's more solar energy for SO₂ to reflect. What's more, when the Clean Air Act limited SO₂ emissions in the US beginning around 1970, the cooling trend stopped.

That is compelling evidence that humans are changing the climate, and according to NCDC's Thomas R. Karl, "the reduction of temperature is large enough to have an impact on global temperatures." He estimates that without the SO₂, the Earth would be 0.5 degrees Celsius (deg C) warmer. Add that to the global warming of 0.6 deg C measured in the last 140 years, and the planet would have warmed over one deg C without the SO₂. That fits with the more catastrophic trend line in the range of global warming forecasts.¹

BY RHYS ROTH

More Extreme Weather in the US

In the short term, SO₂ may be hiding the full power of greenhouse warming, but in a separate study, the NCDC showed that US weather has been growing more extreme. They scrutinized US records for the last 80 years to track summer droughts, drenching rain storms, wet winters, and other types of wild weather events that are expected to increase in a greenhouse-heated world.

They discovered that since the late 1970s, the climate has been stuck in greenhouse mode, with extreme weather more often. Statistical analyses showed only a five percent probability that the "latest surge toward the greenhouse side is just another fluctuation of an otherwise stable climate," according to science writer Richard A. Kerr.² Karl [of NCDC] told the *New York Times* simply, "I would say the climate is responding to greenhouse gases."



BY 2012 FLORIDA STOPS VOTING REPUBLICAN BECOMING A STRIDENT VOICE FOR GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS. OFF THE DEEP END © 1999 Andrew Lawton

The Ocean is Heating

Most of the extra heat added to the climate system by greenhouse gases is absorbed by the ocean; after all, it covers 70 percent of the Earth. Just the top 10 feet of ocean waters contain as much heat as the entire atmosphere.

The Pacific Ocean is huge. It is 63.8 million square miles large, about as big as all the Earth's land masses combined, including Antarctica which is nearly twice as big as the US and Canada together. Not only has the temperature of Pacific Ocean surface waters been climbing since the mid-1970s, but evidence suggests that evaporation, air moisture, and rainfall over tropical waters has also increased, according to Nicholas E. Graham of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography.

Graham warns with typical scientific aplomb that while the climate changes since the 1970s could be natural, "there is disquieting similarity" between the observed changes and the early changes expected from an increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

"El Niño," a periodic shift in the Pacific Ocean which drives wild changes in weather worldwide, has been visiting more frequently in recent decades. Over the past century, El Niños occurred about every three to five years, often offset by periods of ocean cooling called La Niña. Since 1976, though, there have been five El

Niños but just one La Niña. The most recent El Niño has lasted the longest of all, four years so far.

Ants Leetmaa, a climatologist at the National Meteorological Center, told *New Scientist*, "This is a new [climate] regime. What is happening is unprecedented in the last 100 years.... My personal feeling is the planet has changed—I think we're seeing the impact of global warming."⁴

Altered Climate— Altered Ecosystems

In the western Pacific waters off Southern California, zooplankton populations dropped 80 percent between 1951 and 1993, while the surface layer warmed 1.5 deg C, according to Dean Roemmich and John McGowan of Scripps Institution of Oceanography. They compiled data from 222 cruises covering a 130,000 square-kilometer region of water.

Zooplankton are tiny microscopic grazers that are of huge importance to life on Earth. They form the base of the oceanic food chain, feeding on the microscopic plants that remove massive quantities of CO₂ from the atmosphere as they grow.

The Scripps researchers found that the zooplankton die-off is due to increased stratification caused by warmer surface waters. Upwelling of cold waters stirs up vital nutrients for the plankton. Stratification prevents colder deep waters from mixing with the surface layers. They warn that, "If there is a global temperature rise of 1 to 2 deg C in the next 40 years and stratification increases globally, the biological impacts could be devastating."⁵

McGowan told *New Scientist* that the zooplankton drop may well extend over far more of the Pacific Ocean than they studied, and that on the opposite side of the ocean, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency is reporting an increase in surface water temperature of 0.7 deg C. He told *Science*, "If it's part of a natural cycle, then it'll reverse itself. If it is man-caused, we're in serious trouble."

Several species off California's coast that feed on zooplankton appear to be in decline. Stephen Ralston of the National Marine Fisheries Service found that rockfish reproduction off the central California coast has been "pretty much a disaster" in warm water years, which have grown more frequent. Richard Veit, of the University of Washington, found that the total abundance of seabirds off the coast of southern California declined by 40 percent between 1987 and 1994, and sooty shearwater populations dropped by 90 percent. "The bird and zooplankton declines match each other so closely, it sure looks like there's a strong connection," Veit said. David Ainley, of Point Reyes Bird Observatory near San Francisco, found that the

population of cassin's auklet dropped by 60 percent since the late 1970s.⁶

Scientists at the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute recounted 45 invertebrate animal species (limpets, barnacles, anemones, chitons, sea stars) in one stretch of rocky intertidal beach that was surveyed in the early 1930s. In the past 60 years, the shoreline water temperatures increased 0.75 deg C, with summertime highs climbing 2.2 deg C.

As the waters warmed, eight out of nine species who favor warmer habitats to the south grew more abundant at the site. Five out of eight species that favor cooler habitat to the north declined. In all, the abundance of 32 of the 45 species changed, "indicating profound change in community structure."⁷

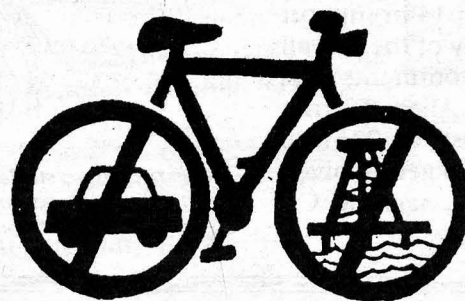
The ecological impacts of climate change are also being seen in the forests of the far north. At the harsh, far northern reaches of Alaska's white spruce forests, scientists have been drilling cores in trees for clues to climate change. They found confirmation that temperatures have warmed dramatically (about two deg C in the last century), and discovered that in the last 25 years, the trees grew very sensitive to how much rain falls, a sign of moisture stress due to warmer temperatures. The researchers, Gordon Jacoby and Rosanne D'Arrigo of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory are also concerned that warmer temperatures are the cause of severe bark beetle outbreaks that have wiped out several million acres of southern Alaskan forests since the 1970s.⁸

In the subarctic region of northern Finland, researchers with the Global Treeline Project have watched the pine forests encroach steadily northward over the tundra since 1948. Around mountains, the pines have climbed on average 20 meters per "seed year", while on the flatter plains, pines have moved northward between 40 and 2,000 meters per seed year.⁹

While trees colonize some northern ecosystems where they had been absent, existing forests may be growing maladapted to the altered climate. Kevin Jardine, in an outstanding review of the threat to northern forests from climate change, cites studies showing that forest fires have grown more devastating along with rising temperatures in Canada and the western US since 1976, in Alaska since 1975, and in Russia since 1985.¹⁰

In the Swiss and Austrian Alps, plant species have shifted upwards over the last 70 to 90 years, while temperatures warmed in the region by 1.2 deg F. Scientists there concluded that, "There is no doubt that even moderate warming induces migration processes, and that this process is under way ... Global warming is already having a significant impact on plant ecology."¹¹

In shallow ponds on Canada's Ellesmere Island, very near Greenland's west coast, researchers at Queen's University studied assemblages of diatoms, abundant and diverse one-celled algae species, preserved in the mud. In each pond, they found that, "diatom assemblages were relatively stable over the last



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Black Market CFCs

"Drivin' that train, high on CFCs ..."

—THE GRATEFUL DEAD (SORT OF)

BY OZONE ACTION

The Montreal Protocol policy makers, who designed the recovery of the ozone layer by assigning phase out dates for ozone depleting chemicals to the world's nations, based their calculations on the assumption that countries and businesses would fully comply. Well, folks—that's like assuming everybody will obey the speed limit.

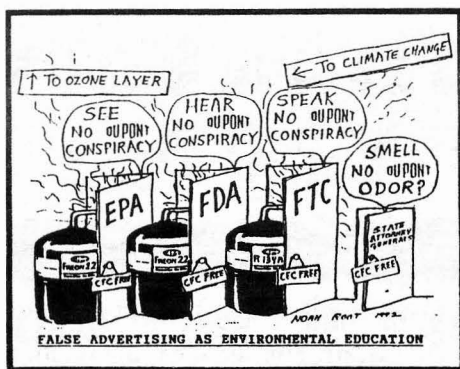
Already, Russia has declared that they will be unable to phase out CFCs by the end of this year as they have agreed under the Montreal Protocol. China and India also may not comply on schedule. All bets are off for when ozone depletion will stop getting worse. Another crack in the dike is right here in the US. According to Tom Watts-Fitzgerald, an assistant US attorney in Miami, "Short of illegal trafficking in controlled substances, in dollar value, freon is one of the most significant illegal imports into the Miami area." (*New York Times*, April 30, 1995). Maybe Nancy Reagan will begin a "Just say no to CFCs" campaign.

The efforts by US businesses to avoid phasing out production of CFCs and especially to avoid the excise tax now placed on CFCs during the phase out period, has created an illegal market in CFCs. That market is big, too. In April 1995, a Fort Lauderdale man was indicted for smuggling

more than 3,000 tons of CFCs into the US over the course of a year. The street value is estimated to be up to \$52 million. The US Government operation "Cool Breeze," an inter-agency task force working to eradicate the CFC black market, recently produced another arrest. John Tominelli, operator of Southport Container, a Medley, Florida warehouse, was arrested on June 23, for allegedly smuggling CFCs and grain alcohol into the US. There are many other cases under investigation.

The Montreal Protocol is touted as an unprecedented success story, but full compliance with the Montreal Protocol is a long way off. Like the Wizard of Oz said to Dorothy and Toto, "Don't look behind that curtain." Behind the curtain, folks, is bold-faced noncompliance by Russia and other giants plus a growing US black market in CFCs. Ozone depletion is still increasing. We cannot afford to be complacent.

Excerpted from *Ozone Action News*, the bi-weekly publication from *Ozone Action*. Please reprint and distribute. *Ozone Action*, 1621 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009, (202) 265-6738, fax (202) 332-4865, e-mail: ozone_action@essential.org



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few millennia but then experienced unparalleled changes beginning in the 19th century," which they conclude are "most likely related to climatic warming."¹²

At the other end of the world, researchers are observing the effects of a rapid climatic warming on the Antarctic Peninsula of about 2 deg C since 1964 that is stretching the growing season by about two weeks. Flowering plants that were extremely rare are spreading rapidly. Antarctic hair grass increased from 700 plants in 1964 to 17,500 in 1990, and Antarctic pearlwort increased from 60 plants to 380.¹³

Compared to the attention we give to the political maneuverings of various nation-states, we pay very little attention to the ecosystems of the Earth. We have no way to know the full ecological impact that climate change is having. We do know enough to recognize that tweaking the climate control of the planet has gone too far already.

Wake Up, Dammit!!

The American media, politicians, big environmental groups, and general public appear to be oblivious to what is becoming quite obvious: fossil fuel burning is changing the Earth's climate. There seems to be a pervasive fear of confronting the need to phase out fossil fuels as rapidly as possible.

In 1997, the nations of the world will gather again to decide whether to set a binding schedule for slashing CO₂ emissions. This is crunch time for climate change. The survival of the Earth's rich biodiversity is critically dependent on climate stability, especially as habitat is shrinking and barriers to migration are growing.

Whether or not the American people wake up in the next 18 months to the reality of the climate crisis will probably spell the difference between survival and extinction for a whole lot of species. Earth First! may be the only movement in the US with the independence and fiery heart to speak the truth about climate change and to thrust it into the public's face through direct action.

Footnotes

- ¹ *Science*, May 12, 1995, p. 802
- ² *Science*, April 21, 1995, pp. 363-64
- ³ *Science*, February 3, 1995, pp. 666-71
- ⁴ "El Niño goes CRITICAL," *New Scientist*, February 4, 1995, pp. 32-35
- ⁵ *Science*, March 3, 1995, pp. 1324-26
- ⁶ *Science*, March 31, 1995, pp. 1911-12
- ⁷ *Science*, February 3, 1995, pp. 672-74
- ⁸ *Science*, March 17, 1995, p. 1595
- ⁹ Press release, Global Warming International Center, (708) 910-1551, June, 1995
- ¹⁰ *The Ecologist*, November/December, 1994, p. 220-24
- ¹¹ *Nature*, June 9, 1994, p. 448
- ¹² *Science*, October 21, 1994, pp. 416-19
- ¹³ *Science*, October 7, 1994, p. 35

The Atmosphere Alliance publishes *Life Support*, a citizen's guide to climate change, and a newsletter, *No Sweat News*. Contact the Atmosphere Alliance at PO Box 10346, Olympia, WA 98502, (360) 352-1763.

Krill and the Circle of Life

BY BRUCE TORRIE

This year, reports circulated that 10-15 percent of the estimated 3.3 million grey kangaroos in Australia have been "blinded from a mysterious virus." Researchers suggest that this epidemic may be due to increased levels of ultraviolet-B radiation (UVB) turning off the kangaroos' immune system, leaving them prone to previously harmless viruses. In the spring this year, the AP reported that penguin chicks were "starving to death near one of Australia's bases in the Antarctic ... the penguins can't find enough krill: small shrimp-like crustaceans they depend on for food."

Last December, the Antarctic region saw the most profound depletion of atmospheric ozone ever: a hole with a 75 percent depletion stretching over an area larger than the entire North American continent. The thickness of ozone and the area affected under the hole fluctuated and moved with the weather, exposing a vast area of ocean to hitherto unprecedented levels of UVB.

Prior to human production and release of ozone depleting substances, the layer that protects life on Earth from harmful radiation was thickest at the poles. Scientists now think that this may be the reason for the great abundance of life present in the polar and sub-polar oceans. New research shows that *nano* and *pico* plankton, extremely tiny organisms, are much more abundant than previously estimated. Now, plankton are believed to be 10 to 100 times more abundant in the polar and sub-polar regions than in the temperate and equatorial oceans. Accordingly, most of the world's biomass is living under the polar ozone holes, and is now being exposed to unprecedented levels of UV radiation.

This situation may accelerate global warming by affecting the complex oceanic food chain. Phytoplankton are tiny plants which float in the water column. Zooplankton are tiny animals which graze on the phytoplankton. These two organisms are critical to the oceanic food supply. In the Antarctic spring, as the ice recedes, tremendous blooms of plankton feed off carbon dioxide absorbed from the air by the oceans. By this process, vast amounts of CO₂, an effective "greenhouse" gas, are removed by planktonic plants, thus helping to keep CO₂ levels down in the atmosphere.

Recently published research indicates that plankton communities are dramatically affected by UVB, and some vital types of small plankton are completely destroyed. Unfortunately, these small plankton are the main food source for krill: the small shrimp-like plankton known as copepods, which often make up 70-90 percent of the zooplankton.

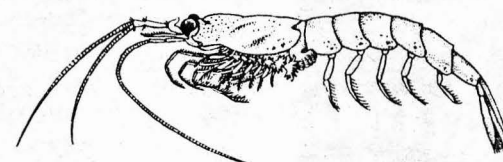
The krill are vulnerable in several ways. According to David Lean, a senior research scientist with Environment Canada, "The little tiny ones were obliterated when exposed to UVB ... in Antarctica the baby krill can only eat cells less than 20 micrometers in size. The baby krill give rise to big krill, and they are pivotal in the whole Antarctic food chain. Without krill you don't have whales; without

krill you don't have seals. It is absolutely central to the whole Antarctic food chain."

Krill and other zooplankton are also disappearing from some areas of the temperate oceans. Reports show an 80 percent drop in the population of zooplankton off the coast of Southern California.

So, we come full circle. UVB destroys small phytoplankton in the Antarctic, contributing to global warming and a collapse in the polar and sub-polar oceanic food supply. Global warming causes a collapse of the zooplankton in the temperate and equatorial oceans, further contributing to the collapse of the oceanic food chain.

Reports of starving penguins and seals circulate, but provoke no popular concern or outrage. Meanwhile, the popular and scientific media offer little analysis or call for action. It remains impossible to buy a refrigerator in North America which does not contribute to ozone depletion or global warming, and automobile air conditioners are often given free with new vehicles! In Berlin this spring, at the World Climate Summit, the US and Canada blocked any progress on CO₂ emission reductions.



Penguins are washing up on the beaches, and kangaroos are being shot as they blindly search for water. All these things—the oceans, the trees, the air we breathe, the food we eat and the sky above us are interrelated. John Muir wrote almost a century ago that perhaps the universe would be incomplete without *Homo Sapiens*, "but it would also be incomplete without the smallest transmicroscopic creature that dwells beyond our conceitful eyes and knowledge." Only now as our ecologically blind society tears away the microscopic firmament of the web of life, are the world's top scientists proving the remarkable accuracy of Muir's insight.

This article was contributed by Atmosphere Alliance, a project of the Earth Island Institute. To support the good work they are doing at the Atmosphere Alliance, become a member for \$20 which will get you a subscription to *No Sweat News*. If you send \$30 you will receive a subscription to *Earth Island Journal* and *No Sweat News*! Write to the Atmosphere Alliance at PO Box 10346, Olympia, WA 98502.

Israel Sells Out to Car Culture

BY ALLISON SLATER

In ancient Jerusalem, cars try to maneuver through stone alleys built for camels and donkey carts. In Tel Aviv, commuters sit in traffic jams for hours. In the northern city of Tzefat, drivers pulled up barriers so they could drive across a pedestrian walkway. All over Israel, cars routinely pull up onto sidewalks because there is no place to park.

Israelis are buying into the car culture, aided and abetted by the Israeli government. The opportunity to learn from the mistakes of the US and Europe seems like it will be missed. Although a country as small as Israel could utilize public transportation and bicycle lanes and make private autos unnecessary for most of the population, the desire to emulate the US is proving stronger than long-term vision.

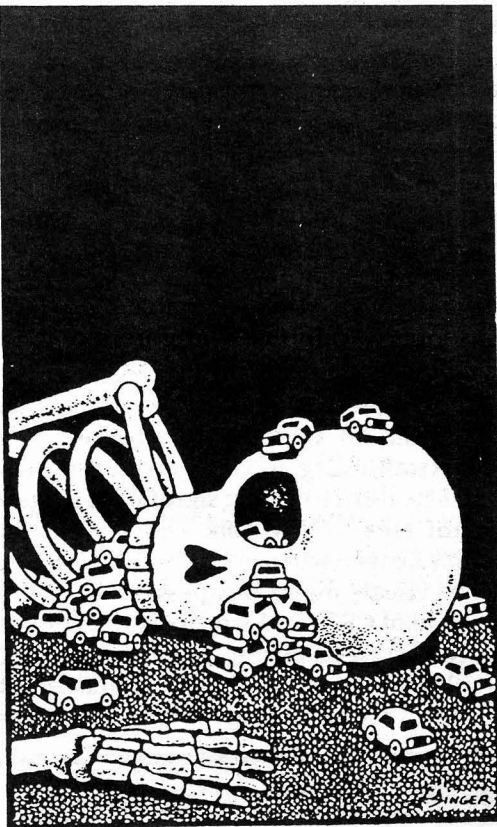
The Israeli National Planning Board has approved a plan for the Cross-Israel Highway whose 12 lanes will stretch 300 kilometers from Rosh Pina in the Upper Galilee to the Negev Junction south of Be'er Sheva. The road is expected to cost US \$1.7 billion excluding land appropriation costs, yet the government and its consulting firms insist trains are too expensive and bicycle lanes are considered a joke.

The road will run through what little open space is left in the center of the country, claiming 1,620 hectares of agricultural and uncultivated land. The "economic development" that will follow the road will consume even more land in this tiny and crowded country. It will run along the western periphery of the Kula Forest. Most of the native forests in this part of the world were cut down long ago by successive waves of empires, from the Greeks and Romans to the British. What



forests exist, such as the Kula, have mostly been planted since 1948. The healing of soil and wildlife populations in these young, sparse stands of pine will be susceptible to disturbance from the construction, traffic and development along the highway.

Future road-building plans include a loop around Jerusalem and a "Peace Road" from Jordan to the Sinai Peninsula. To avoid heavy truck traffic through the tourist city Eilat, one plan puts the Peace Road through the Ein Netafir Nature Reserve. Ein Netafir protects the only spring in this desert area. Springs and oases are vital to desert wildlife and to migrating birds en route from Europe and Asia to Africa. Many swamps have already been drained in Israel and her neighboring coun-



tries, causing bird populations to crowd into the small water bodies protected in parks and nature reserves.

The Cross Israel Highway Company claims the road will alleviate Israel's traffic and air pollution problems, despite the fact that roads inevitably fill up with more cars. Currently Israelis own one million private automobiles. Car ownership is increasing six to seven percent each year, among the fastest in the world. Though Israel now only has 221 cars per thousand people, compared to 826 per thousand in the US, there are 80 cars per square kilometer in Israel, compared to 30 cars per square kilometer in the US. By 2010 there will be more than two and a half million cars. In the 9,111 square kilometers north of the Negev, where almost all Israelis live, that will mean 270 cars per square kilometer.

Israel has the third highest rate of traffic accidents in the world, surpassed only by Japan and Turkey. Professor Menacham Lure, director of air pollution research at Hebrew University, predicts that within 15 years Tel Aviv and other Israeli cities will be experiencing air crises like Athens and Mexico City. Already, ground level ozone is twice the legal limit in some cities.

The Israeli government's response to these problems has been to cut public transportation and build more roads. In 1994, the Israeli cabinet voted to increase bus fares by 6.5 percent while vetoing a one percent gas tax increase. Since 1986, bus fares have risen 700 percent while subsidies have been cut, and car purchase taxes have been lowered.

Adam Teva V'Din of the Israeli Union for Environmental Defense brought suit against the Israeli National Planning Board for neglecting to do a comprehensive environmental analysis for the Cross Israel Highway. The company claims that a comprehensive analysis is "inefficient and impossible" and the five studies done on segments of the road should suffice. Last winter, the case went before the Supreme Court, which ruled that the board must show cause for their breach of environmental law.

For more information, contact Adam Teva V'Din at 21 Shneyour Street, Tel Aviv 63326, Israel. Feel free to contact the Cross-Israel Highway Company, 13 Noach Moses Street, Tel Aviv 67442, Israel.

FASTING STOPS TEHRI DAM

On the fiftieth day of his fast, at the point of death, Sunderlal Bahuguna single-handedly brought the Indian government to its knees. Bahuguna, leader of the Chipko movement, had declared he would fast until the Prime Minister kept his promise—given three years ago—of reviewing the entire Tehri Dam project in northern India. Bahuguna had also called for a complete halt to construction, pending completion of the review.

Thousands of Indians staged protests throughout the country. Solidarity was expressed from all over the world; thousands of telegrams and faxes poured into the prime minister's office. On June 27, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao announced that the Tehri project would be reviewed, bowing to Bahuguna's determination and the enormous support he generated.

The dam, projected as one of the highest in the world, could be one of the most hazardous as well, as it sits on a significant seismic fault.

To help stop the Tehri Dam, please send urgent faxes to Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao at 91-11-301-6857 or 301-9817. Please forward this message to other activists. If possible, also send a copy of the message to Indian embassies and consulates in your area.



Malaysian Dam to Flood Protected Species

International Rivers Network in Berkeley, California released a review of the interim Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed Bakun Dam in the Malaysian state of Sarawak. IRN commissioned a team of experts in hydrology, river ecosystems and energy planning to do the review at the request of citizens' groups in Malaysia.

The 670-foot Bakun hydroelectric dam would be the highest in Southeast Asia. Its 2,400 megawatt generating capacity would make it the largest power plant in the region. Twelve "totally protected" animal species and 93 "protected" species are found in this area. More than 8,000 indigenous people live in the 173,000 acres of rainforest habitat to be flooded, an area larger than the island of Singapore.

For more information call Patrick McCully, Campaigns Director, International Rivers Network, (510) 848-1155 or fax (510) 848-1008.

We Will Not Be Moved

Locals Vow to Drown Before Making Way for Dam

BY SHRIPAD DHARMDDHIKARY

June 8, 1995—Twenty three families the desolate resettlement site of Malu in northwest India loaded their personal possessions in six trucks and set out for their home village on the banks of the Narmada River. Totally frustrated by the miserable conditions at their relocation site and by the complete insensitivity of a government which has virtually abandoned them, these displaced persons have returned to their village of birth, knowing it could be submerged any minute to make way for the Sardar Sarovar dam. They have joined 1000 families who refuse to move.

