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# EARTH FIRST!

EOSTAR EDITION

March 20, 1990

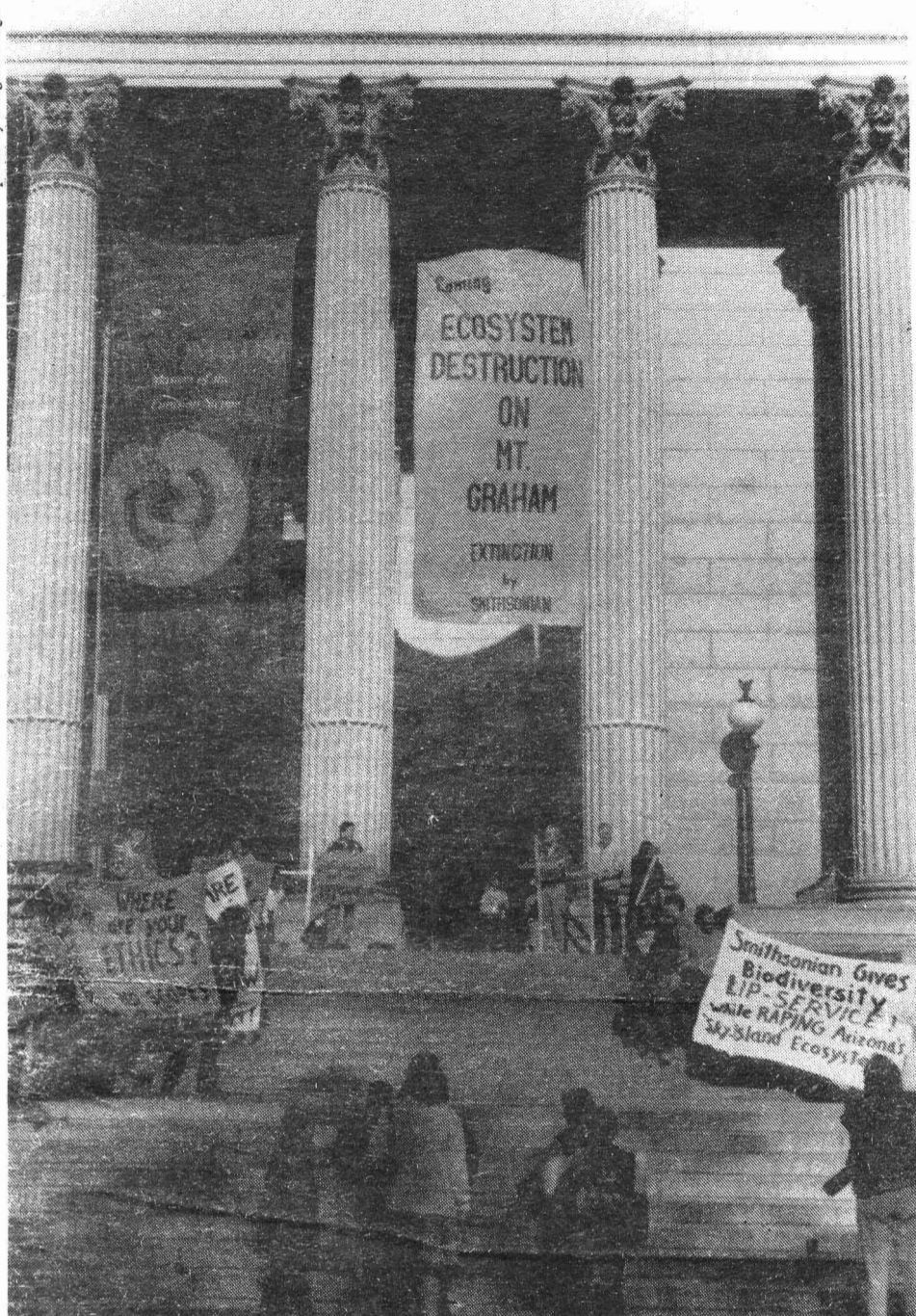
Vol. X, No. IV

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

THREE DOLLARS

## EF! Carries Mt. Graham to Washington

photo by Dwight Nitzger



Earth First!ers and friends open a different sort of exhibit in front of the Smithsonian Institute's National Museum of Natural History.

By Dale Turner

"A protest against the Smithsonian? Are you sure?" The Park Service official in charge of permits couldn't believe her ears. No one had ever held a demonstration directed at the beloved Institute, and she was doubly surprised that an environmental group would do such a thing.