They had been shifted to Malu four years ago, with promises of "ideal" resettlement. They had never opposed the dam. However, the myth of ideal resettlement was quickly shattered. Refugees found poor quality land and broken promises. Some were shown one land and given another. Many have still been given no land at all, nor drinking water, nor firewood. Initially, they complained to the government. Four years passed, and they realized the government would do nothing. They decided to go back to their villages.

When they started their trucks, police appeared on the scene and stopped them. When the people asked why they were being stopped, the police could not give any reason. They just kept saying, "You are doing something wrong." After an angry two-hour altercation, the 23 families decided to abandon their possessions and go to the Kevadia colony resettlement office. There, they intended to return title deeds to the useless pieces of land they had been allotted. No official appeared, and finally, at about 8 p.m., they were unceremoniously thrown out by the police. With nothing but the clothes they had on and an enormous determination born of frustration and anger, they proceeded to their original village of Gadher where they have built makeshift houses and where they eat with borrowed utensils while their possessions remain in police custody.

A leading labour lawyer and a Non-Governmental Organization representative visited Malu to investigate the situation. Their report states: "We have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the District administration of

Baroda had acted highhandedly and unreasonably in illegally detaining these trucks which had caused severe loss and hardship to these people... We find it is a violation of legal and constitutional rights and human rights by the state."

On June 11, hundreds of tribals assembled on the banks of the Narmada near the villages of Jalsindhi and Domkhedi set little floating lamps adrift on the river, marking the beginning of the Monsoon Satyagraha. This monsoon, typically beginning around mid-June and lasting until the beginning of September, will completely flood many former villages along the Narmada, now that the dam has been raised from 69 to 80.3 meters. At least a thousand families face submergence.

Others who have been "resettled" are returning to their homes. Even the World Bank has practically admitted the dam's viability is in question.

The resolution of the protesters is expressed in their slogan which can be translated "We will drown, but not move." Villages in the state of Maharashtra have been under police occupation for over two years, and lately reinforcements have been brought in. The Maharashtra police issued a notice charging villagers with disruption of government work, assault, and attempted murder, banning them from their villages. The activists defy these orders—based on false charges—and continue to live in the valley. The police have not yet arrested them, but may do so at any time.

People from all over the country have visited the dam to express their solidarity with the protesters of the Narmada Valley.

The story of the 23 families in Malu is no exception. Hundreds of families, mostly from the state of Gujarat, suffer at resettlement sites. Many are now mired in debt and find bare survival immensely difficult. All the while, the Indian government continues its propaganda of "ideal resettlement" challenged again on June 26, when over 400 ousted refugees from 35 relocation sites staged a massive demonstration in Baroda under a banner proclaiming "The Organization Struggling for Gujarat Oustees."

A two member team from the People's Union for Civil Liberties who visited relocation sites in March concluded:

"The Narmada resettlement process is a classic case of pauperization and immiseration of entire self-reliant communities in the name of development."

In July, the water level of the Narmada river rose to 91 meters. Thousands of tribals in three Indian states face submergence. They still refuse to move.

To take action, fax the chief minister of Maharashtra, M.M. Joshi, at 91-022-363-1446.

POLISH FOREST GETS REPRIEVE



BY THE NATIVE FOREST NETWORK

On July 5, the General Director of National Forests in Poland signed a document declaring an immediate moratorium on logging of old growth trees in the entire area of the Bialowieza Primeval Forest. The decision comes amid mounting pressure from NGOs, forest activists, and scientists worldwide to protect Europe's last lowland old-growth forest. In April the International Bialowieza Campaign held actions outside government buildings in Warsaw (see last issue of EF!).

The Polish group, Workshop for all Beings, has been a central organizer of the campaign for a logging moratorium. Spokesperson Janusz Korbel reacted cautiously to the announcement. "We must look at this decision carefully but it seems that this is a big success for the International Bialowieza Campaign. The next step should be national park status in the total forest area," said Janusz Korbel.

The document states that no oaks, the most desirable hardwood in Bialowieza, over 60 cm (23.6 in) in diameter may be logged as well as lime, maple, and ash of similar sizes. Rare species of trees descended from native species and appearing in mixed forms, such as fir, cherry, apple, and elm received complete protection "re-

gardless of age and condition." The Workshop for All Beings had estimated that the remaining old growth in the Bialowieza would have disappeared within three to five years at current logging levels prior to the moratorium.

The logging moratorium is the first of two demands set forth by the International Bialowieza Campaign to be met by the Polish government. The second demand is to set aside the entire area of the Bialowieza Primeval Forest as a fully protected national park. Currently, only a tiny portion of the forest has national park status. "The logging moratorium gives us a lot of breathing room, but no one campaigning for the Bialowieza can rest until it is permanently protected as a national park," said Tom Fullum of the Native Forest Network.

Faxes and letters congratulating the Polish Government for this promising move and encouraging it to give National Park Status to the whole forest area, should be sent to:

The Prime Minister, Josef Oleksy
Urząd Rady Ministrów 00-902, Warsaw, Poland; fax +48 2 628 4222.

For more information or to help, contact Tom Fullum, Native Forest Network, P.O. Box 8251, Missoula, MT 59807, phone (406) 251-2385, e-mail: tfullum@igc.apc.org.

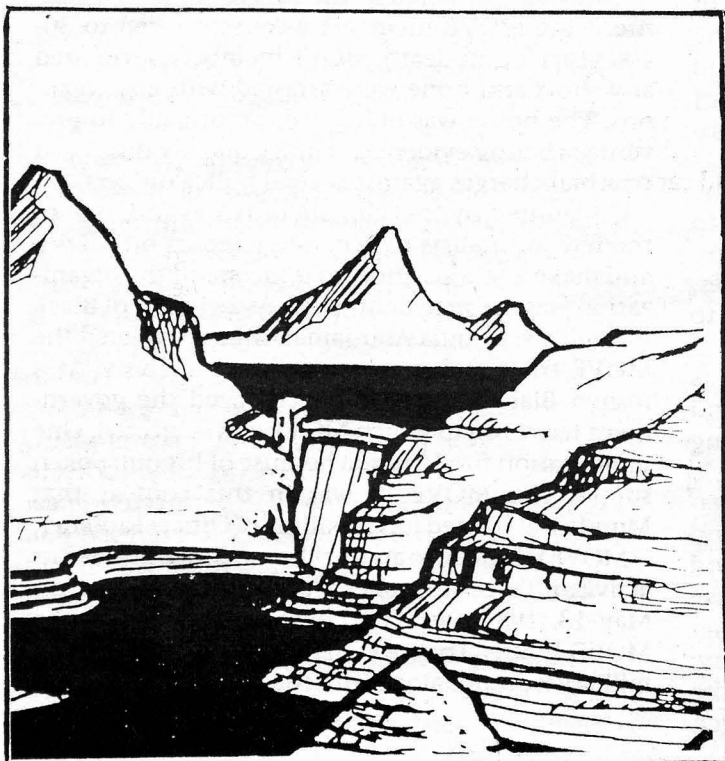
Welsh Nature Preserve Mined

Last month, Celtic Energy, assisted by a passel of police, managed to destroy what was left of a beautiful water meadow at Selar Nature Reserve, in South Wales. This beautiful piece of land was dug up and placed in a new nature reserve—a fly ash tip down the road! Not surprisingly, the flora and fauna haven't realized they are in a new nature reserve. Those that survived the move are dying off rapidly. This method of trashing the environment is called species relocation!

A large number of environmental protestors and local residents attempted to stop the work, but following a total of 38 arrests and what has now become the normal level of police brutality (an eight-year old child

was punched to the ground by a female police officer; other protestors were thrown onto barbed wire), their numbers were heavily depleted. Since the massive coverage generated in the local media, eviction from tree houses in the nearby oak woodland—also due to be destroyed—promises to be the biggest in the country's history. Ring 01222 383363 and leave your number to be contacted if this eviction is attempted.

Celtic Energy expects to make 50 million pounds from the open cast mine at Selar. It is estimated that it cost them at least 500 thousand pounds for the security last week. The mine will take a year to prepare and another seven to mine.



MUMIA ABU-JAMAL TO BE EXECUTED

PROTESTS NEEDED NOW!

BY KURT SHUMAN

The night before leaving for the Round River Rendezvous this year, I found myself marching with an angry crowd of 800 through the streets of San Francisco carrying one of 200 burning torches. We were demanding freedom for Mumia Abu-Jamal, an African-American journalist on death row who was wrongly convicted of killing a policeman.

Aside from a concern for social justice and desire to support activists standing up against repression, radical environmentalists have more in common and more reason to support Mumia than it might seem.

Mumia's plight is tied to the story of MOVE, a group of African-American activists who literally exploded into the American consciousness in 1985, when the Philadelphia police (assisted by the FBI and US Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) dropped a bomb on their house. The police killed 11 people and burned down 60 homes.

I remember my shock and anger when I realized that the government would actually bomb its own people. But I hadn't realized at the time that the MOVE members were comrades, as well as victims. The mainstream press had effectively marginalized and vilified MOVE in the years leading up to the bombing. MOVE was portrayed as a violent, unwashed rasta cult led by a messianic madman, which terrorized their neighbors. The alternative media was not much better. In reality, MOVE was a tribe of ecocentric, urban revolutionaries with a no-compromise attitude.

Writing from his jail cell, where he had been for three years, Mumia responded to the 1985 attack on MOVE: "What is to be done to prevent a repetition of this massacre? An early American labor leader said, 'Don't mourn, organize!'.... Pull together—unite—come together to resist this system's usurpation of your inherent... rights to freedom, clean air, uncontaminated earth, fresh water, and an untainted, unpoisoned gene pool. People, all peoples on this planet, must be free and unthreatened by a nuclear pistol placed to the temple of the earth's inhabitants. Demand that this system of injustice free MOVE prisoners and all political prisoners from the dungeons of America."

The lesson I hope we have learned from the bombing of Judi Bari and the infiltration and harassment of Earth First! is the need to support and ally ourselves with other radical activists facing similar or greater repression. We may even discover some surprising common ground through our alliances. The same tactics will be used against Earth First! if we ever become as uncompromising in our actions as in our rhetoric.

Mumia's Story

On December 9, 1981, Philadelphia police officer Daniel Faulkner stopped William Cook for driving the wrong way down a one-way street. When police backup arrived, Faulkner was lying in the street, shot in the back and face. A few feet away, slumped in a pool of his own blood, with a police bullet lodged in his spine, was Cook's brother Mumia Abu-Jamal (born Wesley Cook).

Mumia, who moonlighted as a cab driver, was driving by and upon seeing a cop beating his brother, rushed to his defense. His licensed pistol, which he had bought after being robbed twice, was found at the scene.

Faulkner died an hour after the shooting. Mumia was beaten by police, who waited 45 minutes before taking him to the hospital, where he was beaten again.

Mumia was charged with first-degree murder and brought to trial in 1982. His trial was presided over by Judge Sabo, who has sent more people to death row than any other judge in the country. Although he chose to represent himself, Judge Sabo forced Mumia to use a court-appointed lawyer, who by his own statement was unwilling to try the case. When Mumia objected, he was kept out of the courtroom for much of the trial. The lawyer has since been disbarred for incompetence.

Mumia never got a fair trial. The jury was not told about inducements for testifying offered to two key prosecution witnesses, a prostitute facing criminal charges and a cab driver on probation for felony arson. The prostitute claimed she had seen Mumia wielding a gun, but other witnesses said she arrived at the scene after the murder asking what happened. The charges she had faced were subsequently dropped. The cab driver stated in his original deposition that a heavy-set gunman, weighing over 200 pounds, had fled the scene. In court, he implicated the 170-pound Mumia. Mumia had only \$150 allowed by the court for investigative purposes and was never informed that four other witnesses also reported seeing a man running away. One potential witness left Philadelphia before the trial because of police harassment. Mumia's brother kept silent because he was terrified of police retribution.

The coroner confirmed that a .44 caliber bullet killed the cop. Mumia's gun was a .38. The police failed to perform routine tests on Mumia's hands to determine if he had fired a weapon, or ballistics tests to see if his gun had been fired.

Two witnesses testified to hearing Mumia shout defiantly in the hospital that he had shot Faulkner. They turned out to be Officer Faulkner's former partner and best friend, and a hospital security guard who was also a friend. Moreover, neither of them said anything about a confession until months after the incident. Another policeman wrote that "the Negro male made no statements." That cop was sent on "vacation" during the trial.

On July 2, 1982 Judge Sabo sentenced Mumia to death. Over the last decade, appellate courts have refused to acknowledge the racial and political biases that contributed to the violation of Mumia's rights and led to his conviction and death sentence. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and many organizations throughout the world have questioned the fairness of his trial.

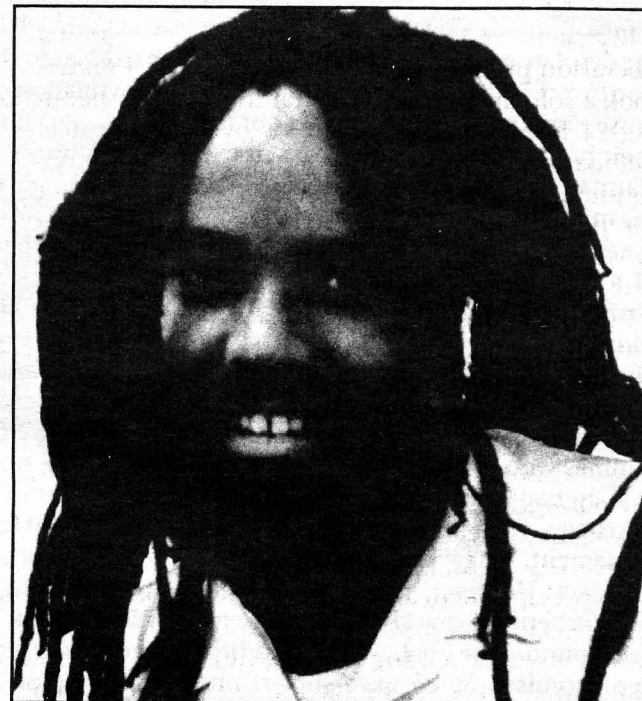
Mumia was well known to the Philadelphia police. As a teenager he helped found a chapter of the Black Panther Party. Later, he became a journalist and radio commentator known for his support of the MOVE community and his condemnation of the police force's habitual brutality to African-Americans. To cops in mourning for one of their own, he was an enemy delivered to their mercies.

MOVE's Story

MOVE began in Philadelphia in 1972 and is still active today. Not an acronym, MOVE means "to MOVE, to work, to generate, to be active." MOVE members wore their hair in dreadlocks and adopted the surname Africa as an act of family unity. They were vegetarians and did composting. They never killed animals, not even rats (which infuriated their neighbors) because they believed in the sanctity of all life. Fearing drugs and indoctrination into the sickness of American life, MOVE refused to send their children to school. They abhorred the use of plastic. They occasionally harangued their neighbors using bullhorns.

They taught anyone who would listen that the American political and social system is corrupt to the core. In demonstrations at zoos, pet shops, political rallies, public forums and media offices, MOVE used non-violent protest and profanity to expose the profanity of the system.

According to Ramona Africa, "MOVE's fight is with industry because industry is poisoning and abusing life. Industry is responsible for polluting the water, the air, the soil and making life sick; industry is responsible for drugs, alcohol and cigarettes; industry is responsible for cars, trains and buses that pollute the air, poison the lungs and retard the legs from lack of use. Zoos that enslave animal life is industry; scientific laboratories that torture animals through experiments is industry; prisons that enslave the innocent along with the guilty is an industry.... Industry is MOVE's target,



but industrialists put politicians between us and them by using politicians to legalize, endorse and protect industry."

MOVE experienced increased police harassment and beatings at non-violent demonstrations. They suffered chipped bones and fractured skulls. Pregnant MOVE members were severely beaten and suffered miscarriages. Three-week-old Life Africa's skull was crushed when police threw her to the ground. Charges against MOVE were dropped when it became apparent that neighbors could give eyewitness testimony to the baby's murder.

In 1977, MOVE demanded an end to police violence. Armed MOVE members stood outside their house, stating they would no longer be victimized. The media depicted them as gun-toting bandits.

Police blockaded the MOVE house, attempting to serve expired warrants and to starve out the occupants. After nearly two months of demonstrations and public pressure, the city negotiated a settlement and the blockade ended. A judge ruled that MOVE had violated a non-existent agreement to vacate the house after the blockade. He then issued warrants for almost every MOVE member, including those who weren't even in the house.

On August 8, 1978 hundreds of police officers and fire fighters surrounded the MOVE house. They attacked it with high pressure water hoses, gunfire and tear gas. Delbert Africa emerged from the basement with his hands high in the air. An international television audience watched police bludgeon him, then kick him in the head, kidneys and groin. Later in the day, large protest crowds were charged and beaten by police on horseback.

One cop was killed in the barrage of police gunfire. Nine MOVE members were sentenced to 30-100 years for his death. MOVE members never fired any shots and none were arrested with any weapons. The house was bulldozed, presumably to prevent gathering evidence. A judge quickly dismissed criminal charges against several police officers.

Undaunted by this climate of repression, one of the few journalists to accurately report on MOVE and make a serious effort to understand the organization was the president of the Association of Black Journalists, Mumia Abu-Jamal. Mumia covered the MOVE trials and gave an in-depth analysis. As a former Black Panther, he recognized the government terrorism to which MOVE was subjected. One radio station fired Mumia because of his outspoken support for MOVE. It was in this context that Mumia was framed for the killing of Officer Faulkner.

MOVE relocated to another house and continued its activism. Three years after Mumia was sentenced, on May 13, 1985 over 600 police opened fire on the MOVE house. They were armed with tear gas and military weapons along with their regular assortment

Continued on page 19

Lise Olsen: Imprisoned Activist Speaks Out

BY LISE OLSEN

My name is Lise Olsen. I am the only animal liberation prisoner in US. On July 4, 1992, I undertook a solo anti-fur protest that involved suspending 21 home-made gas lanterns over a huge steel billboard that displayed altered pro-fur, anti-environmental advertising. My intention was to assert the public's right to truthful information, and to publicize freeing the planet from the fur industry, and free fur-bearing animals from suffering.

I designed the lanterns by attaching plastic peanut butter jars inside metal ashtrays, and lit them with hobby-shop wicks. One flamed like a small torch, spirit of 1776 style, then went out. The others failed to light. Because the exposé project failed, I took no photo for the media and merely went home discouraged.

Four months later I was arrested for attempted arson. The techniques used to convict me at trial were perjury, fabrication of evidence (labeling the lanterns "bombs"), and withholding evidence that would have proven innocence (the evidence was a video made by a prestigious explosives expert of a replica lantern light). I received a four-year prison sentence. Three years after this protest project, I am writing from prison to warn other activists that the government does fabricate cases against people involved in animal rights and environmental action.

Although it is well-known that the FBI has a long history of isolating, imprisoning and murdering social and political dissidents, one somehow never thinks it could happen to oneself. I saw the Mike Nichols film *Silkwood* and was appalled by the depiction of the murder of Karen Silkwood, who had tried to expose radiation hazards at the Kerr-McGee uranium processing plant in Oklahoma. I had read about the murder of Anna Mae Aquash of the American Indian Movement and visited her grave on the Pine Ridge Reservation. I was stunned when I read about the attempted murder of environmental activist Judi Bari, and how the FBI attempted to indict her as a terrorist who had supposedly bombed herself accidentally. Reading about these persecuted women is different than actually experiencing victimization by a dangerous and powerful government oneself. My mission is to make the danger of imprisonment (and death) real to people who are blind to how real this danger is them.

According to David Helvarg (*The War Against the Greens*, Sierra Club Books, 1994), there are a

staggering number of anti-green attacks—far more than the 313 incidents that the FBI has attributed to animal rights activists over the past 15 years. Yet except for the murder of Karen Silkwood, anti-green attacks have rarely drawn media attention. The media likes to report every fire, murder, and act of violence as entertainment for mainstream America.

Acts of government violence against political dissidents is excluded from this litany of violent entertainment. Depicting every person arrested as a horrible criminal fits into the government's political and economic agenda. Prisons are a multi-million dollar industry that the government has every interest in perpetuating. The government has no interest whatsoever in having the media expose attacks on dissenters. It is in the government's interests to isolate dissenters, whether by imprisoning us or killing us, because then there will be no one opposing their position of power and economic privilege.

An effective mechanism by which the government instigates arrests, obtains convictions and justifies murders is labeling the victim as a "terrorist." I was convicted of a charge called "possession of incendiary devices," which were in actual fact "illuminating devices" (according to C. James Dahn, a national recognized explosives specialist).

I attended a clemency hearing six months later. The Prison Review Board, instead of reading my petition as required by law, used the hearing as a vehicle for interrogating my supporters. They were asked about their "terrorist" affiliations and/or arrest records.

The very next day the FBI visited a supporter with a subpoena for his fingerprints. They had convened a second grand jury and tried to indict me on a case involving smoke bombs discovered in Chicago department stores in November, 1993.

That action was allegedly claimed by the Animal Liberation Front. Although fingerprints found on the smoke bombs did not match mine, the FBI is determined to scapegoat me for that case as well. Why not? I am already unjustly entrapped in a prison; I am their sitting duck. The FBI used decep-

tive and illegal means to obtain fingerprints from my acquaintances; such as having people handle glass coke bottles, plastic envelopes and vases, for over a year. My boyfriend—not an activist—was fingerprinted at *gun point* on the hood of an FBI car.

To the FBI, tagging innocent people as "terrorists" justifies deception, imprisonment and murder. It's



actions resemble the witchcraft trials of 1692. A woman was identified as a "witch" simply by calling her one. In his book *Wayward Puritans: A Study in the Sociology of Deviance*, sociologist Kai Erickson writes, "It is not surprising that deviant behavior should appear in a community at exactly those points where it is most feared. Men who fear witches soon find themselves surrounded by them." Calling a person by whatever name is most feared by the general population, whether that word be witch, communist or terrorist, serves the purpose of uniting the mainstream community and the establishment against the "other." It gives people a feeling of security and solidarity. Name calling masks the problems created by the government and distracts people's attention by implying that all problems are caused by these social dissenters or "deviants." This is necessary to societies troubled by internal incohesiveness and unrest such as the United States.

Animal rights activists threaten the capitalist power elite's profit in the animal industry. Therefore, it is politically advantageous to the government to discredit and destroy this movement as they did the Black Panthers, blacklisted "communists," the Wobblies, etc.

It is my belief that the FBI will continue victimizing me as part of their "isolate and destroy" campaign. Instead of allowing me to sink into obscurity as a quiet greenhouse owner when I get out of prison, I believe they will target me and declare that I qualify as a terrorist in order to justify arresting me again. The state of Illinois has me listed as convicted for "possession of explosives." Why does this false charge exist when I was in fact convicted of "possession of incendiary devices?" The Illinois Department of Corrections (prison system) has refused to delete this slanderous charge against me in defiance of a 1994 court order to do so. I made illuminating devices that explosives specialist Dahn wrote "possessed no danger to the public and were no more dangerous than a luau candle." Yet, I have been transformed into a "terrorist" worthy of being targeted by the FBI to protect the economic advantage of the wild animal trade (as well as factory farming, NIH animal experimentation, the domestic fur industry, hunters' lobbies).

If any readers would like to help me, write to Odie Washington, Director IDOC; 1301 Concordia Court; PO Box 19277; Springfield, IL 62794.

Insist that, as a non-violent political prisoner, I should be awarded home electronic detention in the last three months of my sentence. Even violent criminal prisoners are frequently awarded such detention. Send me copies of your letters. I will forward them to Amnesty International which is investigating my case.

Please write to me: Lise Olsen, Political Prisoner B48426, PO Box 5001, Dwight Prison, Dwight, IL 60420.

MUMIA ABU-JAMAL ...

continued from previous page

of rifles and handguns. Some of the weapons were obtained illegally from the federal Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. In an hour and a half, more than 10,000 rounds were fired directly into the house. The police used 37 pounds of C-4, a military explosive, to blast through the walls. Some of the explosive was dropped as a bomb on the house from a helicopter, igniting the entire neighborhood.

Among the MOVE members at the house, six adults and five children were killed. The only surviving adult was sentenced to more than 16 years. To this day nine MOVE members remain in prison. No cop or public official has ever been charged with murder.

From his jail cell, Mumia wrote after the 1985 police attack, "Resist a system, a way of life, that produces acid rain, toxic waste, poisonous polluted waters, strangulating air, infertile soil, and ever-deadlier diseases.... Resist the system that promises life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, yet practices dungeons of death and despair, hypocrisy and deceit. Say "No" to the Three Mile Islands, Bhopals, Love Canals, and Chernobyls that threaten your lives, your health, and the lives of your children's tomorrows! Resist today so that they won't need to resist tomorrow."

Even from death row, Mumia continues to speak up against injustice. His radio commentaries have been aired all over the world. His recently published book, *Live from Death Row*, has earned him disciplinary isolation, so what the Fraternal Order of Police hope are the last days of his life may pass as wretchedly as possible. All of Mumia's appeals have been exhausted, and he is scheduled to be executed on August 17. If you knew in advance the time and place a comrade was to be murdered, what would you do?

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Demand that Mumia be given a stay of execution until he gets a fair trial:

Chief Justice Robert Nix, Widener Building, Suite 5000, One South Penn Square, Philadelphia, PA 19107; phone (515) 560-3071, fax (215) 560-6388;

Justice Ralph J. Cappy, 31300 One Oxford Court, Pittsburgh, PA 15219; phone (412) 565-2700, fax (412) 560-6388.

Organize a street demonstration in your town.

For more information about Mumia Abu-Jamal or MOVE, contact Concerned Friends and Family of Mumia Abu-Jamal, PO Box 19709, Philadelphia, PA 19143, or call MOVE at (215) 387-9955.

Plea Bargaining

Editor's note: Before his arrest in September, 1994, Rod Coronado's activism landed him on the FBI's ten most wanted list. In the Eostar, 1995 issue of the Earth First! Journal, Rod explained the details of the federal government's case against him and the terms of the plea bargain he accepted. Rod stated that in return for pleading guilty, "The US government promises not to seek further prosecution of me in the remaining districts investigating the ALF [Animal Liberation Front], nor subpoena me to testify

against others suspected of ALF activity. The price I pay for not testifying against my compatriots is a three- to four-year sentence."

Rod's case has triggered controversy within the movement about the issue of plea bargaining. Four activists share their views here. Rod is unable to comment until after his sentencing, which has been rescheduled to August 10.

The voices here reflect a variety of experience with the legal system. All four authors have done jail time, ranging from two months to four years. Peg Millett and Mark Davis faced federal felony charges after an FBI infiltrator helped them cut power lines in Arizona. Peggy Sue McRae blockaded a logging road and was prosecuted for her civil disobedience by the state of Idaho. A federal grand jury in Washington jailed Jonathan Paul during its insidious investigation of animal liberation activists.

A Guided Tour of the US Department of Injustice

BY MARK DAVIS

To plead or not to plead—this seems to be a question which draws a lot of interest, and no shortage of advice for the person faced with the choice. There are conflicting factors to consider; after all, the issue involves losing a (perhaps substantial) part of a lifetime. Then there are the political impacts of a plea deal, and the question of the price others will pay for the decision.

It has always been interesting to me to observe the inverse relationship between verbal fanaticism and personal risk. It's not a one to one ratio, but in general it seems that those who most passionately urge others to sacrifice all for the Cause, whatever it might be, are those least likely to place themselves in a similarly dangerous situation. Talk is cheap, and safe, and often uninformed. Having been through the process myself and subsequently spending three years sitting behind the clerk's desk in the prison law library, perhaps I can at least offer some information.

Understanding the context in which a plea is negotiated is important. Some people are blissfully ignorant of the legal system and imagine there is a chance of actually winning an acquittal. Sure there is! In the federal courts, 98 percent of cases which go to trial end in conviction. This is not a reflection of the actual guilt or innocence of most defendants, but testimony to the incredible power wielded by prosecutors. For all practical purposes, an indictment is the same as a conviction for most individuals. In the last 20 years, Congress has systematically dismantled the mechanisms which were supposed to protect citizens from the overwhelming power of the state in criminal matters. There is not enough space here to thoroughly detail and document this statement, but for the purpose of this article it is necessary to mention some of the realities faced by a defendant. The playing field is not at all level.

The first point to understand is that guilt and innocence are irrelevant. In prison, I read a lot of case law, and talked to dozens of people in depth about their situations, and read their paperwork. At a very rough guess, filtering out the liars and about half of all prisoners there for so-called crimes involving recreational chemicals, probably between 10 and 15 percent of the inmates had not done what they were convicted of doing (at least where I was incarcerated). But nobody except the accused and her personal circle give a damn.

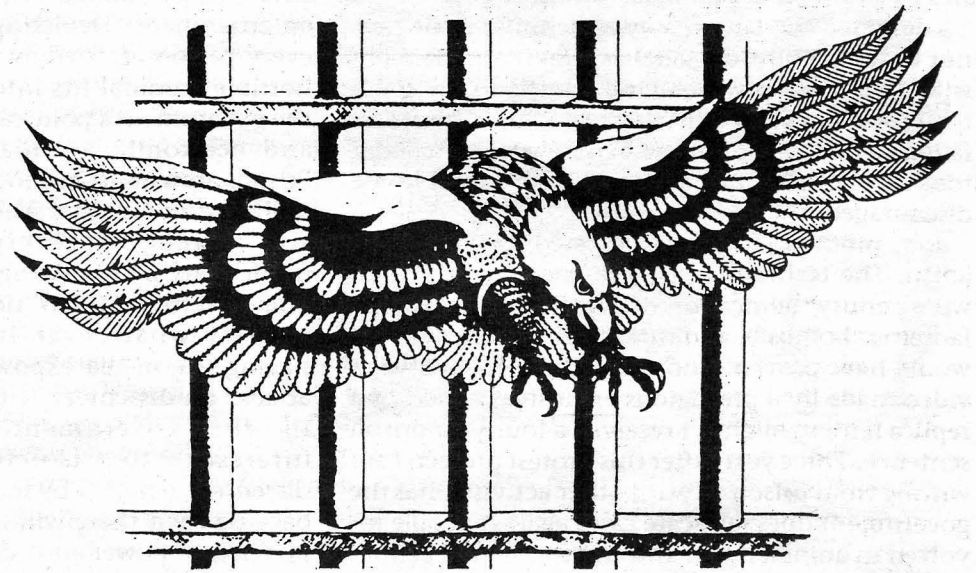
The System is a bureaucracy, and like any bureaucracy the primary goal of the people staffing it is personal comfort with minimal risk either to income, status, or peace of mind. Defense lawyers, with significant exceptions, are just players in this game. They have come to terms with the moral difficulties which may have initially troubled them until they realized that maximizing income and fully representing their clients are mutually exclusive goals.

A plea bargain is usually in an attorney's best financial interest since it increases his hourly income. Plea bargaining is usually in the defendant's best interest as well, since an acquittal is so unlikely. Prosecutors are also best served by pleas. They are scored by the number of scalps they hang on the wall, not the guilt or innocence of the scalped, or the probity of the scalping technique. Judges are constantly engaged in a struggle to clear their calendars, and the workload increases at a pace which far outstrips their budgets. They want to see cases cleared, and since almost all judges are ex-prosecutors, they are generally unconcerned with the guilt or innocence of the accused. They love pleas, because they keep judges looking good and they avoid costly trials.

So the self-interest of all participants in the System is generally best served by plea bargaining. Obstreperous defendants who do not yet understand that they are merely raw meat in the grinder can present problems. An array of poisoned sticks and ghastly faux carrots has been developed to encourage docility and ensure the smooth operation of the bureaucracy. If everyone insisted on their constitutional right to a fair trial, the System would break immediately.

Going to trial almost always means far more prison time than you would receive with a plea bargain. Everyone is pretty open about this: if you insist on your right to a trial, you will be punished severely. Not for the offense, you understand, but for taking up the valuable time of the bureaucracy. I am familiar with cases in which an outraged defendant declared his intent to vindicate himself in open court and damn the costs. The prosecutor simply files an expanded superseding indictment upping the number of counts from, say, three to 27. Since each additional count adds to the length of the possible prison term, in this instance the worst possible verdict jumps from five years to 50, or life. With stakes that high, and the odds at trial so poor, who can afford to risk it, innocent or not?

There are further inducements to plea bargain. Should you go to trial on that 27-count charge and against all odds manage to win acquittal on all but



one count, it still doesn't do you much good. Incredible as it sounds, the case law is very clear that the judge can sentence you on that one count as if you had been found guilty on all of them. And very few juries are unwilling to give that nice hardworking prosecutor at least a small victory.

Deciding whether or not to accept a plea bargain is not a choice between a noble theatrical trial and a cowardly withdrawal from fair combat in the name of Right, Truth and Justice. The System will ensure that those larger issues are never raised in the trial. The question is how much of a lifetime is going to be spent in miserable conditions, and for what gain.

Only the person facing the dilemma has a right to answer that question. We are all human animals. Each of us is involved in unique relationships with other critters, the land, with our own concepts of right and wrong. It's pretty arrogant to dictate to someone else how long she or he should be willing to spend in prison in the name of higher principles.

The highest price for a stretch in prison is often paid by someone other than the prisoner. Marriages suffer terribly. Children are left without a parent, and may feel abandoned. The financial consequences of a stint in the slammer are seldom positive and frequently disastrous for families. A few years away is bad enough. But as the years tick along toward the decade mark, the damage and distance frequently become insurmountable obstacles for relationships.

I saw many men lose their wives and kids while I was in. Who has the right to decide to risk letting a child grow up without a parent? I don't know if anyone besides the parent and child should have much to say about that. There are many such issues, because we're messy, complicated critters. No ideology, including "radical environmentalism," whatever the hell that is, begins to address the complexity of real life. If someone facing time takes an honorable plea bargain which doesn't involve cooperating with the government—meaning she or he refuses to implicate anyone else or give any information at all beyond "I did it"—then the rest of us would do well to accept and support that decision.

That said, here's the other side. I accepted a plea bargain after I tried to talk my codefendants into refusing it, because I felt that we had a moral/spiritual obligation to fight it to the end. I could not refuse for myself alone because it was a package deal; my refusal would have screwed it up for everyone else. It didn't feel good, and I am still not certain that it was the right thing to do. But it's done, and no one will ever know how it would have turned out had we continued.

I have to acknowledge that on some level it does feel like a failure to have let the trial end that way. But I also wonder if I had the right to do things which cost my daughters four years without a dad. Complicated stuff. Whatever answers there may be aren't found on bumper stickers. Most of the people I know are just trying to do the best they can, and that effort doesn't come to a halt when you're enmeshed in the corruption and incompetence of the legal system. To you who find yourself looking down the barrel of that gun: keep your integrity above all else. Puzzle it out as best you can and do what's right. I send you support and respect and appreciation. The rest of us would do well to maintain a little bit of reticence.

Mark Davis is one of the Arizona 5, a group of activists infiltrated by the FBI in 1989. He was recently released after four years in federal prison and is on parole until fall, 1996. His parole officer prefers that Mark look like a Republican, so don't expect much fireworks for the next 16 months—being a martyr was fun, but once was enough. Mark will come and talk with you if you want. Contact him at PO Box 567, Prescott, AZ 86302.

To Plead or Not to Plead

BY JONATHAN PAUL

To plead or not to plead—that is the question. In the case of Rod Coronado, he has decided to plead out his case in Michigan and faces three to four years in prison. In exchange for Rod's plea agreement, the federal government will not pursue charges against him in five other states.

Rod pled guilty to aiding and abetting an arson, specifically for sending a press release and receiving items stolen in connection with a 1992 raid and fire at Michigan State University's mink research facility. He accepted responsibility for acting as a spokesperson for Animal Liberation Front raids in 1991 and 1992 termed Operation Biteback. He also pled guilty to the 1992 theft of a cavalryman's journal from a historical display at Little Bighorn National Monument in Montana, which he stole because the exhibit glorified the murder of Native Americans. Rod claims to have destroyed the journal.

When I learned of the plea bargain, the first thing that occurred to me was that if the government had a solid case against Rod, it didn't make sense that they would even consider offering a plea bargain. I assert that taking the plea bargain prevented us from having access to what the government is doing in its covert activities targeting activists. Since the case won't go to trial, the government does not have to expose the materials compiled to use in court, described in legal terms as discovery. In Rod's case, the government is breathing a sigh of relief.

I am not trying to bash Rod or his decision to accept his plea bargain. I am not saying that people should never accept plea bargains. I am merely bringing up how we as activists choose to face the consequences of our actions when the government comes down on us. While Rod's experience and mine are not identical, I experienced a similar type of governmental thugery myself.

In 1990 I was arrested for allegedly breaking into an animal lab at the

University of Oregon and liberating 275 cats, rabbits and mice. I was facing four felony charges and up to 15 years in prison. I could have chosen to go on the run, but I decided to stay and fight the case. The other two defendants and I were in a very scary position. We had at least four informants ready to testify in court that we had participated with them in the raid. I had also received a speeding ticket the morning after the raid, heading south in northern California. Things were not looking good for us.

The credibility of the government witnesses was shaky. We felt we should go to trial. Our attorneys repeatedly filed for discovery, our legal right, because we knew that the government was withholding information pertaining to the case. The government balked. The judge ultimately stated that if the government attorneys didn't release discovery by a certain date, he would drop the case. When they failed to do so, the case was indeed dropped.

It is obvious to me why government officials wouldn't disclose the discovery materials. They didn't want to expose their tactics and their informants.

Rod was charged with stealing government property for taking the diary of Lt. Donald McIntosh of the infamous band of murderers in the 1800s called the Seventh Cavalry. Though this "offense" carries a maximum 10-year sentence, going to trial would have been an excellent political forum to carry on the word about the oppression of Native Americans. But now with this plea bargain this can never be brought up.

Since we cannot see what the government has in its discovery files, we will miss the chance to find out who the informants are both in Earth First! and the animal liberation movements. Moreover, we will not find out which people testified before grand juries. I firmly believe that there are those who have testified and gave the names of other activists to the government. Otherwise, it strains credibility that of

the dozens of people subpoenaed during the last few years by grand juries all over the country, only four have done time for standing up to the government and refusing to testify.

I am concerned about Rod's pleading guilty to being a spokesperson for the actions of the Animal Liberation Front. This potentially sets a precedent that anyone who chooses to be a spokesperson for any kind of "illegal" action is risking prosecution. It may also deter some individuals from acting as spokespersons where they are badly needed to articulate the issues which motivate actions.

From my perspective, our individual lives are insignificant compared to the greater cause at hand. We must question whether we face the circumstances on a personal level or a movement level. Do we base our decisions on how they affect us personally or how they affect the movement politically?

A friend recently told me that people have the right to choose what they want as individuals, and that it is not the place of others to make decisions for them. While I agree with this in some situations, in the context of activism I question whether we are in a position to make decisions which protect ourselves rather than focus on issues far more important than we are as individuals. I feel that self preservation and fear should not get in the

way. If we empower ourselves to take a stand, and even have the willingness to sacrifice our lives without seeking martyrdom, we will feel no fear.

We must examine how we are willing to deal with the consequences of our actions. Before we do anything that puts us at risk, we must ask if we are ready to take it all the way, no matter how much the results may destroy our own personal lives. It is often easy to say that we will fight the government to expose its fascist actions against the planet and those who fight for the planet and all who dwell on it. But when the force of the state comes down upon us, the nitty gritty of the big decision comes up. Do I make it easier for myself, or do I face the consequences of putting the message of oppression out to the world? I would choose the latter.

Incidentally, in a few conversations with people who have been dealing with the government and its brain dead enforcers, I have heard that the FBI is not too fond of me. Cool. I am honored.

Jonathan Paul spent five months in jail in Washington in 1993 because he refused to testify before a grand jury investigating animal rights activists. He helps coordinate the National Activist Network and is co-founder of the Sea Defense Alliance (SeDnA) in California.



don't really know what community means. I know I don't hold the same definition of "the movement" as many of the people who stand with me at demonstrations, with whom I work, sing, and love. Furthermore, we don't tolerate much diversity among ourselves.

I often hear talk about the importance of diversity in the natural world, but if we don't celebrate it in our own lives, how can we make our work for change effective? I believe the feds understand this. That's why they are systematically working to destroy the connections that we have with each other. What's most critical for people to understand is that our strength lies in our diversity and our support of each other.

I have heard the argument for the legal tactic of forcing the government to release discovery materials (information compiled to use against you) by holding out for a trial. Perhaps this works, perhaps not. Judi Bari's and Darryl Cherney's lawsuit against the FBI over the agency's involvement in the 1990 car bombing of Bari has uncovered 6,000 pages of discovery, which is available for study. I suggest that those who are concerned about how the FBI operates educate themselves. (Ask Judi how to help support her case, including scheduling events to educate the public.)

The best we can do for those in the hot seat who are faced with the option of a plea bargain is to provide all the information about our experiences with the law. Then we should step back and give them space to make their own decisions. After those decisions are made, our job is to non-judgmentally support our comrades—emotionally, spiritually, mentally and physically—throughout their ordeal.

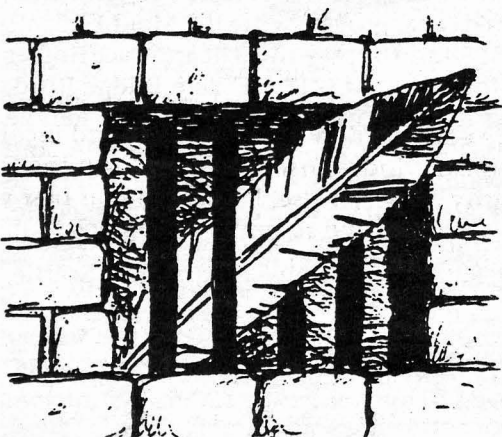
Peg Millett is one of the Arizona 5. She spent two years in federal prison. She is now restoring 14 acres of abused land in the Bradshaw Mountains and tours nationally as an activist-singer.

In the Hot Seat

BY PEG MILLETT

To plead or not to plead... what to plead seems more like it. Arguments are flying around pro and con. More of us are becoming government targets. When I became a target of FBI COINTELPRO tactics against the Arizona 5, I was very naive. I believed we would be heard and that justice would be considered. I wasn't thinking about plea bargains. It didn't take long in the trial to understand we were playing with people who made up the rules as they went, and who weren't interested in anything remotely connected with justice.

When the plea offer came, I realized I didn't know how to effectively fight in this arena. Since the five of us all had different skills, commitments, and levels of courage, each agreed to the plea for distinct reasons.



I've noticed that the loudest critics of plea bargaining have been people who know what's best for others, without risking much themselves. When I hear, "What about our responsibility to the movement?" I cringe. What does that mean?

We must learn how to be in community before we can talk about what the movement is. We are a bunch of mostly white middle-class people from broken, uprooted nuclear families; we

So, What's the Big Deal?

BY PEGGY SUE McRAE

No deal, assholes!

Yup, that's the theory. That's what we all said the morning before we went to court. My affinity group, the Spud Seven, was arrested the summer of 1993 for blockading the Noble Road in the Cove/Mallard region of Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest. By the time we walked out of the Idaho County Court House, six out of seven of us had made a deal. What happened?

First, we'd gone into our action seriously underestimating the consequences we might face. Based on prior arrests in Cove/Mallard we expected a week or so in jail and a \$200 fine for being in an area officially closed by the US Forest Service. Initially we were held in jail for 20 days, and charged with felony conspiracy to commit grand theft (of a road and of time). We were given three citations each for being in the national forest. We are still involved in a civil suit that continues to grind along.

Our lawyers (one paid, one public defender) wanted us to take the deal. We had two choices. We could have a jury trial in Grangeville, with no hope for a change of venue. Not good. Judge Reinhardt would preside. Locals call him the hangin' judge. Again, not so good. We might receive a sentence of five years in the Idaho State Penitentiary. Very very bad. Or option two: the deal, 10 more days in jail with 60 days suspended, \$550 restitution to be paid to the road construction company, and an Alford plea. An Alford plea means that while acknowledging that there is both incriminating and non-incriminating evidence, you maintain that you are not guilty of

committing any crime. What the lawyers did not make clear to us was that an Alford plea is entered as a guilty plea. They pressured us to take the deal. We had 45 minutes to decide.

We circled up on the grass outside of our lawyer's office. I was still hoping for consensus and was willing to do whatever we, as a group, decided to do. Immediately it became apparent that consensus was not an option. Some of us definitely did not want to go to a jury trial. One of us absolutely was not going to take a deal. I decided that I did not want to go to a jury trial without everyone else.

While we began as a unified group, eventually we made different decisions. Last summer I was notified that I had violated my probation by not paying restitution to the road contractors. I went back into court. I brought up the Alford plea and again maintained my innocence. I also pointed out that it was the US Forest Service who had contracted the road builders to violate federal environmental laws—if anyone owed restitution to the road builders, it was the Forest Service. I refused to pay restitution, choosing instead to spend two months in the Grangeville jail, the remainder of my suspended sentence.

The one member from the Spud Seven who refused to take the deal eventually had his charges dropped. That is not to say that had we gone on trial as a group we would have achieved the same result. I love and respect every person in the affinity group and I respect the individual choices that we made. Everyone has unique circumstances and concerns which change at different times.

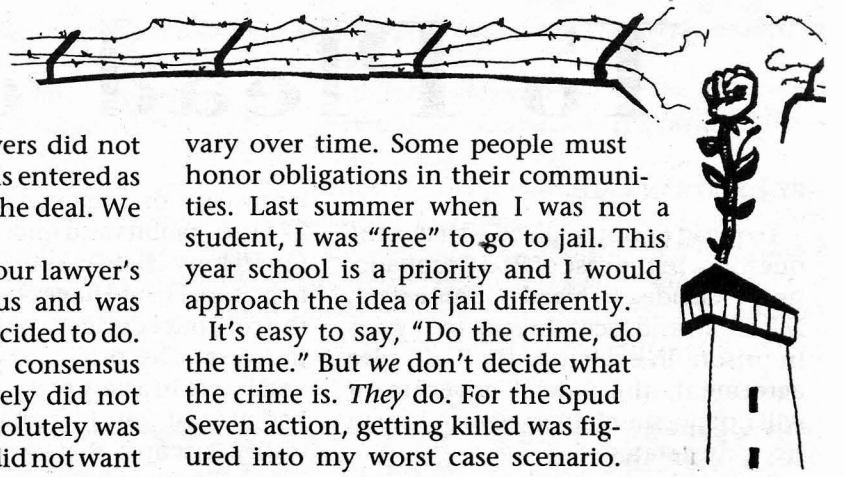
A person may have family responsibilities which

vary over time. Some people must honor obligations in their communities. Last summer when I was not a student, I was "free" to go to jail. This year school is a priority and I would approach the idea of jail differently.

It's easy to say, "Do the crime, do the time." But we don't decide what the crime is. *They* do. For the Spud Seven action, getting killed was figured into my worst case scenario. Five years in the Idaho prison was not. I still believe that a long prison sentence was possible and not just a scare tactic. This is Idaho, not one of those more liberal states like California, Oregon or Mississippi. Idaho, where after the 1993 actions a state law was passed making it a felony just to be an Earth First!er.

As a movement, it would be limiting if not crippling to demand complete martyrdom of all activists at all times. We need to remain flexible and creative. Keep 'em guessing. It is going to take sustained energy to keep up the fight. We need to consider all of our resources and not get locked into expectations of each other that may not fit the realities that we face. Some people feel very strongly about not taking deals. I support their decision not to take them. Meanwhile, I have no regrets about the decisions I made. Besides, I'm getting pretty good at jail support.

Peggy Sue McRae is the author-illustrator of the Journal's seasonal pagan commentaries on the editorial page. She continues to be involved in the Cove/Mallard campaign.



Sacred Cedar Groves Scheduled For Clearcut

BY SERENA D. STUART

Three ranger districts in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest have proposed timber sales that could destroy ancient cultural resources once shared by nearly all of the Indian tribes in western Washington. Only token attempts were made by the Forest Service to notify the tribes whose ancient cultural sites could be destroyed. Reservations and tribes affected include the Yakama, Nisqually, Puyallup, Muckleshoot, Skokomish, Suquamish, Chehalis, Cowlitz and others.

Environmental assessments state that the tribal offices were notified by a letter. Yet the Forest Service admitted that they did not know how to reach the Cowlitz people. Public notices were submitted to non-Indian newspapers only.

These areas, indeed all of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, abound with ancient traditional and cultural sites as well as endangered species. The forest also has many cedar trees peeled by the original peoples of the areas. Bark was traditionally used for clothing, baskets, hats, and numerous other articles. The

cedars are still alive and healthy but now are in danger of being cut down.

The Forest Service acknowledged that peeled cedar trees are on most proposed cuts of old-growth trees. One site, with about 300 peeled cedar trees, will be protected as a tourist attraction. But numerous other sites containing peeled cedar trees are scheduled to be clearcut.