So we pulled another first, Earth First! style. On February 6, a bunch of dedicated rowdies forcefully informed administrators of the Smithsonian Institute that they will be held accountable for their part in destroying a unique ecosystem atop Arizona's Mount Graham (see related story for an update).

They were angry, and more than a little embarrassed. Maybe it was the tiny coffins for the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel. Maybe it was the reporters asking uncomfortable questions. Or maybe, just maybe, they didn't like the bright yellow, 25' banner that hung proudly from the front of the Museum of Natural History for an hour and a half.

Whatever, they strongly deserve embarrassment. Smithsonian astronomers were among the first proponents of the Mt. Graham observatory project, and their six-dish interferometer would be the most destructive of the instruments to be placed there.

The Smithsonian has a high reputation for the protection of biodiversity worldwide — the biodiversity bill before Congress (HR 1268) would create a National Center for Biological Diversity and Conservation Research as a new arm of the Institute. Yet the Smithsonian administration has ignored

### Mount Graham Comes Alive

The fight to preserve Arizona's Mount Graham from rape and ruin by astrophysical developers rages higher now than it has in years. The general public and many mainstream enviros thought it a dead issue after Congress passed a law in 1988 exempting the proposed Mt. Graham observatory project from the National Environmental Policy Act. But of course, we never gave up.

That bill (actually another of those notorious riders, this time tacked onto a large and good land exchange package) approved the project, subject to the terms of the official Biological Opinion (BO) prepared by US Fish & Wildlife Service. That opinion said observatory construction (habitat destruction)

evidence that an observatory may quickly cause the extinction of a species, the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel — now estimated at fewer than 90 animals and listed as Endangered — and would irreversibly disrupt a relict ecosystem with at least two dozen other endemic or rare species.

Arizona EF! has been pressuring Smithsonian, and the other partners in the project, to pull out before serious damage is done to the mountaintop. For our February action in D.C., five of us traveled from Arizona to make sure we got heard. With the help of local EF! and Greenpeace folk, we pulled together some forty demonstrators for the day on the Mall.

As a Natural History Museum security guard put it, "I gotta hand it to you. I've been here for years, and this is the slickest thing I've ever seen."

### We Are Everywhere

In a related event, Smithsonian officials and the D.C. conservation community were impressed by an anonymous action the following week at Washington's Hyatt Regency hotel. During a national conference on environmental law sponsored by the Smithsonian, 350 conferees returned from lunch to find a four-page tabloid on Mt. Graham at each place-setting. The tabloids, produced by AZ EF!, gave a history of the Mt. Graham project and the way environmental laws were circumvented, and had references to Smithsonian circled in red.

would have no significant impact on the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel, the species most obviously affected, and listed by USFWS as Endangered. The BO made no mention of the many other endemic species on the mountaintop.

Turns out the agency lied. In sworn testimony taken as part of a Sierra Club lawsuit, the BO's two authors said they were directed to reach that conclusion by Mike Spear, Regional Director for USFWS. According to agency biologist Sam Spiller, one of the authors, "We had a predetermined intent to provide a preferred alternative that provided for scopes on High Peak (Mt. Graham), prior to completing the initial draft." Spiller said that, as a biologist, his personal conclusion is that the observatory plans would inevitably jeopardize the survival of the species.

This became public the same day as our Smithsonian demonstration, and ten days later the USFWS called for a new Biological Opinion process ("reconsultation"). They also told the Forest Service to suspend the permit for observatory construction until new studies could be done but the FS has so far refused, claiming the law mandates construction of the project's first three telescopes.

Further construction (destruction) probably won't begin until most of the snow melts on the 10,720' mountain, sometime in April or May.

AZ EF! is increasing pressure on the agencies (to pull the permit) and on the collaborators (to pull out of the project). If we succeed with either approach, we just might win this war. If we don't succeed, it's back to the mountain to put our bodies in front of bulldozers.

continued on page 3

## Temagami

### Activists and Indians Defend Ontario's Largest Old Growth

Red Squirrel Road, Temagami Ontario: In a remote corner of northern Ontario bush, a simmering controversy between development interests on the one hand and natives and wilderness activists on the other boiled over into two consecutive blockades of road construction that lasted a total of 13 weeks between 20 September and 10 December 1989. Construction was slowed but not halted by ecodefenders practicing non-violent civil disobedience. Armed with krytonite locks, climbing rope, shovels, and canoes, the protesters' tactics included simple human road blocks, burials in the roadway and at a blast site, and clandestine nighttime forays to lock onto construction equipment. Progress was stopped at one point, and then forced to make a costly and time consuming detour around a woman who spent 13 chilly October days in a perch 70 feet up a Red Pine in the middle of the intended roadway.