The Forest Service has planned several clearcuts on lands ceded by the Yakama Indian Nation. The Yakama have reserved treaty rights to access hunting and gathering in these areas. The ranger station at Mt. St. Helens has determined that, "Proposed activities comply with existing treaties with the Yakama Nation and all laws." They have notified the tribes by mail, but have not involved them in any decision making process.

Another proposed logging site is located near the ancient Klickitat Trail which was a trading route running from the Columbia River. The Klickitat Trail is over 1,000 years old and has been in continuous use until the arrival of the Europeans. A 500-foot, no-cut buffer would be maintained along the trail for the enjoyment of tourists.

Non-native historians such as Marian Smith have noted the size and distribution of the various tribes and their territories along the trail, but the environmental assessment makes no mention of the history of tribal use in the area.

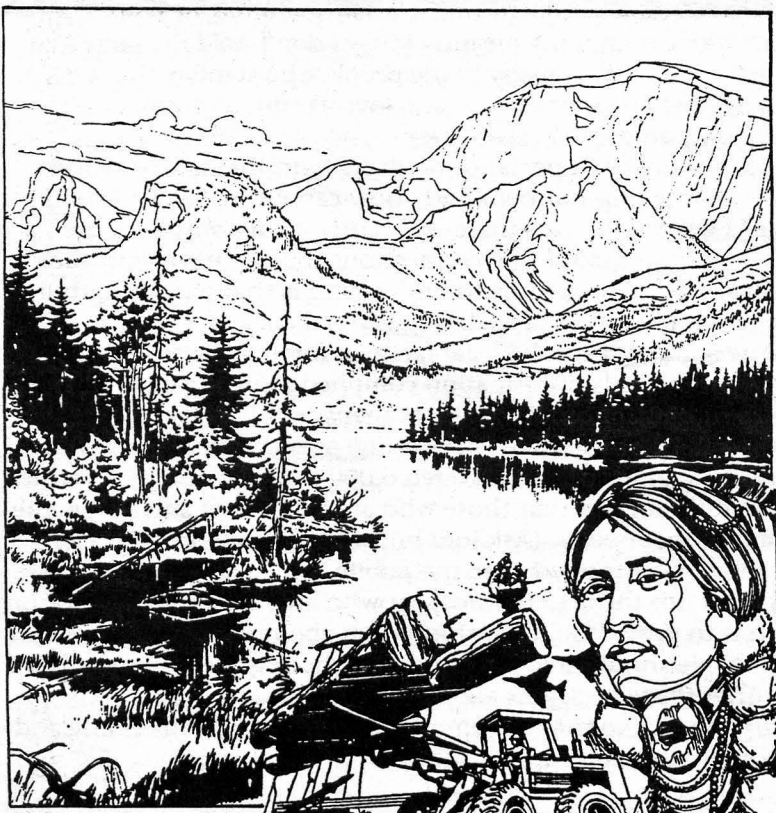
Rare and endangered species living in the sites were listed in the environmental assessments used to justify the clearcuts in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Species listed include: North American lynx, gray wolf, northern spotted owl, bald eagle, grizzly bear, California wolverine, peregrine falcon, western pond turtle, larch mountain salamander and bull trout.

LooAnn, a Cowlitz descendant, spoke about the loss of the forest culture and animal life, and the destruction of the trees. She said, "The mountain is the keeper of the thunders. Thunders bring the rain and water. We need four elements to be kept alive, everybody does. Water, air, fire and earth. We've already played with fire, we made that atom bomb that killed people. We've already polluted the air—you breathe, you get sick. And the water and the earth, they keep being destroyed while the Indian people pray for these things to be here for generations yet to come. If we don't hang on to what we have, there'll be nobody here. The earth will become angry with the people, it will rumble. She already has—all those mountains in that ring of fire."

The sacred groves of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest need your help. Please write the three ranger districts proposing sales which will destroy sacred cedar groves. Write the Mount Adams Ranger District, 2544 Highway 141, Trout Lake, WA 98650 and oppose the Edit and Pace timber sales. Write the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, 42218 NE Yale Bridge Road, Amboy, WA 98601 and oppose Page timber sale and the P/B timber sale. Write the Randle Ranger District, PO Box 670, Randle, WA 98377-0670, about the SH-ELK, Galahad-AMA, and the Galahad-LSR timber sales. Senator Slade Gorton would also be good to contact about these sales. His address is US Senate, Washington DC 20510. Also contact your own congresspeople.

For more information on how to help defend the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, contact Bruce Gray at Pacific Crest Biodiversity Project, 4649 Sunnyside Avenue North #321, Seattle, WA 98103, (206) 545-3734.

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INTRODUCING: THE FIX-IT JUBILEE

BY LYNN HAMILTON

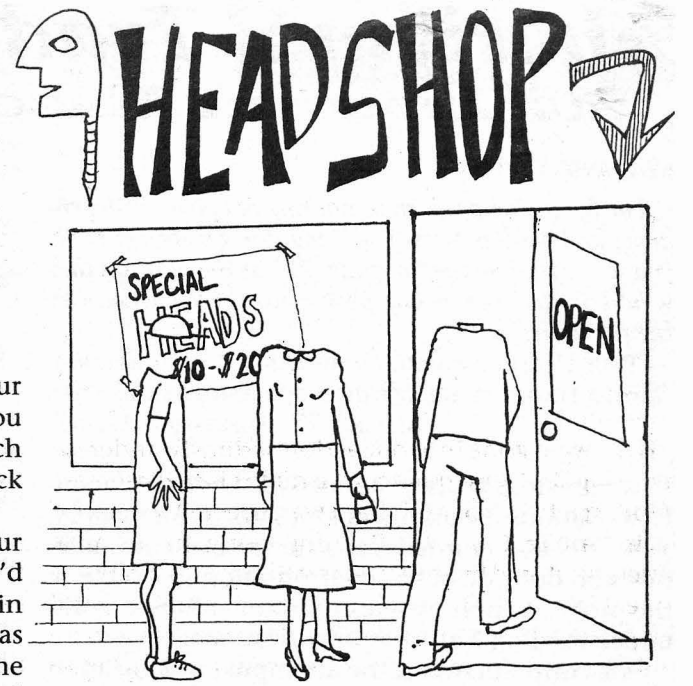
Let's make an addition to the eco-pagan calendar—one day in the year when we do nothing but repair our old stuff or take it to someone who knows how. We can call it a Holy Repair Day, a FixIt Jubilee, what you will. If you're the same species as me, you need a full business day to patch your bicycle tire, get the watch to the jeweler, the torn fatigues to the seamstress, the compact disk player back to Radio Shack, the backpack with the jammed zipper to the luggage repair shop, and the hiking boots to the cobbler.

The virtue of declaring FixIt an eco-pagan holiday: all eco-activists would practice it, so none of your friends would interrupt your errands, expecting you to run right over and lock yourself to a bulldozer. They'd all be out scouting for someone to revive their Commodore computers. For those of you with 9 to 5 jobs in the world of running swine capitalist enterprise, this will be a religious holiday and, as such, as iron-clad as Chanukkah when you tell your boss you won't be in that day. We can use it to motivate the masses and the media: everyone wants in on an excuse to take the day off. The subsequent flood of consumers seeking a legal fix could resurrect the repair industry. All those jewelers now going bankrupt and taking night jobs to pay the grocer will suddenly show enough profits to put a new roof over the store instead of selling it to the nearest condo-developer.

Ernest Callanbach has his Ecotopians produce only the simplest technology necessary to get the job done, because simpler is easier to fix at home. But we don't have to wait for state mandates or ecotopia; we can insist on non-electric, non-automatic widgets at the store counter today. From experience at the camera shop, I recommend the following lines: "Read my lips. I want an all-manual ____ (fill in the blank here with the item you desire)" or "If I have to go to an antique store, I'm going to get ____." Sure that non-electric mower is hard as hell to push, but you wanted upper body strength, right?

Granted, for those of us weaklings who haven't yet learned how to do everything ourselves, finding someone to fix your stuff for less than the price of a new one is an issue. This is especially true for your less eco-minded parents who will nag you at Christmas, not only about your low income but, now, *why* you paid \$125 to fix a \$140 VCR. (Admit it. I know you all own them.) The beauty of the FixIt Jubilee is that it gives you a day to shop around for that shack at the edge of town where some maniac who doesn't yet know he's an Earth First!er practices his religion of bringing dead things back to life, regardless of the hours he puts in ordering the parts from several different warehouses. These little saints exist; you just have to ferret them out. If you happen to be on Tybee Island, Georgia when that seam gives, there's a wonderful tailor on Butler Avenue (her sign saying "Alterations" is clearly visible as you cruise through the island). This miracle worker put an invisible fix on my blue yuppie suit *and* shortened my black dancing skirt (throwing in a kick pleat just for hell) for \$10.

These people are never in the yellow pages; don't even waste your time. You find them by asking around (especially among your friends, not running drugs, who live mysteriously well given their means) and by assiduously cycling the backwaters, alleys, and edges of town, looking for signs. The less graphically pleasing the shingle, the more promising for a miracle fix. You know you've struck gold when you see the words "not currently taking new customers." They never mean it, especially if you've got some really challenging vintage junk they can learn on.



Use the brain you were born with, but reuse everything else

Dear Miss Demeanor Advice for the Ecologically Confused

Dear Miss Demeanor:

Help. The other Ancient Forest Bus Brigadiers say I have ADD (attention deficit disorder). Mike Roselle says I have DEA (deconstructionist existential angst). The *Journal* staff say they like my deathless prose, then they edit it with a chainsaw. (Even the *New Yorker* doesn't edit my stuff! They just return it, assuming I've remembered to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope... see ADD, above.)

Worse still, I took a vow of celibacy almost three years ago, and no one seems to notice. Or even, for that matter, to care.

Finally, I'm considered an elitist partly because I prefer dry martinis to microbrew. Bombay gin, please. Sapphire.

Question: Is there a future for me in the (capital "M") Movement, or should I just go back to selling insurance?

Mournfully,
Uncle Ramon

P.S. My adopted state of Idaho says I'm a felon-to-be.

Dear Ramon:

Worry not, dearie. Some of my best friends are felons.

While celibacy may have been the appropriate choice three years ago, you now seem to be having deconstructionist existential angst about your decision. What a pity that you weren't at the recent Round River Rendezvous—I overheard several lusty women there bemoaning the lack of available former insurance executives.

As for your ADD, when sexual temptation arises, I recommend you succumb as often and enthusiastically as possible. I guarantee it will hold your attention.

Dear Miss Demeanor:

I was truly shocked at the Round River Rendezvous to hear that anyone would insinuate that a womyn of your stature would ever stoop so low as to "invent" letters! The depravity of it all. What could be next? Evil rumors that Hostess is not really "fresh daily?"

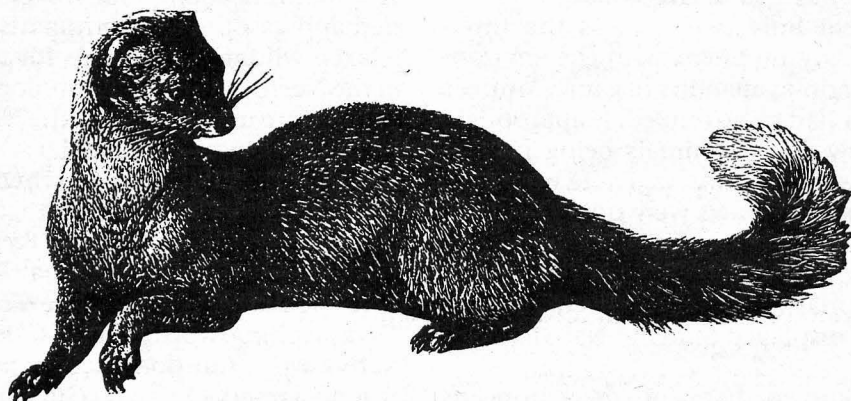
On a more personal note, I must confess that my heart was quite a-flutter seeing you all dressed in white, while admonishing against use of the F-word. Hence, would inquiring about your marital status be true love, or simply evidence of poorly defined boundary issues, resulting from the fact that my parents never actually told me not to fuck shit up?

Sincerely,
Not in Need of Digitalin

Dear Not in Need of a Steroid Derived from the Seed of the Common Foxglove:

Where your parents erred, dearie, was in not teaching you to avoid using such foul language. While I am most flattered by your interest, I never date women or men who use the F-word.

Miss Demeanor responds to actual letters. Humorous questions may be sent directly to the *Journal*.



Fur Coats Get A Life

For the first time in years, the US House of Representatives deleted subsidies to the mink fur industry from the Agriculture Appropriations Bill, HR 1976. A substantial majority of congressmembers voted for an amendment removing two million dollars that would have contributed to the unconscionable cruelty of the mink industry.

Representatives Peter Deutsch of Florida and Christopher Shays of Connecticut were sponsors of the amendment to remove the funding. It is highly unlikely that the money will be reinserted into the Appropriations Bill by the Senate.

Aboriginal Tradition or Commercial Trapping?

FUR INDUSTRY MASQUERADES AS POLITICALLY PROGRESSIVE

BY DAVID ORTON

The fur trade has given us nothing but poverty, dependence and hopelessness. The Canadian government tells you we depend on the fur trade. This is the position they would like us to be in. Our people have been enslaved by the fur trade.

— PAUL HOLLINGSWORTH, NATIVE/ANIMAL BROTHERHOOD, FROM A LEAFLET BY THE BROTHERHOOD AND THE CANADIAN ALLIANCE FOR FURBEARING ANIMALS

In a previous article, "Rethinking Environmental-First Nations Relationships" (*Earth First! Journal*, Yule, 1994), I pointed out a number of contradictions on our side of the confrontation line. One of the problems non-Native environmentalists face is understanding Native-animal relations.

One contradiction is the attempted mobilization for support of the fur industry and the commercial trap line. This support is being pushed in Canada under a banner of "defending aboriginal trapping." Commercial fur-trapping has become redefined as "subsistence harvesting" of wildlife. The cruel leghold trap, the most widely used trap in Canada, is said to be part of a "traditional" aboriginal life style, according to the industry, the Canadian government, and some Native and non-Native environmental spokespersons.

The fur industry, through various indigenous and non-indigenous spokespersons, is masquerading as pro-Native, pro-wildlife, pro-environment, pro-social justice and pro-human rights. Non-Native critics can be attacked using inflammatory rhetoric, e.g. "cultural genocide", "racist," etc. Such charges against environmentalists are a form of psychological warfare, designed to put people on the defensive and often to advance a particular aboriginal/industry agenda. Ecocentric activists, Native and non-Native, need to have thick skins and speak up, no matter what the negative put-downs.

Social justice must be accompanied by a critical deep ecology perspective. Otherwise any form of exploitation of the natural world as a so-called resource for human use can be justified, using human self-interest as a rationalization. Social justice for Native peoples, and others who are economically and socially marginalized, can only be obtained within a context of ecological justice for all other species on this Earth. All of us must accept the ecological imperatives of the 1990s.

In Canada, some environmentalists presume that eventual Native ownership or control of land, after the settlement of treaties and claims, will be exercised for the Earth and not against it. This is not necessarily true.

There can be no sustainable land use in the forests or sustainable marine use in fisheries if the present expansionary industrial capitalist society and its accompanying values continue to be imposed upon all of us. What form of society will replace the present system is the subject of ongoing thinking and discussions.

Indian-Animal Relations, Past and Present

Ecocentric environmentalists need to understand Indian-animal relations, for the following reasons.

— Many on the left who are indigenous advocates, and some mainstream environmentalists, support commercial trapping and hunting by indigenous peoples in Canada, as part of what is seen as traditional land use. This position supports the fur trade.

— Aboriginal spokespersons frequently assert that their pre-European contact interaction with the natural world was essentially harmonious. Is this factually correct?

— Aboriginal peoples in Canada, on the basis of pre-European contact practices, increasingly demand that they should be allowed to trap, hunt and fish year-round, commercially if they desire, on a self-regulated basis. This can include access to wilderness areas, parks and game sanctuaries. What would the consequences be for wildlife?

— The Canadian federal government's aboriginal fishing strategy would increase the Native food fishery and facilitate indigenous entry into the commercial fishery. How would this affect fisheries, and marine and freshwater ecosystems?

Thinking about the above forces us to ask important questions. What was the nature of pre-European aboriginal relations with wildlife and what was its spiritual basis? Does such a spiritual basis exist today? How has the fur trade helped to destroy the traditional Native relationship with wildlife? Why did aboriginals wantonly participate in the fur trade, as shown in a number of sources? In his 1978 book, *Keepers Of The Game: Indian-Animal Relationships and the Fur Trade*, Calvin Martin writes, "To put it bluntly, the Indian was everywhere, except in the Rocky Mountain trade, the principal agent in the over-hunting of furbearers. That is undisputed.... What we are confronting is a monumental case of improvidence."

Another assessment of the fur trade and Native participation is Stephen Davis's 1992 book *Micmac*. He asserts, "Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, each community had been self-sufficient in providing for its members. Food was shared among all of the people by the successful hunters, usually through the headman. With the establishment of the fur trade, this aspect of Micmac culture broke down. Individual hunters desirous of manufactured goods from across the Atlantic became competitive. Further, through direction from the European traders, the traditional food animals were not hunted as often but more emphasis was placed on the trapping of fur bearers. The insatiable demands for these animals quickly led to their overexploitation, effectively destroying the fur



trade in the Maritimes even before it began in the rest of Canada."

Prior to European contact, the Micmac and other aboriginal groups in Eastern Canada had a generally respectful/reverential relationship to wildlife and nature. Animism was the religious basis and the shaman (aboriginal holy person) was the interpreter/resolver of any problems with the environment, such as the non-availability of game. Animals had a spirit which had to be tended. If appropriate rituals were followed, the animals being hunted "gave" themselves to the hunters. There was a fear of "spiritual reprisal" if rituals were not followed. I have characterized such a relationship between aboriginals and wildlife or plant life as deep stewardship and essentially human centered. The anthropomorphism displayed in many Native stories attests to this.

It is now well known that with the Europeans came the diseases which decimated Native peoples in the Americas. Disease was just one of many factors which undermined the animistic, respectful world view of aboriginals, along with Catholicism, which replaced animism among the Micmac and discredited the shamans, and the new technology of the fur trade, such as firearms and steel traps, European trading goods, etc. For the Natives, there had been no difference between the spiritual and the natural worlds. There was no "supernatural" as in the Judeo-Christian tradition, with its views of

one God and its dualism of humanity with power over nature. Animals became something to be destroyed and traded.

Deep ecology is compatible with traditional animistic beliefs. However, because deep ecology is not human-centered, it goes beyond animism. Animism is one way to reintegrate the human species into the community of all species. If it is part of a cultural revival among indigenous peoples, and to the extent that it is food for the soul and not public relations or commercial veneer, animism offers hope both for respectful relations with the Earth and for building real alliances with ecocentric environmentalists.

The Attack

Some left-leaning anthropocentric writers direct their verbal virulence at greens/environmentalists who are seen as opposing Native peoples' commercial trapping and hunting. Activists can be labeled as "ignorant," "middle class," "socially uncaring" or worse, for defending wildlife, parks and wilderness when this means opposing various human interests, including indigenous ones. One among many examples is this comment by Paul Phillips, in the 1994 publication, *Green On Red: Evolving Ecological Socialism*: "While I strongly support programs to prevent cruelty in trapping... and to preserve species, I find it unconscionable that well-meaning but ignorant middle-class environmental 'reformers' condemn Aboriginal peoples to starvation and deprivation through unthinking campaigns against all hunting and trapping and all animal products."

Writers such as Phillips never question the legitimacy of the fur trade, nor the basic assumption of trapping—that humans are masters over the animal kingdom, a belief typical of the anthropocentrism of Canadian culture and our relationship with the natural world.

Canada's federal government, and some provincial governments as well, are pushing for an expanded commercial hunt of harp, hooded, gray and other seal species off the East Coast. They are working to open up new markets for seal and other wildlife products (see article on the European Union trap ban on the next page.—ed.). China, we are told, is a huge potential market for Canadian wildlife and furs.

The federal government and the fur industry have subsidized various Native and non-Native organizations in defense of commercial fur trapping and commercial hunting. They have linked this to the survival of an "aboriginal way of life" in Canada. Federal government publications, e.g. *The Inuit Economy—Sustaining a Way*

of Life, defend the fur trade against its critics in a one-sided manner. Yet typically the Inuit trapper and hunter has become dependent on the Southern industrial economy. For example, in addition to a rifle, the aboriginal hunter in Canada usually needs an aluminum boat, a four-wheeler, a snowmobile, a sled and gasoline. Governments justify extremely relaxed wildlife regulations for indigenous people in the North, when the technologies used for killing animals are industrial, and the Northern lifestyle is now technology-dependent.

Perhaps the last word on whether or not the fur trade should be supported can again be left with the indigenous animal activist Paul Hollingsworth, founder of the Native/Animal Brotherhood. In a 1989 position paper, *Native People And The Fur Trade*, Hollingsworth remarks, "Fashion fur is not a Native way. You don't see many people hanging around a reserve in a fur coat. Native tradition is to kill economically, causing fewest deaths and gaining most products from one death. Therefore no traditional Native would dream of killing forty little animals to create a piece of clothing one large animal would give them. Useless death was a foreign concept to us. Another useless gift from the Europeans (like smallpox)."

David Orton is the coordinator of Green Web, a Canadian environmental research group. He is the Maritimes contact for the Native Forest Network.

SEA SHEPHERD ISSUES

CHALLENGE TO MAKAH NATION

BY LYNN HAMILTON

The Makah Nation of remote Neah Bay in Washington has declared its right to harvest five grey whales off US shores this spring, based on a treaty made in 1885. Many Makah young people have become involved with alcohol, drugs, and crime (as have the children of Earth-alienated people everywhere), and the nation is using the rhetorical coin, return to traditional family values, to defend its intention to take the whales. Whaling will provide, it is thought, the missing focus for Makah young people and others who currently have no livelihood. Unemployment in the tribe is at 50 percent.

The Makah claim exemption from International Whaling Commission (IWC) regulations, formed to protect a formally-listed, endangered whale, based on their historical reliance on whaling for subsistence. But the tribe has not whaled since 1926, and not one of them still possesses the traditional whaling skills and know-how that made ocean hunting part of their culture. They are hedging desperately on the subjects of methods and what, exactly, the whales will be used for after they have been killed. They have not committed themselves either to consuming the whales entirely within their community or to the low-tech fishing methods they used prior to 1926 which would qualify them for the IWC aboriginal exemption.

However, the Makah have been in touch with Japan where the black market for whale meat thrives. And though they have gone through all the motions of reviving traditional methods—consulting museum archives and oral history—they are, in reality, talking about modern, commercial whaling technology, like that used in Norway, a known offender against the IWC, utilizing harpoons that explode on contact. They are building a 100-boat marina. Probably encouraged by the ease with which the Makah propose to harvest whales, 13 other tribes on Vancouver Island alone have stated their intention to resume whaling as well.

Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society has declared he will intercept the Makah if they try to kill whales. He says his ship, *The Edward Abbey*, will be in position in the Strait of Juan De Fuca when the grey whales migrate into Makah territory. Accused of racism by George Watts of the Nul-chul-nuth nation, Watson points out, "it would be racist for me to ignore the Makah. In killing whales in violation of the IWC regulations, they are no different than the pirate whalers of Norway, Japan and Iceland. Do we favor illegal whaling by one group and condemn it by another?"

It is true that whaling was originally, even famously, part of Makah culture, a culture they have forfeited through the loss of their tribal knowledge. Traditionally, the Makah whaled the high Pacific in eight-person canoes. Like other natural predators, they put themselves at considerable risk in the combat with their prey. The contest could go either way: the whale could be caught and devoured, or it might just as easily wrap the entire line around itself and drag the boat under water, drowning all eight whalers. The ancient Makah needed the whale that

badly, but can their grandchildren make that claim?

It is also true that European colonizers and their descendants, not the Makah, are responsible for decimating the grey whale population, but this sea mammal has only this year been removed from the endangered species list. As it takes almost an act of god to get an animal on this sacred list, it's hardly a green light on hunting when a population edges over the line dividing endangered from threatened. It has taken the grey whale 75 years to achieve its present number of 21,000.

Makah youth would be unlike adolescents everywhere if they didn't have a lot of time, unfocused energy, and frustration on their hands. And having made salmon-fishing the real backbone of its culture, the tribe has now recklessly depleted its local supply. It has also liberally clearcut its lands. Finding the way to make your life meaningful without treading hard on Mother Earth is often a long, difficult process, but the Makah need to find their cultural identity outside a modern, fully-equipped whaler, just as the rest of us need to find it outside our cars and televisions.

For further information on the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, contact Captain Paul Watson at 1314 Second Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401, (310) 301-7325 in the US or (604) 688-7325 in Canada.



Eimish Roadless Area Threatened by Mining

BY FRIENDS OF NITASSINAN

"Life as we know it will be gone forever once we see a lot of development in the area of Voisey Bay."

— Katie Rich, Chief of Davis Inlet

Eimish, known as Voisey Bay, is one of those rare gems left in North America, where wolverine and wolf feed on caribou; golden eagles snag salmon, trout, and arctic char from the wild rivers flowing to the Labrador Sea; grampus frolic with seals and polar bear among the icebergs; and mink and marten thrive on migratory waterfowl of all varieties. Eimish is also home to the Innu and Inuit, who still live in harmony with the land, as did their ancestors for thousands of years.

Eimish, a wild area of incomparable size in the far eastern Canadian province of Labrador, has no interior roads, no rail, and no mines—yet. Last November, a Vancouver mining company, Diamond Fields Resources, announced the discovery of what could be the largest deposit of nickel in North America encountered in the last 25 years. Since then, a flurry of activity has left Eimish "claimed" by over 50 companies from around the world. These claims, numbering around 230,000 at last count, form a matrix of 500 x 500 meter blocks covering an area of 57,500 square kilometers—nearly one quarter of Labrador.

The Newfoundland government thinks it has struck gold in the subarctic. The possibility of 2,000 jobs in an already economically depressed region is politically irresistible to lawmakers. Visions for the development of Voisey Bay include an open pit mine, electric dams, a smelter, and a deep sea port in Nain. Any consultation with the Innu or Inuit concerning the development of the Bay is treated as an afterthought.

The Newfoundland government recently broke off land rights negotiations. When not consulted about the mineral exploration, the Innu evicted Diamond Fields from the land, only to watch the Newfoundland government shepherd the company back in under the protection of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

GATT vs EUROPEAN TRAP BAN

The European Union (EU) ban on steel-jawed leghold traps, adopted in 1991, is one of the strongest animal protection laws in the world. The EU joined more than 70 other nations banning the leghold trap when it adopted the law, which will ban imports of furs trapped in the US and Canada beginning in 1996. The law now faces a challenge from the governments of the two countries.

At least four million furbearing animals are trapped each year in North America. The majority are caught by the steel-jawed leghold trap. When triggered, the trap slams shut on an unsuspecting animal's leg with tremendous force. The animals may languish for days before the hunter arrives. Some animals chew off their own limbs in frantic attempts to extricate themselves.

The governments of the US and Canada are using GATT (now referred to as the World Trade Organization or WTO) to pressure the EU to overturn its regulation, claiming that it is an unfair barrier to trade. Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps has said that Canada will do "everything possible to ensure that the EU reverse[s] its decision." US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, prompted by the same insistent politicians who have blocked US anti-leghold trap legislation for years, has echoed the Canadian position.

The North American governments want the vice president of the European Commission, Sir Leon Brittan, to undermine the work and will of the European people. Write to him and encourage him to resist all attempts to modify the regulation. Contact Sir Leon Brittan, Vice President, European Commission, 200 Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium; fax (011) (32) (2) 299-4686.

The Innu have written 50 major companies with stakes in Voisey Bay requesting respect for their land rights. They have asked the companies to fund research to collect baseline ecological information; their requests have been met with blithe indifference and continued exploration. Twenty-six companies have responded by referring the whole issue to their lawyers. In the wake of this arrogance, the Innu and the Labrador Inuit Association are considering court action against the Newfoundland government and the mining companies.

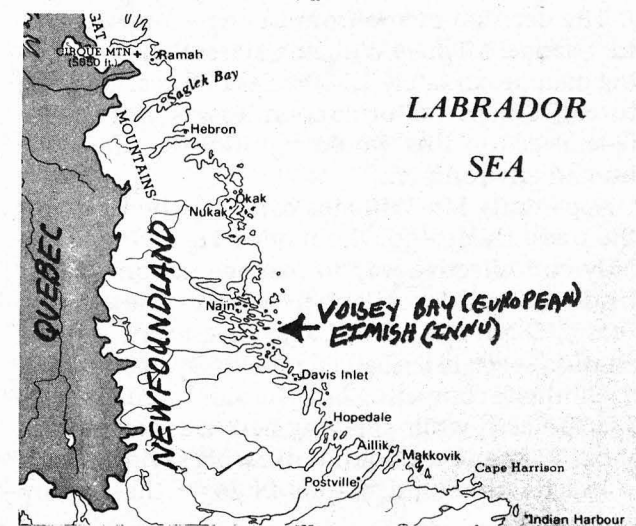
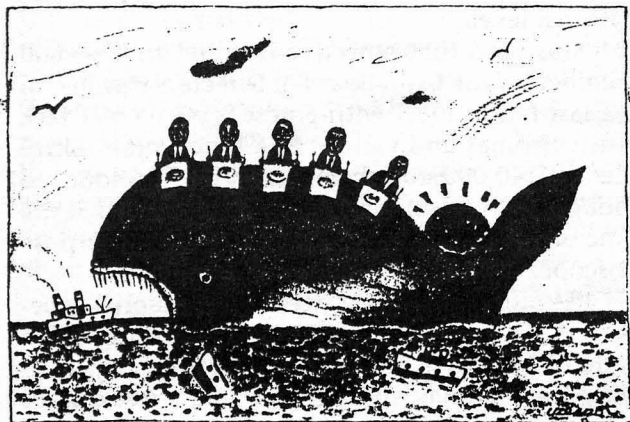
ACTION ALERT: DEFEND EIMISH!
Please express your concern to:

Premier Clyde Wells, PO Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6, fax (709) 729-5875.

Dr. Rex Gibbons, Minister of Natural Resources, PO Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6, fax (709) 729-6782.

Diamond Fields Resources, 1900, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC V6C 2G8, phone (604) 682-2113, fax (604) 682-2060 (majority holder of development rights, initial company.)

For more information contact Friends of Nitassinan, PO Box 804, Burlington, VT 05402, phone/fax (802) 425-3820. Friends of Nitassinan would like to thank the Direct Action Fund for assistance in the effort to save the Nitassinan area of Newfoundland.



California Breaks Toxics Moratorium

BY MICHAEL GARITTY

It's a bad time to vacation in California. For the first time in almost a decade the public lands under the stewardship of the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are about to undergo spraying of herbicides on a scale not seen for over a decade. An unofficial moratorium on such spraying in effect since 1984 appears to be over.

Despite claims to be multi-use, many of the nation's national forests are little more than conifer plantations, planted and maintained at taxpayer expense for the private use of timber companies. Profits for the timber industry are kept high by bargain basement timber sales and inept Forest Service accounting practices while the tree farms are kept free from competing vegetation (otherwise known as everything else that would ordinarily grow in a healthy forest) by the liberal use of herbicides.

According to the Wilderness Society, in 1993 the USFS brought in \$977 million from the sale of timber but had to pay out \$1.6 billion in the form of logging subsidies to timber companies, states, and counties for a net loss of 614 million taxdollars. The

discounts the environmental costs of poisoning 1,700 acres of wildlife habitat, including the possible extinction of endangered fish stocks and increased cancer risk for human populations. The whole equation doesn't look so hot in that light.

The Lassen decision memo itself estimates that 39 of the 214 naturally reproducing anadromous fish stocks occurring in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho are considered to be "at risk of extinction" or "of special concern". It also acknowledges that two of these are in Lassen. The Lassen's spring-run salmon qualifies for threatened or endangered status under the Endangered Species Act and all coastal stocks of California steelhead are currently being petitioned for federal listing. Still, it is "cost-effective" to risk sterilizing the aquatic environment in Lassen. "Cost-effective" for the timber companies and no one else. There are also a lot of people who make their living catching fish like salmon and trout and their jobs are as endangered as the fish themselves.

But the proposed Lassen spray pales in comparison with the plans of the Stanislaus National Forest, which sits just west of Yosemite National Park. Here the USFS has approved plans to spray 50,000 pounds

whole lot worse.

Hexazinone (Velpar, Pronone) is a triazine herbicide and is distinguished not only by its toxicity but by the fact that it is inadequately tested by the EPA and evidence of its alleged harmless effects on the environment and humans is misleading. Hexazinone kills by inhibiting photosynthesis in plants and it is among the most mobile of the pesticides. Hexazinone has contaminated water supplies and aquifers throughout the Midwest and everywhere else it has been sprayed. It presents a special problem for salmon and trout streams because of its persistence in aquatic and terrestrial environs and because it leaches easily into the soil. And no one—no one—has determined the toxicity of these chemicals when combined.

In addition, some of the so-called inert ingredients can be even more toxic than the active ingredients they accompany, and they needn't be laboratory tested or even listed on the product label because they are "trade secrets." This scam concocted by the chemical industry and agribusiness lobby, abetted by the Congress and the EPA, is played out season after season on the nation's public and private forest lands. Remember that the few laws regulating pesticide use are not designed to protect individuals or the environment but to allow as much pesticide use as possible. Only in the face of overwhelming evidence will a particular pesticide be banned. How else do you explain the continued spraying of millions of gallons of 2,4-D each year around the globe? Before you visit the forest you might want to call about just what chemicals have been sprayed.

But this recipe for environmental disaster can be derailed by private citizens who still have the right to petition the courts. The Stanislaus case has put the rest of the USFS in California on alert that they will have to consider public anger before poisoning thousands of acres. Sacramento-based Friends of the River appealed the Lassen project with the result that the spraying of hexazinone and triclopyr in the areas near salmon and trout spawning grounds has been suspended pending further review by Almanor District Ranger Williams. (The spraying of glyphosate, however, will proceed without interruption.)

The California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) may play an important role in preventing toxic herbicides on public lands, and maybe some day on private timber lands as well. Native California weavers use traditional plants gathered from their local environments to make their baskets and ceremonial regalia. Plants as well as wildlife from public lands are also hunted and gathered as subsistence food and medicine. A large part of the gathering in California takes place on specific sites on federal lands. In many areas these sites are traditional gathering places that have been used as such for hundreds, if not thousands of years.

Since CIBA's founding in 1992, great strides have been made to educate local Forest Service personnel as to the role native plants play in maintaining the cultural integrity of rural Native Californian populations. Some northern California Forest Service districts are evolving a close working relationship with native weavers and gatherers to help establish and propagate basketry and regalia materials. But be mindful that these are hard won gains only on the local level while the actual decision-making apparatus of the Forest Service lies at the regional and national level.

It was with that objective in mind that several members of the CIBA Board of Directors traveled to DC last fall to meet with Forest Service chief Jack Ward Thomas and various EPA bureaucrats. Since then, a \$140,000 study has recently been announced though CIBA was not consulted about it and at the time of this writing still does not know its purpose or scope.

CIBA membership can attest from personal experience to the negative health affects of the ingestion of herbicides. In order to make a basket you have to place the material with which you are working in

Continued on next page



agency continues to allow most national forests to sell timber well below market costs to timber giants like Georgia-Pacific, Louisiana-Pacific, Weyerhaeuser, and Willamette Industries, and any number of smaller local timber concerns.

In Northern California's Lassen National Forest, plans were recently announced to spray 1700 acres with glyphosate, hexazinone and triclopyr, including part of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail along the Sierras and the headwaters of the last spawning grounds for the already endangered chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The message is clear: you can vacation, camp, backpack and fish, but don't breathe the air, drink the water or eat the fish you catch. They could all be laced with a healthy, EPA approved dose of carcinogenic herbicides or worse, since these lands are timber plantations first and foremost.

The situation is dire in Lassen for the anadromous spring-run chinook salmon and winter-run steelhead trout. The three chemicals listed above will all be sprayed within 100-300 feet of spawning streams and creeks in the coming months unless stopped. The chemicals all have warning labels that read "Do not apply where run-off is likely to occur." "Keep out of lakes, streams, and ponds," and, "Do not spray over moving bodies of water." Testing done on all three indicate extreme toxicity to fish of any kind and especially salmon fingerlings.

The decision memo from Lassen's Almanor District Ranger Michael Williams, states that the spraying of approximately 1,700 acres of forest covering three northern California counties was "not a major federal action that would significantly affect the human environment."

Apparently Mr. Williams can't see the forest for the trees. He defends the renewed spraying as the only cost-effective way to manage national forest lands. But it all depends on how you define the term "cost", doesn't it? John Fiske, a Forest Service reforestation specialist in San Francisco, says using crews to eliminate competing brush around conifers costs \$350 an acre, while spraying herbicides by hand is about \$150 an acre. Sounds like a big savings, but it is exactly this kind of pretzel logic that totally

of herbicides on an estimated 23 square miles of forest lands over the next four years, according to People For Healthy Forests, a local environmental group in Sonora. The group was formed in 1991 to challenge USFS plans to use the Stanislaus as a test case for their renewed spraying of herbicides. The El Dorado National Forest, also a test case for renewed spraying the last two years, plans to spray up to 4,000 acres as does the Modoc National Forest. Redwood National Park, Mendocino, Sierra and Tahoe National Forests all have spray plans pending. What they plan to do is spray chemicals (essentially untested or tested only by timber industry or agribusiness labs) that give every indication of causing cancer, birth defects, and cell mutations over tens of thousands of acres of national forest lands just as the summer tourist rush is ready to begin.

But just what are these three commonly used herbicides? Glyphosate (Roundup or Accord) is made by Monsanto, triclopyr (Garlon 4) is made by DowElanco, and hexazinone (Velpar, Pronone 10G) is made by Dupont. Triclopyr is probably the most controversial of the bunch, a molecular half-brother to 2,4,5-T (now banned) and 2,4-D, still being sprayed on millions of acres of private and public lands. In case you have forgotten 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D starred together during the Vietnam War as Agent Orange, also a product of the good people at Dow. Triclopyr, like 2,4,5-T, may form TCDD, a dioxin-like compound.

As far as glyphosate is concerned, the possibility exists that one of its inert ingredients is capable of mimicking the human hormone estrogen. This may cause breast cancer, sterility and various other reproductive problems for women and lead to the "feminization" of men. The hormone mimicking has resulted in the coining of the phrase "gender-bending" to describe its potential impact on the population in general—with the possibility that future generations may not be able to reproduce themselves. This sounds absurd but it is already happening to isolated pockets of wildlife exposed to spills and pesticide runoff in various places around the globe. It may also be happening on a global scale to *homo sapiens*. This isn't cancer but it may be a

Warner Creek: Yellow Alert

BY TAHOMA

It has been nearly four years since an arsonist torched Warner Creek, a spotted owl habitat reserve on the Willamette National Forest in Oregon. The US Forest Service (USFS) has been trying to cut this area ever since. At first, the freddiees planned to clearcut 1,200 acres of this roadless area to extract 40 million board feet of trees. Now they are on their knees begging a judge for permission to clearcut a "mere" 16 acres in order to remove a half million board feet.

The latest transmogrification of the Warner Creek Fire "Recovery" Project seems to pale in significance compared to other salvage skullduggery being planned and implemented across the country. Warner Creek, however, is where the current "fuel reduction for fire protection" ideology was developed. This ideology is now driving the forest health hysteria throughout the West.

The Warner salvage sales now hold far more symbolic significance as the possible turning point in this onslaught of salvage scams. They offer an example where, in a war of attrition, public resistance can outlast the bureaucratic machine—and win. But victory is not at hand yet, for this ongoing salvage soap opera is heading toward an ultimate showdown early August.

In our last update, Associated Oregon Loggers appealed to the judge to remove a temporary injunction against salvage logging. The group protested that the judge made it appear that loggers were willing to commit arson in order to cut trees in old-growth reserves. Imagine that! Much to our surprise, the judge submitted a longer and stronger recommendation for an injunction. The judge drew the analogy that logging owl habitat after an arson fire was like logging owl habitat after shooting the owls.

Upon reissuing this recommendation, Cascadia Earth First!ers started making travel plans to go help defend other threatened wild places, believing that Warner Creek would be saved. But we were wrong to underestimate the craven desperation of the freddiees and an all too complicit judicial system.

The USFS first appealed to the judge to allow them to auction off some timber sales. The judge consented, but forbade the agency from awarding any sales. A rowdy, noisy demonstration ensued outside the Oakridge ranger station when the auction took place. Forty forest defenders had a "drum-in for the forest," banging on everything from bongos to 40-gallon steel barrels. This gave the freddiees a royal headache and forced them to move the auctioneers twice in order to hear each other belch out bids.

Unbeknownst to the demonstrators, though, the night before, while the head ranger was sleeping inside, the station had been smeared with cow manure and all the doors were glue-locked. The Freddie cleanup crew tried to tidy up the place before the timber barons arrived for the auction, but when they hosed down the building it caused shitwater to seep under the doors and soak into the carpet. Upwards of \$1,000 in damage was caused, but unfortunately, the Warner salvage sale was sold to a local gypo logging outfit.

Trees in the "units" are an average four feet in diameter and 250 years old. They could have provided habitat for generations of spotted owls and their prey, yet they were sold for toilet paper pulp for a paltry \$248 per thousand board feet.

Two weeks after the auction, the freddiees begged the judge for another favor—to allow them to award the sale. The forest supervisor argued for the sale on a number of grounds. First, he claimed economic hardship, alleging that the agency was "barely breaking even" on the cost of the recovery project and needed the revenue. Second, he claimed that the relatively tiny timber sale was "for research purposes only." The agency needed to assess the amount of deterioration of fire-killed trees, and claimed they would drop the project altogether if it was discovered that the trees were no longer commercially valuable. Logging trees for research purposes is similar to rogue Japanese whalers who kill whales for alleged "research" purposes to prove that there are enough whales to kill. Third, the supervisor warned the judge that without the "fuelbreaks" (i.e., clearcuts) he was in no position to safely attack fires should one erupt this summer. Never mind that the salvage units are located between a road and a bulldozer line constructed during the original fire.

Finally, in between the two-acre "fuel reduction units" the USFS wanted to remove "hazard" trees that threatened to fall on firefighters or recreationists. Lo and behold, every single tree within 300 feet of the road has been declared a hazard. Hundreds of trees big and bigger have been marked with the blue dot of death-removal—even some downed logs have been marked as hazard trees!

Sadly, the judge bought the Head Fred's arguments. Consequently, the final decision that is due to be signed the first week of August is going to be schizophrenic. On the one hand, Judge Hogan will likely

approve a temporary injunction that prevents logging unless and until the freddiees issue a supplemental environmental impact statement (EIS) that analyzes arson as a significant environmental impact. On the other hand, the judge will allow the timber sales already sold to be awarded and logged so that if the freddiees do their supplemental EIS they will have enough dollars and data to continue logging the rest of the mountain. Once the judge signs this document, ecodefenders will have a mere 12 hours notice before a blitzkrieg assault of loggers begins cutting trees.

The freddiees are up against a wall of resistance, and for once, time is on the forest's side. If they don't get the cut out this year, the whole salvage project will die on the vine. The agency has staked all their chips on these salvage units located at the end of a gnarly 13-mile gravel road bordered by cliffs, boulders, fallen logs, and other natural hazards. As soon as the judge signs the death warrant for these trees, ecodefenders must hold off the chainsaws for up to a week until the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals can issue an emergency injunction and rule on a planned appeal. Warner Creek is shaping up to be another Breitenbush action.

So, come put your body on the front line of history in the making at Warner Creek! Call the SWEF! hotline for action alerts and updates (503) 343-7305 and leave your name and number if you want to be contacted for actions. Come hike in Warner Creek and see this miracle of nature for yourself. Be ready for action in early August, and let's stop the freddie salvage machine in its tracks!



Maize inspecting the timber harvest tree markings at Warner Creek. She concluded that she could have done a better job.

Photo by Tim Ingalsbee

California Toxics...

continued from previous page

your mouth to split and shape it. Whatever is on the plant gets on the weaver's hands and goes into their mouth and lungs; a recipe for disaster if the your sprig of red bud is dripping with carcinogens.

The following accounts of basketweavers suffering adverse effects from pesticide poisoning appeared in the Fall 1992 *News From Native California*: "Lilly Sanchez [Shoshone] cannot gather her willow in traditional areas because the herbicides create deformed plants. Chemical sprays cause the willow to be bumpy inside and have a wormy center, so that the shoots don't grow straight and are therefore unusable."

Northern Mewuk weaver, Jennifer Bates wrote the following to the California Department of Pesticides Regulation: "Both hand and mouth contact are made with many plant materials by basketweavers. Weavers have

suffered the loss of teeth and numbness of the mouth after processing materials which have been sprayed. What other illness or deaths may have been caused by such contact cannot be known. If a plant is dying or dead as a result of spraying, it will not be harvested. But how is a weaver to know if a plant has been recently sprayed?"

In a 1993 meeting with representatives of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Yurok weaver Susan Burdick told the assembled bureaucrats: "I'm here because I'm really concerned in our area about herbicides spraying. 87% of the Yurok reservation right now is owned by Simpson Timber Company. They sprayed about 3,000 acres last year in our area. When you gather you don't know whether you've been affected by what's been sprayed around you. When we have helicopters flying

around and spraying herbicides we don't know what these things are doing. We have a high rate of cancer in our area. We asked Simpson Timber Company not to spray, but put people to work. They said it's too costly to do that. Well, when your people are dying around you, there isn't a price on that."

Upon listening to a morning's worth of similar testimony at the 1993 California Indian Basketweavers Gathering on the Tuolumne Rancheria near Sonora, CA, California Department of Pesticide Regulation Director Jim Wells acknowledged the DPR's previous ignorance of the use of California's forests for basketry and food plants: "We never thought about a lot of these pesticides that are used in the forest as being threats from oral toxicity. A lot of chemicals are registered for food use...but you don't necessarily test some of these herbicides for food use."

The Forest Service could ditch their \$140,000 study and just listen to these

Indian women who are saying in no uncertain terms that spraying on the forests, and, in particular, Native American gathering areas, causes dozens of adverse health effects ranging from rashes, stinging eyes, respiratory problems and dizziness on up to sterility, miscarriages, cancer and death.

Salmon, loggers, spray crews, backpackers and Native gatherers: all are endangered. Herbicides are designed to kill and that is what they do. The Forest Service's absurd notion that there is an acceptable level of risk is astounding in its arrogance. The cancer epidemic continues unabated and increased spraying is part of the cause.

Call the Forest Service in DC and ask why they continue to allow the spraying of toxic chemicals on public lands. Better yet, call your local national forest and ask just what they are spraying on their lands. Tell them you won't be coming their way anytime soon unless they stop.

Cougars Alive in Eastern Wilderness!

BY MILES TAGE

A black-tipped tail glimpsed at twilight. A long claw mark down a deer flank. A four-pad footprint, over three inches long. Proof of mountain lions?

Long considered extirpated from their eastern range (Atlantic to Mississippi; boreal Canada to tropical Florida), there have nevertheless been consistent signs and sightings of cougars since the 1800s.

From Vermont, where a farmer claims to have shot a video of a cat feeding on livestock, to the Ocmulgee Swamp in Georgia, evidence is mounting that the cougar, bucking immeasurable odds, has survived throughout its original range. Reports of sightings have come in from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the Sandhills wilderness preserve of central North Carolina, but primarily along the Blue Ridge Parkway in the Carolinas and Virginia.

In western North Carolina, catamounts have been seen and recorded periodically since the 1930s, from Table Rock, Penland, Cherokee, Alarka, Linville, Ashe and Allegheny Counties. About half the sightings have come from the North Carolina Wildlife Commission, US Forest Service, and National Park Service—all of which officially classify the animal as gone. Some of the cats spotted were females with kittens.

The scope and number of sightings have prompted wilderness advocates and other interested parties to review the cougar's currently confused status of severely endangered, considered extirpated, and, at the same time, seen throughout the eastern United States.

If the mountain lion has defied extinction, it provides definite hope for the recovery of other endangered animals. Recognized by naturalists as one of the shyest and least aggressive of the big cats, and one whose favorite food remains the omnipresent white-tailed deer, the cougar presents a negligible threat to humans. Not one report has cited an attack on a person.

The cougar is also a wilderness-dependent species, and its current existence may confirm a viable core of wild land in the east. If such fragmented wilderness can provide suitable habitat for a wide-ranging critical indicator species, the framework for true wilderness restoration may be sounder than we dared hope.

Please report all sightings to your nearest US Fish and Wildlife agency and to the Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project.