In all, 900 protesters participated; and 358 people, including 232 natives, and environmentalists, senior citizens, journalists, northern Ontario residents, civil rights activists, and a prominent Ontario politician [the leader of the New Democrat Party in Ontario] were arrested. By one estimate, the protest cost the Ontario police \$75,000 a week in helicopter surveillance, night patrols, long-distance locksmithing services, and arrestee processing. Despite all this, and the yet to be heard charges against the arrestees (which

may be dropped to avoid courtroom publicity), the real battle has yet to be fought. The Ontario government has announced that on 1 April 1990 it intends to proceed with plans to begin clearcutting Temagami's wilderness.

By December 10, Ontario's most subsidized logging road in history was completed. At a cost of many millions of dollars the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has been extending logging roads across the Temagami wilderness from three directions, with the intent of dissecting one of the largest areas of old-growth, called the Wakimika Triangle, into a T. Obstacles to these projects have included a 15 year legal battle over a native land claim to approximately 4000 square miles of Temagami and the surrounding area, political and legal pressure from wilderness advocates such as the Temagami Wilderness Society (TWS), a formal request for a moratorium on resource extraction in Temagami by 54 North American scientists, and the very embarrassing placement, by a politically conservative Swiss environmental organization, of Temagami on a world-wide listing of unique and endangered areas.

The arrest, on the first day of the TWS blockade, of Ontario's opposition party leader gave the blockade a high media profile within the province. However, most coverage framed events as a conflict of northern Ontario's economics versus southern On-

tario based environmental concerns. By sticking to the familiar theme of loggers angry at the "tree-huggers" for jeopardizing their jobs, many reporters missed the deeper issues of resource extraction based economics, a consumer driven and wasteful society, and even why a government of fiscal conservatives (the Liberal Party) would spend \$3.5 million on the 14 kilometer Red Squirrel Road extension to access timber that the government itself estimates will provide employment for only 213 people in Ontario. One journalist, who did look into these questions, concluded that traditionally powerful timber interests were pushing the road ahead as a litmus test of their strength and influence. A more disturbing possibility is that the logging question is a political re-herring for mining interests eyeing access to potentially very valuable deposits of rare minerals for which logging would be a prelude.

### Natural History

Temagami is a variably defined area of deep lakes and remote bush country that forms the far northern watersheds of the Sturgeon and Temagami Rivers. Emerging from a sub-arctic post glaciation climate 6000 years ago, the region became a transitional vegetation zone between the great boreal spruce and Balsam Fir forests to the north and west, and the hardwood and pine

continued on page 6

### CONTENTS

Earth Day Buyout	5
Timber Co. Takeovers	8
Yellowstone Bubbleheads	9
Sea Turtles, Sea Shepherd	10
Wolf News, Barstow-Vegas Race	11
Hurwitz Harassed, CA timber summit	12
Hurwitz in TX, Austin Road	13
H.R.Perot: Billionaire Goatherd	14
Georgia-Pacific	15
Tribal Lore	16
Rainforest News	18
Fragmented Rainforest	19
Endangered Species Act	20
Laurel Fork	22
Earth First! Directory	24
Round River Rendezvous	25
Forming Local Groups	26
Toadstool Trekking	27
Int. Big Outside	28
Deep Ecology & Cons. Biology	29
Outhouse: Killing Films	30
Fragments, Greenfire: Earth Day	31
Reviews	32
Armed With Visions	35

# EARTH FIRST!

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## RAMBLINGS

The many action and biodiversity articles in this issue need no introduction, so rather than talking about this issue, I'll ramble off on a tangent. Despite our lack of space in the Journal, I'll solicit here several articles that could be particularly valuable.

First a reminder, activists, please send us reports for actions and issues of import to all EF'ers. For small actions, send the bare facts (when, why, who) to Dale in Tucson for the Actions Listing.