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Unlawful Wolf Trapping in Minnesota

BY FRIENDS OF ANIMALS

Accusing the federal Animal Damage Control (ADC) program of "unlawful random killing" of hundreds of Minnesota gray wolves, Friends of Animals filed suit to stop wolf trapping in Minnesota last July. The suit also seeks to replace the current ADC wolf control program in Minnesota with one emphasizing nonlethal methods, and to require ADC to better document ranchers' allegations that wolves are responsible for livestock deaths.

Until 1978, the Minnesota gray wolf was classified as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. In 1978, however, in response to complaints about wolves attacking livestock, the gray wolf was reclassified as a threatened species. Although threatened species still receive some protection under the ESA, individual members of threatened species may be killed to stop predation.

Following the reclassification, lawsuits were filed against federal wolf control plans by the Fund for Animals in 1978 and by the Sierra Club in 1984. A series of rulings stated that wolves may only be killed under relatively narrow and humane circumstances. As the FoA suit says there must be "significant, verifiable and provable livestock depredation, requiring the presence of wounded or dead livestock, evidence that a wolf or wolves were responsible, and reason to believe that there would result additional losses if the particular predating wolf was not removed."

The FoA suit contends that ADC wolf killing usually followed the judicial guidelines from 1979 to 1986, when the number of wolves killed was approximately equal to the number of complaints filed by ranchers, but has subsequently deviated. Over the past three years, 439 wolves have been killed, in response to just 219 complaints. In addition, most of the killing has been done through the use of leghold traps and wire neck-

Mixed Marriages: A Solution for Florida Panthers?

BY ELIZABETH BRYANT

Strangers stalk the lushly carpeted terrain known as Southwest Florida.

They are neither Cuban refugees, who boated to Florida by the thousands last year, nor elderly snowbirds who migrate seasonally from the frozen tundra of Minnesota and Ohio.

They are Texas cougars, here to save the last of the Florida panthers from annihilation.

Introduced this spring, the cougars are expected to breed healthier traits into the area's sparse panther population. So far, four female cougars have been released; another four will be released in the next month. Experts hope the cats, who will be tracked by radio collars, will mate and produce kittens next year.

The cougar project is a cog in a larger plan to save the Florida panther by preserving its existing habitat and introducing it into new sites. While panthers once roamed by the hundreds from Arkansas to South Carolina to the southern tip of Florida, they have been hunted and squeezed by habitat loss into near extinction.

"They hunted, they trapped, they shot, they did anything they could to kill the panther," said Dennis Jordan, panther coordinator for the US Fish and Wildlife Service, referring to early American settlers.

Today, an estimated 30 to 50 Florida panthers pace the narrow corridor of Southwest Florida, although some say their numbers are higher.

Unchecked, the panther loses roughly six to seven percent of its genetic variability annually. Each new generation is weakened by inbreeding problems ranging from heart murmurs to infertility. As a result, many say, the Florida panther will likely breed itself into history.

snare, which FoA argues are inherently inhumane as well as non-selective.

For more information call Friends of Animals National Headquarters at (203) 656-1522, e-mail foa@igc.apc.org

"Computer modeling shows the panther will be extinct in the next 25 to 40 years because of interbreeding," Jordan said. "And it could happen much sooner than that."

While introducing the cougar may not increase panthers' numbers, Jordan said, it may stabilize the population that remains. Wildlife officials say they hope such genetic injections will be needed infrequently.

Not everyone agrees genetic diversification is the solution. Dave Maehr, a one-time panther research supervisor in Southwest Florida, says panthers not only exist in far larger numbers than official estimates, but they are genetically healthy as well.

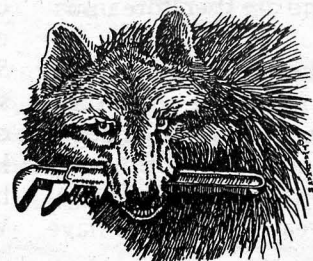
The panthers' main problem, Maehr says, is habitat loss, spurred by the area's soaring growth. As a result, he says, genetic outbreeding only treats the symptoms of panthers' problem. At worst, he said, it could be harmful, since outbreeding has failed with other species in the past.

But other scientists point to the panthers' historical habits of ranging widely and mixing with other species. "It is very unlikely that bringing in the cougar is going to do anything but help the panther," said Mark Shaffer, of the Nature Conservancy, in Washington, DC.

Still, wildlife officials acknowledge that habitat loss is a key problem. The panthers' range—between 70 to 100 square miles—is increasingly being cut off by development. Currently, about half the local panther territory is private land, said Darrell Land, a field researcher in Southwest Florida's Collier County.

And, unlike efforts in Africa and elsewhere to integrate farmers into game management, there are few economic incentives here for farmers to preserve wildlife habitat.

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Wombats in the Dust



BY FAITH WALKER

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," our proverbial blessing, our invocation of species death, rings loudly in the ears of Australia's bushland marsupials. For the northern hairy-nosed wombat (*Lasiorhinus krefftii*), as for many marsupials, the combination of a fragile, arid ecosystem, land alterations by Europeans, ignorance of basic biology, and a lack of conservation efforts, has led the species towards extinction.

The northern hairy-nosed wombat is one of the most endangered mammals in the world, with approximately seventy individuals comprising a single population in Epping Forest, Queensland. This population increased from its 1981 size of 20-30 individuals as a result of cattle exclusion. An underfunded project is underway to monitor the population by running genetic profiles on hairs left at burrow entrances, and to understand feeding ecology and population biology. Conservation efforts, however, are hampered by a slow, rain-dependent reproductive rate, and increased extinction risk due to genetic bottleneck.

The southern hairy-nosed wombat *Lasiorhinus latifrons* inhabits southern Australia. Although this species suffers from severe habitat loss, it is not yet endangered. The common wombat *Vombatus ursinus*, has a wide distribution across eastern Australia and Tasmania.

Wombats, 40 pound marsupials whose closest relative is the koala, are unique in that they form clusters of burrows, called warrens, despite active avoidance of each other (kinda like you city folk). Study of the behavioral and evolutionary basis of this as well as other key conservation parameters is difficult because, like typical marsupials, they are nocturnal. And mysterious. The only humans lucky enough to see them are Aborigines who hunt them for food and farmers/ranchers who knock them off to placate wombat nightmares. Wombats allegedly bulldoze their way through fences and build leg-breaking booby traps for cattle. (All this is hearsay. Each wombat acts individually, is not responsible for the actions of others, and is not affiliated with any environmental group.)

The worries of wombats are not theirs alone; an extinction wave is sweeping the Australian continent. This is largely due to habitat alteration. When

Europeans arrived 200 years ago, ten percent of Australia was forested and 23 percent wooded. Now 75 percent of rainforests and 35 percent of woodlands have been cleared. Tax incentives for clearing were removed only in 1983. In addition to English ideas of land-use, Europeans sailed with alien flora and fauna on their ark. Mammalian exotics include pig, buffalo, goat, horse, camel, rabbit, fox, cat, dog, and the ubiquitous sheep and cow. Grazing is the main land use for over 60 percent of Australia, amounting to approximately 50 million sheep and 15 million cattle (twice the number of humans). Two-thirds of Australia is arid and semi-arid; half of this is grazed.

Rabbits are some of the Marsupial herbivores' most serious competitors. Despite a nationwide, non-native rabbit and domestic cat eradication program including "Bilbies Not Bunnies" groups and public education with chocolate "Easter Bilbies," the rabbits keep multiplying like, well, rabbits. [Bilbie is the colloquial term for wombats.] Introduced carnivores, such as domestic cats, have had a field day munching native species because marsupials have evolved with few predators. "Best Cat is a Flat Cat" is a popular local slogan.

Land-use practices over the last 200 years have resulted in habitat loss and habitat alteration such as changes in soil salinity, topsoil loss through wind erosion, nutrient depletion, acidification, and soil structural decline. One-fifth of Australia suffers from human-induced soil salinity which in some areas is forcing farmers and ranchers to abandon their land and leases. Other alterations are changes in plant and animal communities due to the invasion of exotics. A third type of alteration is a function of different fire regimes. The small burns that were employed by Aborigines have been replaced by large and infrequent lightning-caused fires. This, supplemented by grazing, has made the fine mosaic of plant communities that comprise arid and semi-arid areas more homogenous because ephemeral plant establishment and nutrient-cycling are inhibited; perennial vegetation predominates until the next rare fire.

The results of land-use practices in arid Australia are particularly dramatic because of a suite of environmental characteristics. The Australian continent is ancient (around 500 million years old) and very poor in nutrients. Sporadic heavy rains lead to a high degree

of soil sorting. Phosphorous and nitrogen levels are less than half of that of other deserts around the globe and tend to be in the upper five to ten centimeters of soil. This contrasts with that of the much younger North American deserts where nutrients are deeper and thus more protected against erosion. The result in arid Australia is abrupt changes in soil type. Run-on areas are high and runoff areas low in nutrients and soil moisture content. The flatness of the landscape, which appears strikingly homogenous to human observers, actually contributes to the fine mosaic of differentiated soil and, in turn, vegetation type. Thus, soils are more prone to erosion and the spatially complex habitats are more vulnerable to disruption from land-use than we would think.

Even in pre-European times, extinction of native mammal populations was likely due to characteristic severe droughts. Presently, suitable habitats for marsupials are few due to human land use, and what habitat does remain is recolonized by stock and rabbits *en masse* following drought. Therefore, there are increasingly fewer habitat patches with native species after each severe drought because the distance between patches is greater than dispersal capabilities and because suitable patches are overrun by invaders.

Diane Fossey provided much of the early behavioral data on primates. Such non-invasive study is needed for many of Australia's bushland marsupials. May the wombat remain dweller of Castles-in-the-Earth and with secretive devilry be the one marsupial species to undoubtedly outlast the human primate.

Wombat Combat:

- Native Forest Network, c/o 112 Emu Bay Rd., Deloraine, Tasmania 7304
- Rainforest Action Center, PO Box 368, Lismore, NSW 2480
- Friends of the Earth, 222 Brunswick St., Melbourne 3001
- Australian Mammal Society, Dr. K. Sanderson, Secretary, Biological Sciences, Flinders University, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042
- Australian Conservation Foundation, 340 Gore St., Fitzroy, Victoria 3065
- The Wilderness Society, c/o 97 Albert St., Brisbane City, Queensland 4000

Faith Walker, wombiologist, has dedicated her life to the "furry little bulldozers."

Road To Nowhere Threatens Tasmanian Wilderness

In the northwest of Tasmania, Australia, lies the Tarkine wilderness area, one of the world's most significant ecological and cultural wonderlands. The 350,000 hectare wilderness holds Australia's largest intact temperate rainforest along with button grass moor lands and spectacular coastline. The area is a refuge for endangered species including the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle, white goshawk, and the largest freshwater crayfish in the world (which grows to over one meter in length).

The area is named after the Tarkine band of Aborigines who inhabited the Sandy Cape region of Tasmania for over 500 generations. Along the Tarkine's extensive coastline are over 240 Aboriginal sites including ancient middens, village hut places, rock carvings and secret ceremonial sites.

Less than one percent of the Tarkine wilderness area is currently protected. In February 1995 the Tasmanian Government began construction of a fifty kilometer road through the Tarkine at a total cost to taxpayers of \$15 million.

According to the Tasmanian government, the road is being built in the name of tourism, but the largest wood chip mill in the southern hemisphere has recently opened in the nearby town of Hampshire, and logging is already underway on the eastern edges of the Tarkine. The Hampshire Wood chip Mill is ready to consume 1.2 tons of trees annually. Suspicions as to the real purpose of the road were confirmed by a leaked State Department of Transport memo which listed one of the objectives of the road as "infrastructure for mining and forestry needs."

Another leaked memo regarding a meeting between the Director of Tourism and the Department of Roads states, "The Department of tourism sees very little value in the link road."

The Federal Minister for the Environment, Senator John Faulkner, has labeled the road through the Tarkine an act of "environmental vandalism." He continues, however, to defend the federal government's failure to stop the road building on the basis of the Lemnathyme settlement of 1988. In this settlement, the Commonwealth of Australia agreed not to propose further areas of Tasmania for World

Heritage listing without the consent of the Tasmanian Government.

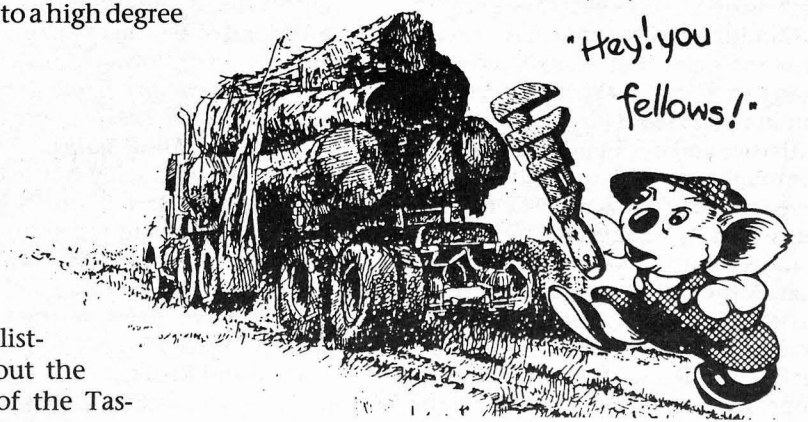
Officials originally scheduled a halt to the road building during the spring rainy season. But in June, the wettest period of the year, workers were flown in to complete the project, decimating the rainforests of the Donaldson River gorge. Gravelling and bridge-building is set to resume in September. Forestry Tasmania also recently announced that 55,000 hectares of rainforest will be logged for specialty timbers, mostly in the Tarkine.

A national campaign is underway to stop road building in the Tarkine wilderness. Eighteen protests have occurred in the Tarkine over the last six months. Hundreds of protesters walked over twenty-seven kilometers to road building sites, often in extreme weather conditions, demonstrating their dedication to protecting this unique wilderness. More than 50 people have been arrested for trespassing, among them national environmental leaders.

This spring, Australia held a nationwide day of action and the Tarkine National Coalition was formed.

Help protect Australia's largest tract of temperate rainforest!

The Tarkine needs international support. Australian federal elections are scheduled for early 1996. Now is the crucial time to pressure the Australian government to protect the Tarkine from the Tasmanian government's road building and logging operations, and to nominate the area for World Heritage listing. Send letters to Prime Minister Paul Keating, c/o Parliament House, Canberra 2601, Australia, and John Faulkner, Environmental Minister, c/o Parliament House, Canberra 2601, Australia. For further information contact Ecological Enterprises, 301K Eagle Heights, Madison, WI 53705, (608) 233-2194, email: grbarry@students.wisc.edu.



Letters from y'all...

Shit for Brains requests: 300 words or less! Letters that are shorter better subvert the dominant order!

continued from page 3

civilization began and the invention of such luxuries as clothing and fire, the human animal has been in a state of devolution, as we have become less fit for living with the earth in the absence of the necessity to do so. So industrialization and technology can only lead us further down this path, even as we are now in the process of breeding a race incapable of giving birth naturally or nursing its young, dependent on antibiotics and other drugs for survival to reproductive age, and generally unfit to live in the absence of life support systems, all as a result of excess luxury and the overuse of technology.

Awaken Luddites! Seek out your fellow tribal members. Renounce the information age! Actualize industrial collapse!

—SWAMP WOMAN

Dear Editors:

I offer a few friendly words in response to Mike Roselle's correction of my "erroneous" view of nonviolence and the language of war (Litha, 1995). First, once I was in a war when people shot at and killed each other. The lessons I learned were that that was a terrible and terribly inefficient system of human conduct and that one war, no matter who claims the victory, always leads to another war, always with greater violence and misery.

Martin Luther King expressed powerful principles of nonviolence. He called it a way of life for courageous people, a means to seek friendship and understanding, to defeat injustice, not people. He was all for choosing love instead of hate: "The nonviolent approach does something to the hearts and souls of those committed to it. It gives them new self respect. It so stirs the opponent that reconciliation becomes a reality."

Gandhi and King may have used military analogies, but I can't see value in doing so. Certainly society needs a revolution in ideas and ideals, but that begins with thee and me, in mind and heart, and the toughest part, perhaps, is to substitute love for war. That is the way for nonviolence to fully work its magic.

I agree with Mike Roselle's conclusion that if the voice of reason is heard by reasonable people, we can change public perceptions and thereby change political reality. For heroic effort and the gospel of hope, more power to him and to the *EF! Journal*.

Sincerely,

—MICHAEL FROME, PH.D.

Dear Shifter Brains,

Turns out all the non-native introduced mountain goats in the Olympics are devouring a native rare plant. Park freddies can't catch the goats, due to the sort of places you generally find mountain goats, and the sort of inept bunglers you usually find employed as freddies. But they think the plant (some sort of vetch) has about two years left, maybe. So, they're gonna fly around in helicopters (the freddies, not the vetch, or the goats) and shoot the goats right where they stand. Pow! Now Fund for Animals is gonna sue to stop the damn thing.

So here's my question: If a non-native plant were introduced to, say, Glacier National Park, and it started killin' all the local (native) goats, which side would the Fund be on?

I guess it is Fund for Animals, and not Fund for Biodiversity.

—NASTY TUBER

To: All readers of this rag
From: Ancient Forest Bus Brigade
Contact: Cindy (aka Thunder), PO Box 8968 Moscow, ID 83843
Subject: New felony law, effective immediately

As of today, all unreturned books "borrowed" from the Bus Brigade library will be re-classified as "stolen", and Federal authorities deputized with authorization to shoot miscreants on sight. Worse, Cindy herself is on the warpath, and you know you don't want that!

Herewith, a partial list:

Desert Solitaire, autographed both by Abbey and Ramon's friend who bought it for him as a gift; *Green Rage*, also autographed, I think; *Eco-Warriors*, autographed by Ric Scarce; *Black Elk Speaks*,



autographed, but not by B.E., by a former girlfriend of a former Ramon; *The Monkey-Wrench Gang*; Howard Zinn's *History of the US*; *Blood On the Land*; *Hayduke Lives*; *Cadillac Desert*; *The Nez Perce War of 1877*; *Ishmael*; and *Silent Spring*.

Last, but decidedly not least, Cindy is missing her "Hawaii" towel given to her by her daughter 13 years ago. Black, with a sunset on it, and she wants it back, dammit.

YOU have been warned, and YOU KNOW WHO YOU ARE!!

Love and Kisses,

—ANCIENT FOREST BOOKMOBILE BRIGADE

P.S. Better yet, return the book(s) in person and spend the rest of the summer at Cove/Mallard. We'll still feed your jail-bait ass.

(Feel free to treat the above letter as a suggested reading list ... obviously these books are so well liked even honest activists are making off with them like so many boxes of dumpstered produce. Just be sure you don't get caught with the stolen property!—Ed.)

Dear Shit Fer Brains:

With an unfortunate early exit from Rendezvous, breakfast at the Eel River Cafe in Garberville served up hash browns and bits and pieces of conversation—

Customer: Heard there's gonna be an action today or tomorrow at ...

Waitress: Really?

Customer: Yea, there's gonna be a riot up in Ruth. I'm thinkin' of goin' up there myself and incite one. What with that there rodeo...

Waitress: and them Earth First'ers.

The potential ass kickin' in Ruth, however, wasn't the hot Independence Day topic. That honor went to a local sheriff

recently accused of taking bribes and had customers adding up the public tab for his probable pilfering over his 20- to 30-year career. One breakfast diner in feigned disbelief asked how could he be guilty since he was a sheriff to which he received a reply of cynical laughter.

Our bellies full of grease and coffee, we couldn't help wondering how we had been witness to the irony Judi Bari discussed in *Timber Wars*. It's easier for a logger to punch a hippie environmentalist than to face the real cause of the corruption and greed destroying the health of our wilderness and communities. We left Humboldt County hoping that someday both workers and environmentalists will break through the class barrier together and the Earth First! saying, "No Fucking Compromise!" for once will ring true.

—NICOLE AND BRAD

Dear Shit For Brains:

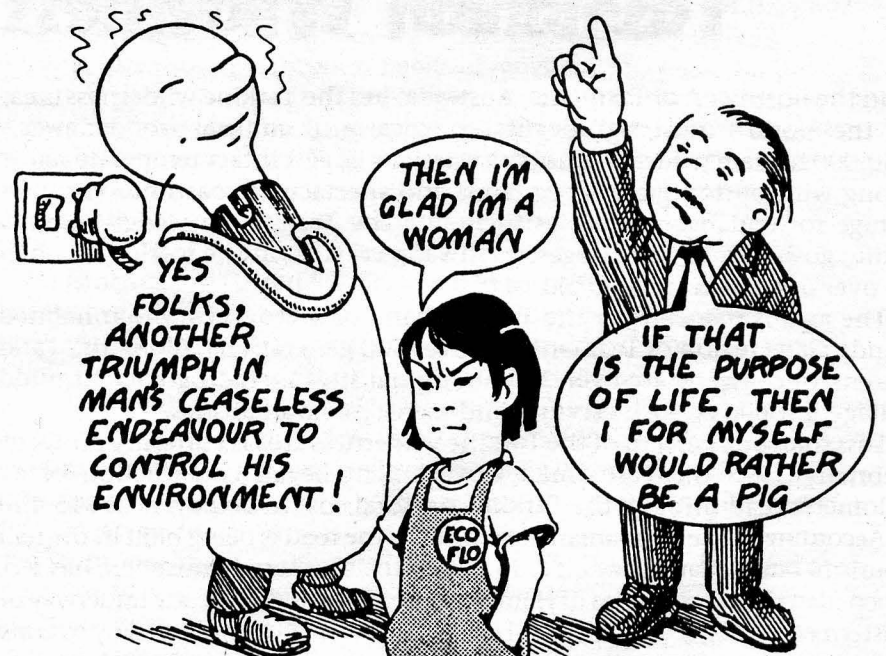
The editor of *Mountain Bike Action Magazine* recently wrote that mountain bikers should only defend our national parks from the republican congress if trails are opened up to them. The magazine also has advertisements for the Blue Ribbon Coalition, a "Wise Use" group funded by Honda and Suzuki trying to gain ORV access to wilderness areas and national parks. If you feel like expressing your opinion to Mountain Bike Action their number is 1-800-767-0345 or you could write them a message on the business reply cards in the magazines. I do believe that the mountain bike community can be a powerful ally if we let our feelings be known in a positive way. Let's face it we need all the friends we can get.

For The Wild!

—Eco-Boy

Dear Shit fer Brains,

The Rendezvous at Chilliwack Lake, BC included a women's circle that I was part of. The need to create a safe space for women was expressed by several women at the Chilliwack Lake Spring Rendezvous. Other campers in the area as well as some of the EF'ers at the Rendezvous may have contributed to a perceived androcentric atmosphere that precipitated the desire for a women's circle. We discussed experiences of being women activists and many important issues were broached. Some themes were based on voicing, supporting and connecting:



1) bringing traditionally taboo subjects and concerns out into the open by speaking out; 2) supporting people that do speak out about these sensitive issues; and 3) making the connections between issues such as how social issues are interconnected to environmental issues. The importance of breaking taboos was stressed and everything from the eco-warrior image of EF! to rape issues and experiences were discussed. The excitement of direct

action is an attraction for many Earth First'ers but the competitiveness can silence women. The macho image of EF! was a factor of intimidation for some women and is a frustrating barrier for many women who want to engage in direct action.

Fear of being chastised when questioning the focus of a discussion or suggesting an alternative for an action can prevent women's voices from being heard or even voiced. These are issues that are rarely deemed as important and are often invisible in a sexist society. It is important to recognize that women have a distinct and valuable contribution to make to Earth First! It may be that because we are women that we have a different perception, but the fact that we experience things differently gives us a different take on things.

The basic tenet of the emerging ideology of ecofeminism links the domination of nature with the domination of women. Making the connections between issues and all oppressions was another theme discussed at the circle. Drawing connections between social and environmental issues was almost taboo, as indicated by some experiences women had in doing so.

It appears that in Earth First! the connection between the subjugation of animals and nature by humans is clear, but the oppression of women in a patriarchal society is not. The issue of Earth First! being a safe and comfortable place for women needs to be addressed to make the movement stronger and more enduring.

I would like to make a couple of final points before I finish. Firstly, I recognize that not all women feel that EF! is not a safe place for women and not all men embrace the patriarchy but these are real issues that need to be addressed. The circle articulated the need for dialogue on sexism and inequality issues. This dialogue needs to occur among all genders but it is also important for women-only spaces to be respected so that healing can begin where people feel comfortable. I hope that this letter stimulates dialogue on a variety of levels, in the *Journal* as well as in local EF! groups and on an interpersonal level. My apologies to those women who feel that this does not represent their perception of the circle; please write in and give your view.

—TATHRA STREET, VICTORIA, BC

(To Tathra and anyone else interested and those not interested who should be: look for the ecofeminist blank wall in the upcoming Mabon edition of the EF! Journal!—Ed.)

Dear SFB

The return of commercial sealing to supply the Asian market with baby seal penises used as an aphrodisiac has got me thinking...(Never mind that a good woman

Continued next page

continued from page 30

has possibly the only 'real' aphrodisiac properties) ... Perhaps the Asian market consumers could be somehow enticed to suck on their own penises?! While I'm sure not all would bite on it, the remainder that could be convinced would certainly save the lives of many a baby harp seal and in view of this Asian belief system, or mind set, it's certainly worth a poke at!

—CARRY E. MASON

(We'll have to check with Miss Demeanor on that one.—Ed.)

Hi EF!

Here's some comments for what they are worth. I know there are liabilities involved in printing a newspaper, so there are some things in this letter you would be better off not printing. (Advice taken!—Ed.) But I would like to see something on all the wonderful things you can do with super glue. Such as ... those private locked gates that keep us out of our own public lands. One drop keeps everyone out! Even Mr. Landowner or Guide or Outfitter. How about a drop in that Quad runner (ATV) ignition? Same with logging equipment, or Forest Service equipment. Sure, super glue is old stuff to a lot of us, but we are getting new people all the time who don't know these things. I never leave home without it!

Here's another tip for your paper. Most warriors need operating money. I like cash myself. Here's one way. Most cities have "crime stoppers" programs and hotlines. Start calling in crimes like poaching, trash dumping, etc. any illegal act upon the Earth, and, with a conviction, they give you cash anonymously! The crime stoppers national hotline (best accessed from pay phones) is 1-800-525-TIPS ext. 24.

Anyway, keep up the good work.

—HIGH IN THE ROCKIES, JOHN DENVER

All My Relations:

A deep thanx to Food not Bombs for attending RRR 95 and "proving" that collective kitchens can thrive in the wilderness. As hunger is a necessity of capitalism, as money is the lifeblood of every industrial machine chewing every bioregion to death, the visions of the EF! movement will not be realized until there is free food everywhere. I'm especially grateful

FNB stayed on in spite of some poor hospitality. Anyone who thinks a tribe can live, play, dance and smash the state without eating together is really missing it. As food is a basis of tribal unity, it is my prayer that the RRR will always have a central kitchen. Among my posse, the kitchen is the temple and feeding people is sacred.

Always hungry, always eating,

—MAGGOT

P.S. Them damned Katuah hillbillies know how to rock!

To The Journal:

Here in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem we are having a conflict between the cattle industry and the free roaming bison. It seems the cattlemen are paranoid that their hoofed locusts will be infected by brucellosis, and want the Wyoming, Montana and Idaho Fish and Game Departments to manage the bison in this region as livestock, not wildlife. There is no documented proof that brucellosis is transmitted to cattle by bison on public lands.

A few ideas by the cattle industry to control the bison are: shooting them as they leave the protection of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks (which has been occurring for some time); putting up fences around the parks and cattle guards over the exits and entrances of the parks; rounding up all the bison, testing them and innoculating the healthy ones against the disease and shooting the diseased ones; or just slaughtering all the existing bison. These choices are unacceptable.

These choices, of course, would be paid for by the taxes of the US public, not by the cattle industry. Another reason these choices are unacceptable is that the bison is a symbol of the United States, having once been on the US nickel and presently the symbol on the Wyoming state flag.

This is an urgent matter and is being pushed by the cattle industry of the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Please write to state legislators and the US Fish and Wildlife Service to stop the insanity of once again eradicating these beautiful, wild beings.

For information, contact the Jackson Hole Alliance for Responsible Planning, PO Box 2728, Jackson, WY 83001, phone (307) 733-9417.

—DIANE REIMERS

HE LIED!



- He lied when he said he would protect rare and endangered wildlife and their habitats in this country.
- He lied when he said he would protect the few remaining ancient forests.
- He lied when he said he would institute grazing reform on public lands.
- He lied when he said he would protect the funding that supports America's Natural Heritage.
- He lied when he said he would defend public health and safety through the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts.

President William Jefferson Clinton. Has he violated the public trust? He is the first president in 22 years to suspend protection for threatened and endangered species. He told us he would uphold the laws that protect our forests from unsustainable harvests and the consequent violations of the Clean Water Act. He lied when he promised to defend what Americans have said they value most: America the Beautiful with its native species, its ancient forests, its clean air and clean

water. President Clinton is not following through with his promises.

Can he salvage his Presidency? Only by standing firm on these things that all Americans treasure. He must act now and veto these environmentally destructive bills before more species become extinct, before all our forests become lumber farms, before you are forced to breathe and drink more industrial pollution. Give us what you promised, Mr. President. **Save America the Beautiful.**

Biodiversity Legal Foundation, Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327

Keith McHenry with the FOOD NOT BOMBS Rent is Theft Tour



Food Not Bombs co-founder, Keith McHenry, was framed under the new "three strikes" felony law in an effort to silence the group's opposition to government attacks on the homeless. He will present the following program.

- Taking direct action against the global austerity program
- Vegan Cooking
- Thanksgiving Squatting action with Homes Not Jails
- Starting an unlicensed FM radio station with a demonstration of a micropowered transmitter.
- The Food Not Bombs Greatest Hits Video
- Information on the Food Not Bombs International Gathering in Atlanta

Arcata	Quebec	Athens
Eugene	Burlington	Atlanta
Portland	Montpelier	Gainesville
Olympia	Northampton	Tampa
Seattle	Boston	New Orleans
Vancouver	New Haven	Houston
Edmonton	New York	Austin
Winnipeg	Philadelphia	Dallas
Minneapolis	Baltimore	Fl Worth
Madison	Washington DC	St. Louis
Milwaukee	Richmond	Kansas City
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Montreal	Chattanooga	Salt Lake City

Food Not Bombs

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San Francisco, CA 94118 USA
1-800-884-1136

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(front:) (back:)

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Buy now!: \$10 includes shipping; checks payable to Round Earth Society.
Send to: Round Earth Society, P.O. 4796, Arcata, CA 95518

URGENT!

The Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project is in need of a light weight, durable video camera for documentation of salvage sales for litigation, media work and public education. If anyone can donate a camera (and a tripod) or the funds to purchase one, please contact BMBP at HCR 82, Fossil, OR 97830.

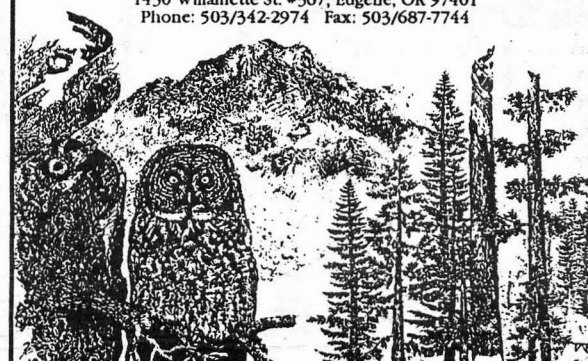
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Armed With Visions



A Tribute to Dr. Seuss, the Original Lorax by Matt Rossell

Blimpity blob, blopity big.
Largish and sloshish,
fat as a pig.
Gaining and growing
and swelling and how.
Biggering biggering,
fat as a cow.
Our nation is growing
and gaining more weight.
Is it on purpose?
Is it just fate?
Why do we grow?
What is it for?
Does anyone really
need anymore?
using, consuming
as fast as we can
Is this our country's
Energy Plan?

Wanting and taking of all that we lack
Gobbling up resources,
squashing Iraq.
Moving so fast,
always zooming ahead.
what about the 200,000
men dead?

And women and children
and pets and the zoo?

Do politicians care
About all of them too?
Do they care about us
do they really know best?
At night as they sleep
does this weigh on their chest
This I don't know
But there's one thing I do.
The one thing to change this
around is named
YOU.

Think to yourself,
and think really hard.
Is biggering and biggering
what you want in *your* yard?
Bigger houses and cars,
more pollution and yuck,
when it all falls apart
We're all out of luck.

Now it's all up to us-
a change in the scheme,
To make room for a *new*
American Dream.

One that looks out for others,
both near and both far.
Even the pygmies
in Madagascar.

And the people and creatures
all over the globe.

It is them, we are hurting
as we continue to grow.
Politicians want bombers,
is this what we need?
How 'bout the millions
of people to feed?
And right here at home,
right here in our state.
These people need help
before it's too late!
What we must do is stop
the growth right here and
NOW!

We must stop the growth
and I'm telling you how.
Our gluttonous habits
have all got to go.
Just like the commercials,

we must learn to say
"NO!"
Say NO
to the extras
say NO
to the frills,
say NO
to the sacks
that the grocery store deals.
Say NO
to the nuclear energy mess
If you want a country
radioactivity Less.
Say NO
to the drilling
and wasting of gas.
Alternative energy
is endless and vast.
It's solar and wind
and it's free for us all.
So let's make a change
give the politicians a call.
Tell them with letters
or straight to their face.
"I'm tired of your drilling
and killing and waste!"
But the best way to tell them
is coming up fast.
when it's time for elections
put them out on their ass.



Dr. Seuss' Lorax told it

COYOTES

by sunshine

We are the coyotes. We watch
We live free, in spite of you men.
We leave footprints in the snow
on your doorstep.
We sing joy and sorrow through
the evening air.
We are accused of many crimes—
some of which we did not commit.

You hunt us—shoot, trap, poison
run us to exhaustion on loud
machines
instead of using your own wits
and strength.
But still, in the hills, in the deserts, in
the cities
we survive, multiply, spread.

And when you men have fouled the
Earth beyond your
ability to survive
Or destroyed each other in an
argument no one won,
We will be there
To scavenge
To cleanse the now unburdened Earth
To bring back the Harmony
Until another race of creatures
believes itself smart enough to
manipulate the parts without
knowing the whole.
We are the coyotes. We watch.



Pallid Sturgeon S.RING9Z

the journey

by Paula Kristen Simmons

*the ocean has a familiar
feeling to me
the creatures who chose
to stay behind
are my kin
I return to the womb
of my mother
to visit the dolphin
my twin.*

SEND POEMS TO:
WARRIOR POET'S SOCIETY
ASUC Box 361
BERKELEY, CA 94710-4510

The Earth Liberation Army Strikes Again

The authorities have been hard at work in British Columbia, searching for the identity of those responsible for acts of sabotage last spring directed against the hunting and timber industries. Early on June 19, the two cabins of Monashee Outfitting's Lake Revelstoke encampment were firebombed. One week earlier, saboteurs ransacked the outfitter's main lodge, stole hunting equipment, and vandalized big ticket property items.

Monashee Outfitting is one of BC's largest outfitters and charges between \$2,000 and \$8,000 dollars (depending on who you ask) for the opportunity to kill bears, cougars, mountain goats, moose and deer.

The day of the cabin fires, the *Times Review* of Revelstoke received a letter from the Earth Liberation Army (ELA) claiming responsibility for the attack. According to the letter, "Guide outfitters are nothing more than hired assassins, pimps of the hunting world." The letter warned, "Anyone doing business in the massacre of wild animals, as well as those in related industries, are 'fair game.' We will not rest until the war against earth ceases."



GLOWNING AROUND WITH CONSUMERISM? A PROPOSAL

How about a coordinated clown attack on shopping malls to raise awareness of the environmental and social realities of consumerism?

Teams of two clowns per mall would first notify friendly reporters at local papers, radio and TV stations concerning their actions. Armed with old cereal boxes and other small boxes and cans covered with labels saying, "Stuff," "Junk You Don't Need," "Another Useless Item," or "Stuff That Destroys The Earth," the clowns could enter the mall with a shopping cart full and proceed to hand out "free samples" of their stuff to passers-by. Inside the items can be literature on bullshit consumerism, environmental destruction and recycling.

Clowns should, of course, clown around about how buying more than

one needs is "no joke." Explain how impulse buying gives the merchant the "last laugh" or how the "joke's on you" when it comes to fashion trends, quality products or supposed discounts. The clowns should think up five or six standard lines and always deliver them with a big smile and an unshakable happy attitude. Have some special lines for kids too! Even when security comes to boot you out (don't forget to offer them "free samples" too!) be HAPPY, HAPPY, HAPPY! Arresting a happy clown is a delicate matter, especially with kids around.

Finally, have a friend secretly videotape the event for the evening news. The event may be more effective, in terms of public education, if clown teams have eyewitness news coverage. However, having TV cameras on site could blow the whole action. Above all, HAVE FUN!

Canadian newspaper reports have suggested the Monashee sabotage may be linked with recent fires in April at a wildlife museum in Cranbrook and taxidermy shops in Cranbrook and Armstrong [see *EF!*, L itha, 1995]. So far, no one has claimed responsibility for the fires.

On June 27, the ELA made its presence known a second time. A phone call to the *Times Review* warned that the ELA had planted explosives at "strategic locations" in an unspecified local sawmill. Following police notification, at least one mill responded by shutting down to warn employees.

Bearwatch, a BC group that has protested trophy hunting for seven years, has denounced the acts of sabotage, in addition to denying accusations of involvement made by the right-wing newspaper, *BC Report*. According to Bearwatch representatives, the group has been "put in a very bad position" by the negative press the sabotage has brought to the fight against trophy hunting. The tactics employed by Bearwatch include public advocacy and non-violent direct action.

"People want change," said one Bearwatch representative. Now, organizers feel forced to "back-pedal" in order to distance Bearwatch from the acts of sabotage. The group is especially appalled by the poisoning of two terrier hunting dogs at the site of the firebombed encampment.

No one seems to have any information as to the identity of the Earth Liberation Army or the parties responsible for the sabotage incidents. Phone calls to the media from a man named "Steve," who claims to be an ELA representative, seem to be the only clues. The letter concerning the Monashee firebombing is the first evidence of the ELA's existence, and there is strong speculation that the name may be entirely fabricated for media effect.

GOLF COURSE OVERHAUL

Stevenson, WA—Vandals struck the site of the Northwest Forestry Association annual conference even before timber executives arrived.

Using rock salt, someone etched the words "Stumps Suck" and "Corporate Scum" into the putting greens on the golf course at Skamania Lodge. Inside the lodge, vandals sprayed a chemical that left a pungent odor. "It smelled like rotten Limburger cheese," said

Melissa Carlson-Price, chairwoman of the Skamania County Board of Commissioners.

The message was clear to the forestry association, the largest and most influential timber trade group in the region. "They say they want to have balance and be reasonable," said Jim Geisinger, president of the association. "I don't think those words are in that group's vocabulary."

—ASSOCIATED PRESS

BUY NOTHING DAY!

Tired of Corporate Welfare?

Tired of being told that you are what you buy?

Tired of being sold on participating in another day of protest?...

Come on anyway and join us by protesting at your local Mall and tell everyone to

BUY NOTHING!

Sunday, September 24th

We're asking people all over to participate in Buy Nothing Day. Join us that day at your local Mall to demonstrate our consumer power. Help promote any of the dozens of corporate boycott campaigns sponsored by human rights and environmental groups. Together our voices will be heard in the boardrooms and the media. Exercise freedom of speech at stores selling unethical products from giant, greedy

corporations. Pick your "favorite" products or corporations and tell people to BUY NOTHING! That's the general theme and anything else is up to you! Some people might want to block a lumberyard selling old growth or rainforest wood, yell about slave labor products, confiscate some illegal rainforest furniture or stop the sale of animal products or products tested on animals... the list goes on and on.

We'll get you an action packet with corporate fact sheets, petitions and all sorts of goodies to help you tear down the Corporate Machine! Write or call Wetlands Preserve, 161 Hudson St. NY, NY 10013 (212) 966-4225 or 966-5244 fax (212) 925-8715.

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WITH EVERY FOREST THAT FALLS...WITH EVERY OIL SPILL...WITH EACH NEW CANCER
MUST LEARN
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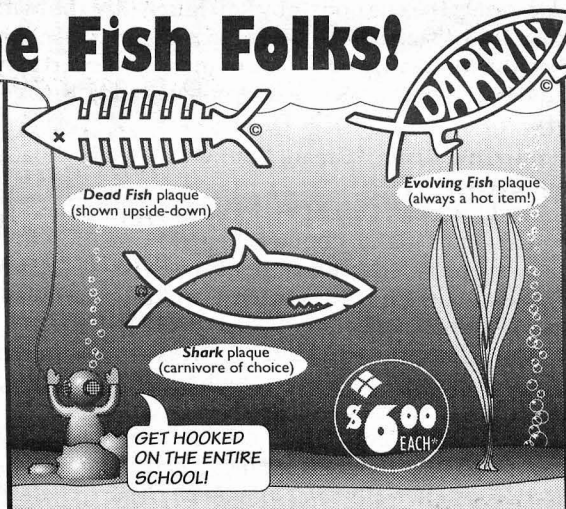
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ANNOUN

COLORADO REGIONAL ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS

Earth First!ers, earth defenders, everyone—come one, come all!—to Colorado's second annual Regional Round River Rendezvous, September 15-18, 1995 at Wild Ranch in Gulnare.

Bring your workshops, musical instruments, camping gear, food (we have water), trinkets, Earth wisdom and good spirits. Let's have some *fun* while we explore ways to better protect what's left of the real world. Your thoughts, ideas, suggestions, and questions are welcomed. Please send a self-addressed stamped envelope for further information to Tim Haugen, PO Box 81, Gulnare, CO 81042 or Roger J. Wendell, PO Box 460101, Aurora, CO 80046, e-mail aq328@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu.

Directions: take I-25 to exit 30 or exit 34 to the small town of Aguilar. Either one will intersect with Main Street once you're in Aguilar. Head west on Main Street to San Antonio Avenue. San Antonio becomes County Road 43.7. The turn-off to Wild Ranch is in 12 miles. Here are some landmarks along the way: Eight miles outside of Aguilar is Gulnare with a post office and bar. Two miles past Gulnare is a fork in the road. Take the left fork (County Road 42.0). Turn off to Wild Ranch in 2.4 miles, where there is a collapsed farm house on the right. About 50 yards after the farm house, take the ranch road that branches sharply to the right. Follow this road through two gates about half a mile back to the Wild Ranch house.

There's lots of room and lots of nature—hope to see you there!

SHASTA BIOREGIONAL GATHERING IV

The Fourth Annual Shasta Bioregional Gathering will take place September 14-17 on the Austin creek flood plain in the redwoods. Bioregionalists from throughout the Shasta Bioregion, roughly from the Oregon border to the southern end of the Central Valley in California, will meet to share information and experiences concerning the spirit of bioregionalism, living bioregionally, bioregional health care, and the bioregional future.

What is BIOREGIONALISM? According to Peter Berg, "Originating from the Greek *bio* (life) and the Latin *regere* (territory), it is about re-inhabiting our homes and living in close connection with the natural surroundings, deeply rooted and of the land we care for...an identifiable geographic area of interacting life systems that is self-sustaining ..."

The weekend will be a mixture of the formal and the spontaneous. Exhibits, musicians, local artwork, and ceremonies will be featured, combined with whatever YOU, the attending bioregionalists, care to share. For information and/or registration materials, call (707) 939-8601 or e-mail: lkinyon@igc.apc.org.

FRIENDS OF COVE/MALLARD ACTIVIST ORIENTATION CENTER

The Friends of Cove/Mallard have opened an orientation center in Missoula for activists protesting the logging of the Cove and Mallard timber sales in Idaho.

The orientation center serves as a drop-off and pick-up point for food, clothing and material support for the Idaho base camp. Activists can leave messages or obtain ride information.

The orientation center provides outreach materials, including action alerts, current news and visuals. A meeting space accommodating up to 20 people is available. The center offers sleeping space for up to six people, showers and a community kitchen.

For further information, contact Darrell Geist or Storm Waters at (406) 728-0867.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE EF! JOURNAL



"WITH RESPECT TO PESKEOMSKUT"

A collection of poetry and prose by Don Ogden honoring the land and its inhabitants. Inspired by an ancient Native dwelling site in the Mid-Connecticut River Valley of Western Massachusetts. Available from Dafreedomada Press, 350 N. Leverett Road, Leverett, MA 01054 for \$5.76 (postage incl.). Proceeds will go toward creation of an interpretative trail at Peskeomskut. 31 pages, soft cover.

9TH ANNUAL FOREST REFORM RALLY

The 9th Annual Forest Reform Rally will be held in conjunction with the Newton County Wildlife Association's 20th Anniversary Forest Fest, and the Ouachita Watch League's Fall Fest. This great celebration will be in Ponca, Arkansas, at Lost Valley Lodge and Canoe Rental (501-861-5522), on September 28 through October 2, 1995. Ponca is located near the Buffalo National River in the Ozark Mountains of Northern Arkansas.

The conference programs will be primarily on Friday and Sunday with the NCWA's 20th Anniversary Forest Fest on Saturday, September 30. It will be an opportunity to enjoy a real Ozark celebration with home cooked food, music, craft booths and a raffle. The Ouachita Watch League will also host their Fall Fest programs on Saturday.

The conference program will include discussion of how the forest products industry affects the environment from stumps to dumps, international corporate deforestation, forest health and salvage sales, subsidies on public lands, and how to take back our government. Presentations will include old-growth forests, watershed councils and citizen stream monitoring, true forest health, alternative fibers and economies, the Endangered Species Act, acquiring and using GIS mapping, developing citizen management alternatives to US Forest Service plans, selection forest management, appeals and litigation, and wilderness survival skills. Organizational workshops will include fundraising, improving interpersonal communications, leadership development and outreach. Lighthawk will provide flights over the Ozark National Forest and the headwaters of the Buffalo National River.

The Newton County Wildlife Association was founded in 1975 when a group of citizens sued the US Forest Service for aerial application of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T on the Ozark National Forest. This Forest Reform gathering will offer a variety of opportunities to experience the most remote forest in the central highlands region. Travel arrangements can be made through Mike Stout at Sports & Adventure Travels, (800) 420-2655. All cabins at Lost Valley Lodge and Canoe Rental have already been reserved, but nearby cabins can be rented from Buffalo Outdoor Center by calling (800) 221-5514. Registration is \$25. Camping is available on site at \$5 per person per night, or \$37 for registration and four nights camping. Meals offered by the Newton County Wildlife Association will be vegetarian and primarily organic.

So mark your calendars, and bring your family to Newton County to enjoy an Ozark Forest Fest, September 28 through October 2.

For more information contact Herb Culver or Karyn Zaremba, HC #33 Box #40A, Pettigrew, AR 72752, phone (501) 861-5838; Newton County Wildlife Association, PO Box 189, Jasper, AR 72641-0189; Dwayne Knox, phone (501) 428-5597, e mail: ncwa@ozarkbbs.boone.com.

DIALING FOR DOLE'S DOLLARS

Dole's evil, evil Regulatory "Deform" bill is on the move! Call the Dole/wise (ab)use sponsored toll-free number to fight it. Tell Dole what you think on his phone bill! The phone number is (800) 444-1555. The number connects you to a recorded message to contact a Senator by keying in a zip code. Upon receiving that info, their machine allows you to choose between Senators by pressing 1 or 2 on a touch tone phone. It's a very easy system to (ab)use.

If Dole's Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act (S. 343) became law, it would cripple all environmental, worker safety, and public health regulations. It rewrites all existing environmental laws by emphasizing cost at the expense of protecting public health and could eradicate existing safeguards. It also prevents federal agencies from protecting public health (while wasting taxpayers dollars) due to cumbersome risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis requirements.

WILD ROCKIES WILDERNESS WEEK AUGUST 14-20

Come to the Cove/Mallard basecamp near Dixie, ID, and join the dedicated folks in this the fourth Summer of resistance. Learn about the largest US Forest Service timber sale in the lower 48 states and the impacts it could have on the lower Salmon/Selway watershed. [See article on page 4.]

Wild Rockies Wilderness Week activities will include hikes into the Jack Creek road project and the active Noble timber sale area. Workshops scheduled include "Road Removal" by the Road Rippers, "Macho Banner Making" by Peggy Sue McRae, "Nonviolence Resistance" by Seeds of Peace, civil disobedience training and strategy sessions. There will be plenty of time for recreation including hiking, disc golf and the nightly campfires with EF! musicians. Food and tent space at the basecamp are FREE, but a donation is appreciated to help support the campaign.

The Wild Rockies Wilderness Rally on Saturday will feature Forest Politics with Mike Bader of the Alliance for Wild Rockies, a legal beagle update by Ron Mitchell of the Idaho Sporting Congress, Grazing with Gary MacFarland, lowbagger advice by EF! presidential-wannabee Mike Roselle, songs and inspiration by Amy Newton McCann, and felonious music by Robert Hoyt and Conspiratorial Claude. Intermixed in the Rally will be poets, beer, action updates and other general shenanigans.