Second, a subject not yet adequately addressed in the environmental literature is what might be called New Age environmentalism, one manifestation being the growing trend toward integrating parks and peoples, such as through the United Nations' Man and the Biosphere Programme. It is stylish in conservation circles these days to insist that we must try to preserve areas *with* people — to recognize that humanity and Nature are inseparable. Alston Chase, a writer criticized by deep ecologists but much sought after by the media, claims that those of us who wish to preserve parks without people are stuck in the old paradigm and that the new paradigm entails integrating humans into the landscape — even in such wild places as Yellowstone. Doubtless the New Age environmentalists are making some good points (such as that dualistic thinking is dangerous), but their overall agenda should worry radical environmentalists. They would leave no landscape unfettered; they would have us "govern evolution." (Walter Truett Anderson) Some of you creative EF! thinkers should analyze this trend.

Third, an urgent need has arisen in recent years for backcountry rangers in preserves throughout the world to combat poachers, plant collectors, miners, graziers, and others who illegally exploit lands ostensibly protected. The need for wilderness rangers is as great in North America as in Africa, the one area for which this need is widely recognized. Articles and letters to editors and politicians might convince decision-makers to initiate a corps of government paid wilderness defenders. If the Forest Service roads budget were eliminated and the money put into such a Wilderness Defense Corps, poaching could be nearly eliminated from wild lands. The need for such a corps, as well as for a Habitat Restoration Corps, would also be a good subject for an article.

Fourth, the BLM is in the midst of state by state studies of wilderness potential on the lands it mismanages. These studies are going unnoticed by the bulk of the environmental movement, yet they are nearly as important as the Forest Service's hotly contested RARE II studies of the 1970s. We need articles on the BLM's progress and on the lands at stake in each of the 11 Western states containing BLM lands.

Fifth, radical environmentalism is spreading throughout the world, largely in the form of blockades and eco-sabotage by the planet's last tribal peoples against invading multinational corporations. Overviews of direct action in other lands would benefit activists on this continent (and vice versa).

Sixth, *philanthropy* (in a broader sense than the word implies) seems finally to be returning to this country. Various millionaires these days wish to help finance the planet's salvation. An article exploring this new phenomenon could be valuable, especially since some of the current philanthropic efforts may be misdirected. Indeed, it seems that many who want to donate money for Earth feel disinclined to fund grassroots groups, actions on the ground, and specific land purchases. Instead they lean more toward already well-financed groups and grandiose efforts. Ironically, as Jamie Sayen reports in this issue, Maine is about to lose a portion of its largest remaining old-growth forest, little-known Big Reed Pond — for want of a mere quarter million dollars or so.

Seventh, rumors are circulating these days about reform in the Forest Service. Presently it's difficult to assess whether or

not real change is occurring; when the situation becomes clear, we'll want to report it in the Journal. For now, it suffices to quote Jeff DeBonis, founder of the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics and a driving force for change in that agency: "So far it's all talk."

Eighth, we intend to renew Nemesis News Net. Australopithecus became involved in editing several books and no longer has time to write the pieces. He does have time to compile and edit them, however, so he is asking witty EF! writers to write and send short humorous news items, with a "Nature strikes back" theme, to him care of the EF! Canton address.

Lastly, Robert Streeter in his column for this issue has relieved me of the temptation to request from some Luddite a critique of photography (which might have been called *Summa Contra Camera*). Bob's article should cause many of us to ask some serious questions, such as these: Should environmentalists employ destructive technological gadgets — e.g., cameras, cars, computers, FAX machines, photocopiers, phones, airplanes, and electric dog polishers — in our efforts to thwart those most responsible for destroying the planet? If so, should all environmentalists employ such technology, or is there a need for some to refuse to compromise, to strive for purity? If the latter, might Earth First! be the group that should refuse to use the technology? Is *appropriate technology* an oxymoron? Is deep ecology IBM-compat-

at last

## EF! Journal Goes Recycled!

My favorite bumpersticker in the parking lot at last year's Rendezvous said "I'm Polluting the Environment." I like that acceptance of responsibility.

In that sense, I must admit that we, the *Journal*, participate in killing trees. With each issue, we have been using about 2300 pounds of newsprint, some 18,400 pounds per year. That translates to about 156 trees per year (at 17 trees/ton — Conservatree's approximate figure) from the forests of British Columbia (the Powell River Company, to be precise). Newsprint has less impact than most papers, as it is bleached with hydrogen peroxide instead of chlorine (thus, no dioxin byproducts), but dead trees are dead trees.

That's the bad news.

The good news is that we'll kill a lot less in the future. Starting with this issue, we've changed printers and will now be printing on recycled newsprint. At this point it's just 60% recycled fiber, but we'll keep pushing for 100%. So we're down to about 63 trees per year, from unknown sources.

It's less than ideal, but gives me hope.