Scheduled Events

- 15-17 Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers "Create Your Own Media" Roadshow w/ Rich Doyle and Amy Newton McCann
- 17 International Wild Rockies Day of Action!!!
(If you can't make it to Idaho, contact the C/M Coalition for information on how to organize a protest at the federal facility nearest you. Let the Freddies know that resistance to their plans for C/M is intense and international.)
- 19 Wild Rockies Wilderness Rally and Concert
- 20 "Lost Cause" softball vs. the Nez Pierce Express @ 1 PM in Kamiah, ID ["Chief Looking Glass Days," a Nez Pierce Pow Wow, is being held the same weekend (19-20) and EF!ers are invited to attend some of the Pow Wow ceremonies.]

For more information contact the Cove/Mallard Coalition at (208) 882-9755 or (406) 549-3978 or the Native Forest Network at (406) 251-2385. For a brief recorded "state of the campaign" message, updated weekly, call (801) 379-8925. If you really can't afford one phone call use the (800) 889-5277 number.

CEMENTS

Mojave EF! Forms to Fight for SoCal

In the land of creosote bush, Joshua tree, desert tortoise and bighorn sheep, a new and uncompromising voice is about to be heard. The Mojave desert needs a strong conservation advocate, and we intend to be that.

Public lands protection will be a major focus. Most of this desert is owned by all Americans and "managed" by the Bureau of Land Management. Mojave EF! will reach out to activists across the bioregion and the LA urban core of Southern California in an attempt to push a conservation agenda.

We need to hear from you! If you live in the Mojave or Southern California and want to be a part of stopping the destruction of pristine arid

ecosystems, we welcome you.

Mojave EF! intends to deal with:

- Off road vehicles/road density
- Implementation of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994
- BLM's West Mojave Habitat Protection Plan
- Desert tortoise recovery
- Ward Valley Nuke Dump

Please spread our address everywhere, put us on your mailing lists, and forward this information to anyone who may want to join us. We welcome your inquiries, support and suggestions.

Mojave Earth First!, PO Box 842, Barstow, CA 92312-0842, (619) 961-8489, e-mail: mojaveef@envirolink.org

—FOR THE WILD DESERT, MOJAVE EF!

WARD VALLEY WASTE WARS

The line in the sand has been drawn for the environmental defense of our time.

On May 31, 1995 the US government announced the transfer of land in the Mojave Desert to the California Department of Health Services for US Ecology to begin construction of the Ward Valley Nuclear Waste Dump. The land transfer deal could be completed as soon as September 1.

The land transfer and the dump have been opposed by the inhabitants of the area. The Colorado River Native Nations Alliance, consists of the Fort Mojave, Chemehuevi, Colorado River, Quechan and Cocopah first nations. The project continues on Native land despite the fact that all these tribes have been officially "recognized" as sovereign nations by the US government.

The Ward Valley Nuclear Waste Dump—is it the crossroads or just another step on the path to oblivion? At a fundamental level it defies common sense to permit the dumping of the most toxic substance known into unlined trenches above a huge aquifer. Those who say that water vapor flow is from the aquifer up have just never been in the desert at the time of heavy rains, sheet flooding and snowfall. Ward Valley is prime habitat for wildlife of all types, including the desert tortoise, bighorn sheep and US!

Join us for a celebration of unity and resistance, October 10-15, with music, food and nonviolent direct action preparations. Come to Interstate 40 at Water Road, 20 miles west of the Colorado River. Look for the large signs to the encampment.

Respect the Land! Desert tortoise burrows are easy to damage. They have lost half of their habitat in the last seven years, and we want save what's left.

Contact the Desert Citizens Against Pollution at PO Box 492, Lancaster, CA 93584, (805) 948-6291.

HAG RAG

A collection of womyn's voices, work, photos, writings, poems, and art. Please send your contributions (work, art, stamps, etc.) to **Billi Barker, PO Box 183, Harmony, ME 04942**. This will be a low budget continuance of the womyn's *Alarm*. Deadline is the end of September, to be sent out in October. Let's reclaim the pre-patriarchal definition of HAG—a strong, beautiful womyn free of patriarchal oppression. Tell your wild womyn friends!

Action For Justice

SEAC 1995 National Conference

It's conference time again. On October 13-15, the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC) will host its fourth national conference in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The conference will bring together 3,000 young activists to share strategies for building healthy communities and a healthy planet.

With a New[t] Congress bent on destroying 25 years worth of environmental legislation, we hope to channel the momentum from the conference into organizing young people to take an active role in shaping the outcome of the 1996 elections.

This year's conference will focus on the role of young people working for change, featuring many young activ-

ists from the environmental and social justice movements. Workshops will be led primarily by students and will cover both issues and organizing skills.

Invited speakers include Myrlie Evers-Williams (NAACP), Vandana Shiva (Third World Network), Speech (Arrested Development), Cecilia Rodriguez (National Commission for Democracy in Mexico-USA), and musical guest Rage Against the Machine.

SEAC is a grassroots, youth-run, and youth-led organization working for environmental and social justice. For more information about the SEAC 1995 National Conference or about SEAC in general, contact SEAC, PO Box 1168, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-1168, (919) 967-4600, e-mail: SEAC@lgc.apc.org.

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For Sale:

Alberta Wildlands

The world counts on Canada as a reservoir of wilderness and wildlife. But in Alberta almost no wilderness has been protected outside of the high elevations of some of the Rocky Mountains. Very little wilderness is left and several species are listed as vulnerable or endangered. Now, despite the expressed, clear wishes of the majority of Albertans, the provincial government has implemented a policy permitting industrial and resource development in existing and future "protected" areas. *There is no government plan for setting aside and protecting wilderness areas, wild rivers or even wildlife habitat.*

The International Network to Protect Alberta Wilderness (INPAW) was formed to stop destruction of Alberta's last wilderness and wildlife refuges. If you would like to help:

- 1) Write Alberta's Premier Ralph Klein at the Legislature Building, Edmonton, AB T5K 2B7, fax (403) 427-1349. Demand a stop to the destruction of Alberta's wilderness and insist that Alberta put in place a plan for the legal establishment of protected areas where industrial and resource development is not permitted.
- 2) Write letters to the editors of *Globe and Mail*, 444 Front Street West, Toronto, ON, Canada M5V 2S9; *Toronto Star*, 1 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON, Canada M5E 1E6; *Calgary Herald*, PO Box 400, Stn M, Calgary, AB, Canada T2P 0W8; *Edmonton Sun*, #250, 4990-92 Ave., Edmonton, AB, Canada T6B 3A1.
- 3) Circulate a news release concerning this issue to media in your region.
- 4) Contact us at INPAW, PO Box 6398, Stn. D, Calgary, AB, Canada T2P 2E1.

—INTERNATIONAL NETWORK TO PROTECT ALBERTA WILDERNESS

ANNUAL FALL SEARS ISLAND ACTIVIST GATHERING SEPT. 8-12

Stop the woodchip cargo port from being constructed on pristine Sears Island. Workshops and other events. Public hearing on the Sept. 12. Come and voice your opposition to the cargo port. For information contact Maine EF! at PO Box 183, Harmony, ME 04942, (207) 469-2552.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

To Stop Clearcutting and Chemical Spraying of Oregon's Forests

Oregonians for Labor Intensive Forest Economics (OLIFE) is currently gathering signatures on a statewide initiative to ban clearcutting and chemical spraying on Oregon's forests. Your help is needed to collect the 73,261 signatures required to place the measure on the November 1996 Oregon ballot. We have until July 5, 1996 to turn in completed petitions.

We've found we can collect 20-40 signatures an hour by petitioning in public places: events, natural food stores, malls, and in front of institutions like post offices and libraries. **You must be a registered voter to circulate or sign the measure.** We must make sure to keep signature sheets attached to the petition when circulating.

To get petitions or information, call OLIFE at 344-5406 in Eugene or 226-6643 in Portland. Or you can write to us at 454 Willamette Street--Room 211, Eugene, OR 97401. Please read and follow the instructions on the cover sheet when gathering signatures. Get your business or organization to help!

DON'T DELAY, HELP STOP CLEARCUTTING TODAY!

Earth First! doohickeys, knick knacks,

AUSTIN LOUNGE LIZARDS

Witty, intelligent, country-western parody, Lizard songs poke fun at everything worth poking fun at.
"Creatures From the Black Saloon"
"Highway Cafe of the Damned"
"Paint Me on Velvet" "Lizard Vision" •LIVE•
Tapes— \$10 • CD— \$15

DARRYL CHERNEY

Earth First! activist and media slut extraordinaire, his music is a campfire favorite.
"I Had to be Born This Century"— \$12
(Note: we are temporarily out of Darryl's other tapes.)

LONE WOLF CIRCLES

A magical journey into the wilderness with poetry and music.
"Oikos"— \$12

CITIZENS BAND

Hilarious songs, biting satire, and excellent harmonizing characterize this band from the Northwest.
"A Pocketful of Rocks"— \$10

ALICE DIMICELE

One of Oregon's most talented musicians. Alice celebrates love and life with her powerful voice.
"Naked" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15
"Make a Change"— \$12
"It's a Miracle" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15
"Too Controversial" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15
"Searching" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15

EXIT-13

A green, psychedelic GRIND band from Pennsylvania that advocates monkeywrenching, vegetarianism and hemp legalization. They have a cut on "ETHOS MUSIC" entitled "Earth First!" and a page in the liner notes dedicated to EF!
"DON'T SPARE THE GREEN LOVE"

•NEW• "ETHOS MUSIC"

CDs — only \$10

ROBERT HOYT

With his southern folk sound and witty biting lyrics, Robert is a favorite at rendezvous campfires.
"Dumpster Diving ACROSS AMERICA"
Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15
"As American As You"— \$12

SCOTTY JOHNSON

Rocky Mountain music with powerful lyrics.
"Century of Fools" Tape— \$8

GREG KEELER

Marvelous country-folk satire. Greg Keeler's wit must be heard to be fully appreciated and laughed at.
"Songs of Fishing, Sheep
and Guns in Montana"— \$10
"Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"— \$10
"Bad Science Fiction"— \$10
"Post-Modern Blues"— \$10
"Enquiring Minds"— \$10

KATIE LEE

Katie Lee's strong voice speaks to Colorado's canyons, plateaus and people.
"Colorado River Songs"— \$8

DANA LYONS

Dana's soulful voice and strong guitar convey a powerful, and often humorous, message.
"Turn of the Wrench" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15
"Animal"— \$12
"At Night They Howl at the Moon"
Environmental songs for kids with John Seed
Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15

PEG MILLETT

A longtime Earth First! activist and convicted felonious monkeywrencher, Peg has one of the most beautiful voices you'll ever hear.
"Clear Horizon" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$17
The CD contains all songs from the tape plus eleven songs from Gentle Warrior.
"Gentle Warrior"— \$12

CASEY NEILL

With Earth-based, inspiring lyrics and fast finger-picking, Casey's a noted Northwest musician and Earth First! activist. "Pawprints"— \$12

BILL OLIVER

Texan Bill Oliver sings rollicking Earth First! classics that have become favorite sing-alongs at campfires and rallies.
"Better Things To Do"— \$10
"Texas Oasis"— \$10

JOANNE RAND

Joanne's strong and versatile voice climbs and dances through her inspirational songs and music.
"Live"— \$12 • "Home"— \$12
"Choosing Sides" Tape— \$12 • CD— \$15
•NEW• "The Monkey Puzzle"
CD— \$15

WALKIN' JIM STOLTZ

Walkin' Jim's deep, powerful voice and wilderness-inspired lyrics will launch a howl in your heart.
"The Vision"— \$10
"A Kid for the Wild"— \$10
"Listen to the Earth"— \$10
"Forever Wild"— \$10
"Spirit Is Still On The Run"— \$10

¡TCHKUNG!

"¡TCHKUNG! is the sound made by the machine in motion, stamping out mass produced media-ocrities." They combine snare drums, violins, power saws and rebellious vocals to create a driving ethno/industrial/slam beat. This band threatens to change the entire Earth First! music scene.
•NEW• CD— \$9

BACK ISSUES

We have a limited selection of Earth First! Journal back issues back to 1984. They are only \$1.50 each, and can be ordered using the merchandise order form. Be the first on your block to have an almost complete set. Hurry, cause they're disappearin' like the ozone layer.



NEW FROM JOANNE RAND

The Monkey Puzzle

GO DOWN IN EF! HISTORY

Last call for submissions for the 1996 EF! calendar. We are interested in dates of milestones in Earth First! and environmental history, pertinent quotes, photos, poetry and artwork.

Send ideas and submissions to:
Calendar Project
EF! Journal, POB 1415, Eugene, OR 97440

ACCOUTREMENTS

Caps (cotton, adjustable) \$10

Tan • Brown Forest Camo • Green Forest Camo • Desert Camo

Earth First! Fist Patch \$2.50

Rubber Stamps (1 1/2" x 2" wood block) \$5 Earth First! Fist • Crossed Tools

Silent Agitators (1 1/8" round) 30/\$1.50

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Earth First! Songbook
77 songs/33 artists/guitar chords/info—\$10

If An Agent Knocks
In Spanish & English, 15 pages—\$1

The Monkeywrench Gang
Fiction by Edward Abbey, 387 pages—\$6

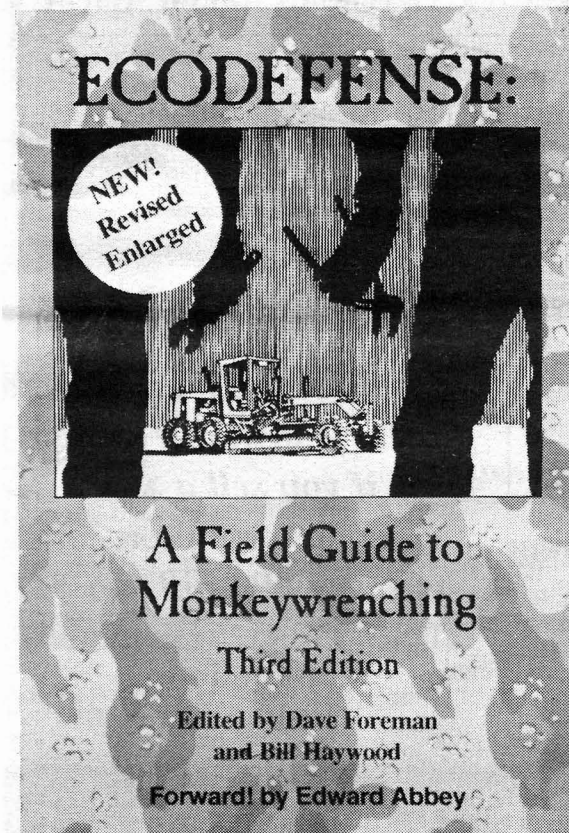
A Sand County Almanac
With Essays on Conservation from Round River
By Aldo Leopold, 295 pages—\$9

Timber Wars and Other Writings
By Judi Bari, 89 pages—\$12

Waste of the West: Public Lands Ranching
By Lynn Jacobs, 602 pages—\$28

Wilderness on the Rocks
By Howie Wolke, Ned Ludd Books, 240 pages—\$15

ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching
(1993) 3rd edition
By Dave Foreman & Bill Haywood
Ned Ludd Books, 250 pages—\$18



T-Shirts

All t-shirt designs are available in medium, large and extra large; for XX large add an additional \$3

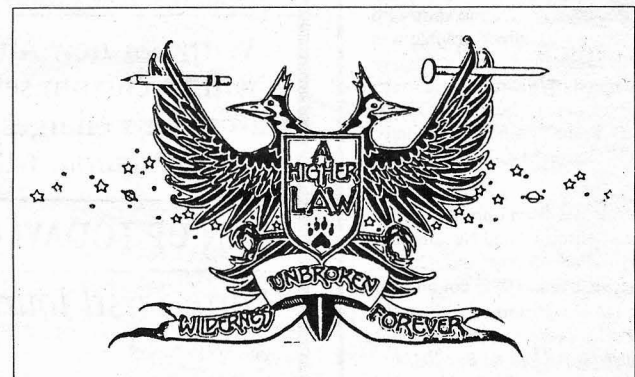
EF! Fist
Green Fist on Unbleached—\$10
Black on Kelly Green or Red—\$12
Multi-color on Black or Forest Green—\$13.50

No Fucking Compromise
White on Black—\$12

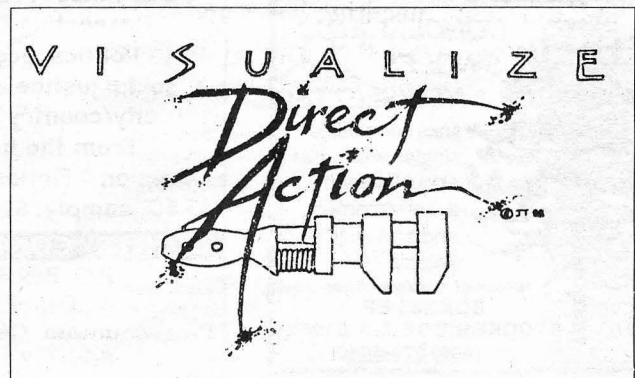
EF! Tools
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Free the Earth
Multi-color on Teal—\$12

•NEW SHIRTS•



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- COPULATE DON'T POPULATE
- DARWIN (words inside fish w/ legs)
- DEVELOPERS GO BUILD IN HELL
- DON'T LIKE ENVIRONMENTALISTS? PUT THEM OUT OF WORK
- DREAM BACK THE BISON, SING BACK THE SWAN
- EARTH FIRST!
- FIGHT THE POWER!
- HAYDUKE LIVES!
- I'D RATHER BE MONKEYWRENCHING
- IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE, YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO (on cheap paper @ .50 ea)
- LOVE YOUR MOTHER, DON'T BECOME A FATHER
- LOVE YOUR MOTHER, DON'T BECOME ONE
- NATIVE (w/ blue and green earth graphic)
- NATURE BATS LAST
- NOT POLITICALLY CORRECT
- PAY YOUR RENT, WORK FOR THE EARTH
- QUESTION TECHNOLOGY
- REAL MEN—DON'T SHOOT WOLVES
- REAL MEN—GET VASECTOMIES
- RESCUE THE RAINFOREST
- RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE
- SAVE THE DAMMED SALMON
- SAVE THE WILD
- STOP CLEARCUTTING
- STOP CLEARCUTTING (on cheap paper @ .50 ea)
- STOP PUBLIC LANDS RANCHING
- STOP THE FOREST SERVICE, SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY
- SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM
- Thank you for not breeding.
- THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY
- VISUALIZE INDUSTRIAL COLLAPSE
- WOLVES, NOT COWS

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SURVIVAL LINES provides useful tools—**T-SHIRTS**—for people working to protect the Earth. All our shirts are available at bulk prices for environmental groups. If your group contemplates developing its own t-shirts to support your advocacy of the Earth, get in touch with us. We will guide you thru the process—moving from idea thru graphic design to a final run of quality shirts. We currently print several of the shirts available in the *EF! Journal*. This print shop was born in the Oregon environmental movement, but we also do shirts for musicians and others.

New Shirts for SALE:

KEEP THE OZONE. One of a series of snowboarding frog designs produced to dramatize the increasing dangers to amphibians from the thinning ozone layer. The front is a print of a highway sign that says 'No Fossil Fuel' and stands amidst skulls. The back is a six color print. Long sleeve, white, 100% cotton, M-L-XL, \$12 on factory seconds.

NO FOSSIL FUEL Graphic of gushing black oil well, splashing drums and skulls with yellowed eyes/fading aqua earth in one eye socket (below). Printed on white background on assorted dark shirts—purple, black, burgundy, forest green, plum, or indigo (please list three color choices). Short sleeve, 100% cotton, L-XL, \$14



NO NEW FERRY STREET BRIDGE

Black and green graphic of an approach to an asphalt & steel bridge with giant red 'NO.' This hip shirt/with street' graphic was

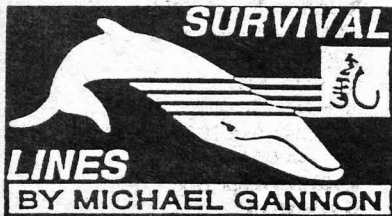
part of a successful citizen's campaign to stop a massive highway renovation in Eugene. We throw it out to the Universe for all activists. Back of shirt has **NO FOSSIL FUEL** image (shown at left). Printed on factory seconds. Short sleeve, white, 100% cotton M-L-XL-XXL, \$10

OF INTEREST:

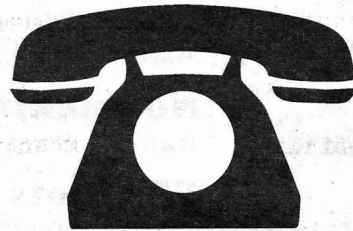
CITIZEN FISH We printed a new t-shirt design for Citizen Fish's 1994 Arizona, California, and Nevada tour (not shown). The image of yellow, orange, and white is available. Short sleeve, black, 100% cotton, \$10

Send SASE for 4 FREE stickers and an informative brochure. All prices include shipping. Multiple shirts to the same address subtract \$2. Send check or M.O. with written instructions to: Box 10324, Eugene, OR 97440-2324. Retail stores may also inquire. Write, call or fax.

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FRIENDS OF THE WOLF is currently scheduling a fall and winter road show to shed light on the Yukon Territory's cruel and worthless wolf kill program. Slides, a video, and what you can do to help are on the agenda. If you or your group has a coffee shop, student union, or other space available and would like to host a show, please call F.O.W. at 604-290-9256 and leave your name and number.



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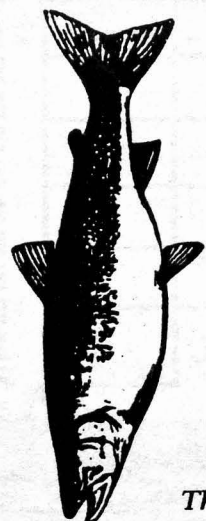
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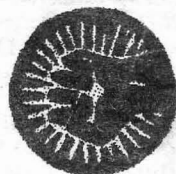
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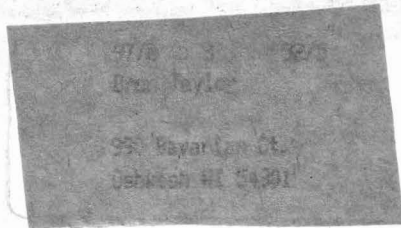
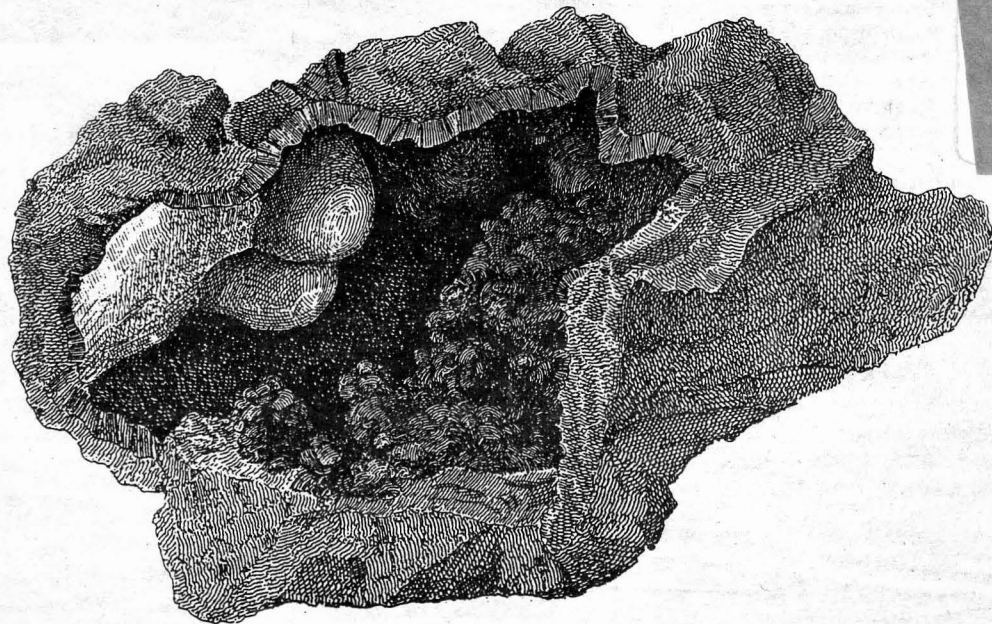
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