I'm encouraged, in part, by the price. When I started investigating last year, it appeared that the only way to get recycled newsprint at a Tucson printer was to special-order a truck-load from California. That would mean paying a premium (\$12,630 plus shipping) for 44,000 pounds at a time, much of which would likely be wasted (the desert air dries paper quickly, and printers won't use dry paper because it breaks on the presses).

Our new printer uses recycled paper for their regular newspaper and the cost will only be about \$250 per issue more than what we'd been paying (\$1746 for Brigid 1990). That increase is small enough that we don't need to charge you higher subscription rates.

Despite this, the bigger picture of recycled newsprint remains dim. As described in the Nov.-Dec. 1989 issue of *World Watch*

ible? Do we really increase our effectiveness by looking professional, or might, say, the EF! Journal be equally influential if produced with a typewriter and someone else's photocopy machine, as opposed to 2 Macintosh computers, a particle beam accelerator (Dale calls it a laser printer), and the same printer who prints the mailings of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base?

Enough. Some of my best friends are photographers; a few are even computer dweebs ... and I value their friendship more than these silly ramblings. Nevertheless, if we have time between actions and considerations of more pressing matters, let us do question our use of technology of all kinds.

That said, it's time to ask you to roll your hydraulic swivel chair behind your computer, beam out a few letters, and FAX them to Washington. Typically, an issue of EF! requests letters to 30 or more places. Typically, an EF! reader does not write all 30 of the requested letters (or postcards). However, those of you willing to respond to at least one of the WHAT YOU CAN DO requests, please read Jasper Carlton's article in this issue on the subversion of the Endangered Species Act, then protest to the President, Interior Secretary, and Fish & Wildlife Service director. The fate of thousands of species may depend upon the whims of John Turner and, more unfortunately, Manuel Lujan and George Bush.

—John Davis

magazine, the collection of old newsprint rose by 34% from 1983 to 1988 while actual reuse rose by only 5%. While many communities are pushing recycling to ease the space crunch in their landfills, large publishers continue to use virgin fiber. With ongoing federal subsidies to the timber industry, fresh-cut trees are cheap.

In addition, recycling mills cannot keep up with the supply. Korea was the biggest foreign market for used newsprint, and a mill strike there early last year was enough to collapse the market.

Things will not change quickly, as markets and mills have their own inertia. Eleven new mills will open by 1992, most processing virgin timber, providing more competition for supply.

Several steps have been taken recently to increase demand for recycled paper. California passed a law mandating the content of recycled fiber in publications, and Connecticut followed with a similar law. Florida passed a consumption tax of 10¢ on every ton of virgin newsprint. Also, federal agencies are now required to purchase newsprint with at least 40% recycled fiber.

Publishers are up in arms over being singled out, but their participation, especially that of the major chains, is the key. Printing the *Earth First! Journal* on recycled newsprint will keep us true to our purpose (also good for our "politically correct" quotient), but it will have minimal impact on the recycled newsprint market. Printing *USA Today* on recycled would make a difference.

But of course, maybe a combination of legislation and price increases could drive *USA Today* out of business. That would make a difference, and we'd be rid of a worthless publication in the process.

—Dale Turner

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

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

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

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Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

### SCHEDULE

*Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles, artwork and ads are three weeks before the cover date. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. Subscriptions cost \$20 a year. First Class delivery is available for \$15 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$30; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$45 a year.

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

Dear Scat under the Hat,

What's all this jive about an ERF Day? Down here everyday is ERF Day and if you don't believe that, come on down and see 4 yourself. Jus dont bother me whin you git here, i aint sociable, stay drunk 1/2 the time and aint easy to find.

i bet ya 10 to 1 they got a ERF Day Commission or even worse — a ERF Day Committee! For you know it they'll have a ERF Day Tshirt and bumperstick. i say "grits on ERF Day!". Thats on a Sunday anyway & youre spose to take it easy on Sunday.

Me & Rip Crenshaw's going out and catch us a toxic catfish, git us a jug of Rebel Yell, put our stinky feets up to the campfire and praise the lord we aint at no ERF Day gatherin!

— Pete Jones, Pell City, AL

Dear SFB:

Someone's got to say it — the *EF!* Journal has become boring.

In the last six months or so I've seen a marked change in the quality of the *Journal*. Gone are the sizzling issues like the one with a photo on the front page depicting Don Hodel holding up an *EF!* t-shirt. The recent issues are not ones I would recommend to my friends, and do not speak that vigorously for the *EF!* movement.

Like any publication of its kind, the *EF!* Journal should educate, inform, entertain and inspire. Unfortunately the recent editorial emphasis seems to have been on education first, to a lesser degree on informing readers, and less and less on entertaining and inspiring.

The main problems are, in order of importance:

1) Poor story and photo placement. The front page is key. In the Yule 1989 issue, for instance, the banner story is about the Woodland Caribou. A fine article, to be sure, but it does not belong on page one. Much better to run reports of actions, accomplishments (such as the p. 8 story on CO old growth victory), or the photos on p. 10 (N. Carolina clearcutting banner) or p. 12 (Polish *EF!*ers marching).

2) A stuffy, verbose editorial style. Too many long run-on sentences. Too much pompous vocabulary.

3) Too many arcane philosophical and scientific tracts. Too many long reprints from books and magazine articles. If we don't have enough fresh material, let's run a shorter issue.

4) Gray layouts. Overly lengthy articles. Not enough artwork.

The *EF!* Journal is still way superior to glossy-but-insubstantial rags like *Sierra*. But the *Journal* has been the most stimulating, bold publication in the environmental movement. If the *Journal* doesn't re-capture its inspiration it will undoubtedly start losing lots of subscribers very soon.

— Consarned Reader

Dear SFB,

Your paper is wonderful. My husband and I don't subscribe because we want to encourage an independent bookstore here to continue carrying *EF!* but we have every issue since we saw your flyer a year ago at Mono Lake.

A couple of thoughts on the 12/21 "Ramblings" — Don't abandon you focus on deep ecology, "spirit and right brain thought," poems and stories. My husband made the leap from semi-industrial tourist to confirmed ecology enthusiast (he's the one who found out where your journal hides out in this burg) thanks to those articles delving into the transcendence of "wilderness," sense of place and their spiritual run-off into the rest of our urbanized, abstraction-infested lives. All the pesky questions and half-conscious utopic yearnings stewing over years of encountering, as NYC escapees, wide open spaces/forests/deserts/mountains/bears, we found laid out, black and white, in prose and poem in the pages of *EF!* No, we weren't crazy, we concluded, and even if we were/are, we found numerous finer minds exploring similar territory.

Now, if you have a problem finding room for the ethereal, and other pressing matters, have you considered publishing *EF!* more frequently — say, ten issues a year.

## Mt. Graham . . .

continued from page 1

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

\* Call the Mt. Graham hotline, (602) 629-9200 for frequent updates on the situation and what actions will be most effective.

\* For a more complete picture of the issue, send \$1 to AZ *EF!*, POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722, to get a copy of our four-page Mt. Graham tabloid.

\* Write Dr. Robert Adams, Secretary, Smithsonian Institute, 1000 Jefferson SW, Washington, DC 20560, and tell him to protect biological diversity by getting Smithsonian out of the project.

— Dale Turner



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 7, Canton, NY 13617. The opinions expressed here represent only their opinionated authors, and are not official positions of the *Journal* staff or the Earth First! movement.

No doubt observing nature holidays is spiritually and emotionally satisfying, but why European holidays? What have Europeans done for the earth lately, which for them is the past three or four centuries. People's ways of life and the existence of just about all non-human wild life forms are judged and sentenced with calendars that correspond neither to the planets, or biology, or religions concerned with these two. Are the notices, and especially the calls to action, that crop up irrespective of deadlines really served by fifty-day intervals between issues, just so *EF!* can bask in the resonance of holidays that evolved as much from assuaging fear, from control fantasies (technology in embryo) and celebrations of the harvest cycle, as from reverence for the natural world? If *EF!* is really interested in promoting biodiversity, enlightened action in the here and now, you could be a lot more responsive to the rights of those species (people included) caught in the crossfire of undoing European civilisation on the continent when it counts, just by showing up more often (especially if said species are represented by *EF!* groups that don't have newsletters).

I want a more timely, maybe leaner, but meaner *EF!*

— Jacqueline Wolff, Los Angeles, CA

Dear SFB:

I especially enjoyed George Wuerthner's article, "Loaded Language and Logging," in the Brigid edition. I have long been bothered by the use of value-laden words masquerading as neutral scientific terminology. Mention should also be made of the widespread use of euphemisms such as 'harvest', 'sacrifice', 'cull', etc., in forestry, wildlife management, and animal research to avoid having to admit to yourself and others that you are killing living creatures.

On the other hand, I take umbrage at Mike Roselle's unconstructive critique of the *EF!* Journal. Personally, I have little patience with long-winded philosophy and articles on ritual for right hemisphere-oriented Dionysian neo-paganists, but if these things are meaningful to members of the movement, I won't begrudge them the space.

I like well-written, concise articles on conservation biology because they give me information I can use to help my mainstream colleagues convert to the cause. And by all means continue to print those line drawings of wildlife Mike doesn't care for. To me they are aesthetically pleasing and increase my feeling of connectedness to the natural world. The *Journal* would be less cheerful without them.

In closing, let me ask Mike to write another letter in which he describes in detail what the *Journal* would be like of he were editor. Perhaps he'll have some worthwhile suggestions.

— Red Fox

P.S. There are no overmature forests, just overmature foresters.

ed. note: We received several calls supporting some of Mike's criticisms, but no letters. —DT

Dear *EF!*,

Here is a letter, double spaced and

typed, just as requested. A friend loaned me a copy of your newspaper and I must say that it really disturbs me. It is of constant wonder to me that a group that professes to exist in the best interest of the environment and its inhabitants can possibly have a symbol that stands for violence and hatred.

I am thirteen years old (ten bucks says that the reader will put this letter aside right now). I have completely eliminated red meat and aerosol products from my home. You must agree that I have very little influence on any of the other ecological problems the Earth has yet to conquer, and it was very upsetting to see the way your *Journal* portrayed non-*EF!* members. People who have little or no respect for their environment are not stupid; neither are they deliberately cruel or 'Anti-Earth' (there ain't no such animal!). They are only ignorant; a product of everything they have ever been taught.

Making fun of 'them', insulting 'them', calling 'them' 'the Evil Ones', and portraying them as Coors-drinking, uneducated idiots (refer to Samhain Edition, Vol. X, No. I) in cartoons in your own small, pathetic circle (an unknown newspaper that does everything short of supporting anarchy) sure isn't going to save the Earth. Instead, why don't you spend your time, effort, and money educating others? (Namely, 'the Evil Ones'!) Why don't you try to promote the cause? Sure, you can sit on your butts and complain about the increasing ecological problems. Big help to us all.

I believe that the real solution to 'this all' is education — if everyone in the country (in the world!) stood together and boycotted Earth-harming products, refused to let lawmakers ignore the destruction of their planet, recycled paper, and stopped the frivolous from purchasing furs — then we could have made a difference. As it is, we are doomed.

— Anonymous

Dear Sirs,

For the last several years, I have followed your stories in the news and would consider it a privilege to be affiliated with your organization. Several months ago I attended a program at Whitman College in Walla Walla, WA presented by Lou gold and was impressed by his story. I can see the same thing happening to the Umatilla National Forest and that's my back yard. Being employed at an auto parts store right here on main street and watching the endless parade of logging trucks come out of our mountains has really opened my eyes. Before Lou's program, I was under the impression that because it is a National Forest, they could not log it and that the Forest Service was protecting our interest. Since his program, I have had an opportunity to fly over some of the forests and observe first hand the damage being done, and have realized that the only person looking out for my best interest is me.

From 1983 to 1988, I worked for two local agri-chemical companies and also got a first hand look at the way these people operate. It scares the hell out of me. Many of these companies have so much money, that they begin to think that they are above reproach. They don't give a damn about you,

me, or the environment. The only thing that matters to these people is the almighty dollar. While working for these companies, I was told to do many things that were not only illegal, but were very dangerous to me and the environment. They are not only killing the planet, but I believe that they are one of the major causes of local farm foreclosures and the sorry shape of the entire agricultural industry.

I left that business on December 31, 1988, to enroll in college and try to be someone who could make a difference. This fall I am enrolling in The Evergreen State College and plan to major in Environmental Science and hopefully reach a position that would allow me some control or influence on the persons and the powers that be. Until then I would like to be part of your group and find ways to fight these problems.

— Sam Pounds, Dayton, WA

Dear Sir,

Please cancel my subscription to the *Earth First! Journal* immediately.

I subscribed initially because your newspaper was recommended by an environmentalist friend, but I had no idea what you people were actually doing! I, too, worry about the environment, but many of the things that you're advocating are counter-productive in that you make everyone else in the environmental movement look like a bunch of Communists!

No-one has the right, no matter how great the cause, to destroy the property or interfere physically with the lawful conduct of another person. Changes to protect the environment must be done lawfully or civilization itself will self-destruct. I realize this may be what you want, but the Earth cannot always come first; man himself, in his worthier aspects, is the only being who has been proven to actually be able to think on this planet, and mind must always come before the lower Monads.

— Malcolm B. Brown, Salt Lake City, UT

Dear Shit For Brains,

Make a mental note of another product to boycott, *Easy Rider* magazine. In the March '90 issue, the only fiction piece was about a bunch of bikers stealing a boat to go out on a whale watching excursion where the festivities included throwing explosives down the blow holes of migrating whales for amusement.

I've been riding bikes (Harleys) for quite a while and concerned to the point of action about the environment for a long time and I always used to feel that the two went hand in hand pretty well. So many people, not just bikers, either won't or can't think for themselves and get a lot of their morals and opinions ingrained upon them by reading or watching TV — not thinking for their selves. When persons who are going to be the voice of the biker community start to either on purpose or by accident condone the slaughter of anything but the bugs in their teeth, it's time to quit buying that rag.

I'm not sure how many people who read this paper ride Hogs, or Triumphs or anything, but I make sure that I ride the coast hwy's of Ore. and northern Cal. as much as I can. With my helmet off and my hair in the wind, the Redwood Hwy. takes on a whole new dimension that there is no way that you could feel in a car. To ride 101 in Ore. when the whales are running is to share the feeling of freedom they have. There have to be changes in opinions and beliefs, before the only Eagles are the ones available on C.D. and the only whales are the ones tattooed on my right arm. Talk to your friends and people you meet who ride, because there is a vast untapped resource of people willing to work for and fight for a cause that they believe in out there riding on loud bikes. Trust me on this one.

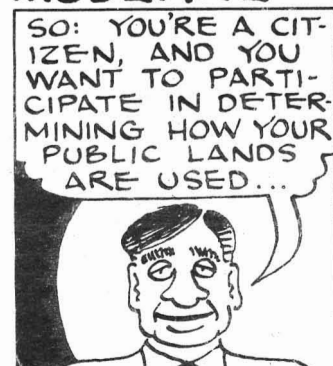
Monkey Wrench M/C

Dear Shit for Hips (just kidding),

Never one to let a dead duck die, I'd like to share with you a dream I just had about a belly dancing deep ecologist. It was awesome! He wore a loincloth sewn from fragments of the American flag. He danced with

continued on page 4

## MODERNE MAN



# Letters . . .

continued from page 3

a belt of lemon drops around his waist, which we all grabbed and sucked on as he danced around our circle. As we tried to discuss such deep issues as heroines and name changing, we watched as more men danced into the circle, causing us to squirm as they danced the butt rub. SIGH!

I woke up and thought about this while watching the snow dance through the forest in the early morning light, and felt sure there was more to this dream than what I was feeling at that moment, which was, hmmm — well, you all know that feeling, I'm sure.

My first idea was that anarchists had infiltrated the Redneck Women's Caucus, disguised as Mudhead Kachinas, and got us all so intoxicated with pleasure that we lost sight of what was happening as these agitators tried to break our earthly connections. But as I lay there feeling ecstatic about the snowstorm, I knew that this was not meant to be a dream of despair or paranoia, and my thoughts went back to the rhythmic movements of the dancers.

Women are usually thought to be more closely identified with nature than men are, but this dream told me that these are changing times, and that American men have a deep hidden desire to bear fruit of the loom at earth dances. Men in other cultures do ritualistic dances for the earth, and I think it's time for the manly men in the EF! movement to search deep into their souls for that rhythm and bring it to the Wild Rockies this summer. I can hardly wait!

— Dancin' Tool

Dear Folks:

I read and enjoyed the recent article on old growth forests of the Southwest. It's extremely important for us to recognize that "elderly" forests and mature climax ecosystems occur throughout our National Forest system. But one paragraph in particular sent a cold chill of recognition up my spine, prompting me to write to forest activists across the country.

The article indicated that a timber company had recently purchased the FIRST CABLE LOGGING UNIT to be used in NFs in the area. Watch out folks, and prepare for old growth rip-offs, the likes of which you've never seen! I speak from dreaded experience from western North Carolina, where cable logging was also "introduced" as a new "environmentally sound" technique for logging on steep slopes only within the past several years.

Environmentalists on previously uncabled NFs everywhere should greet the news that cable logging "has arrived" with about the same amount of "joy" as a local neighborhood association should greet the news that the corner pot pusher has decided to upgrade his wares to heroin. Cable logging leads to cable junkies!

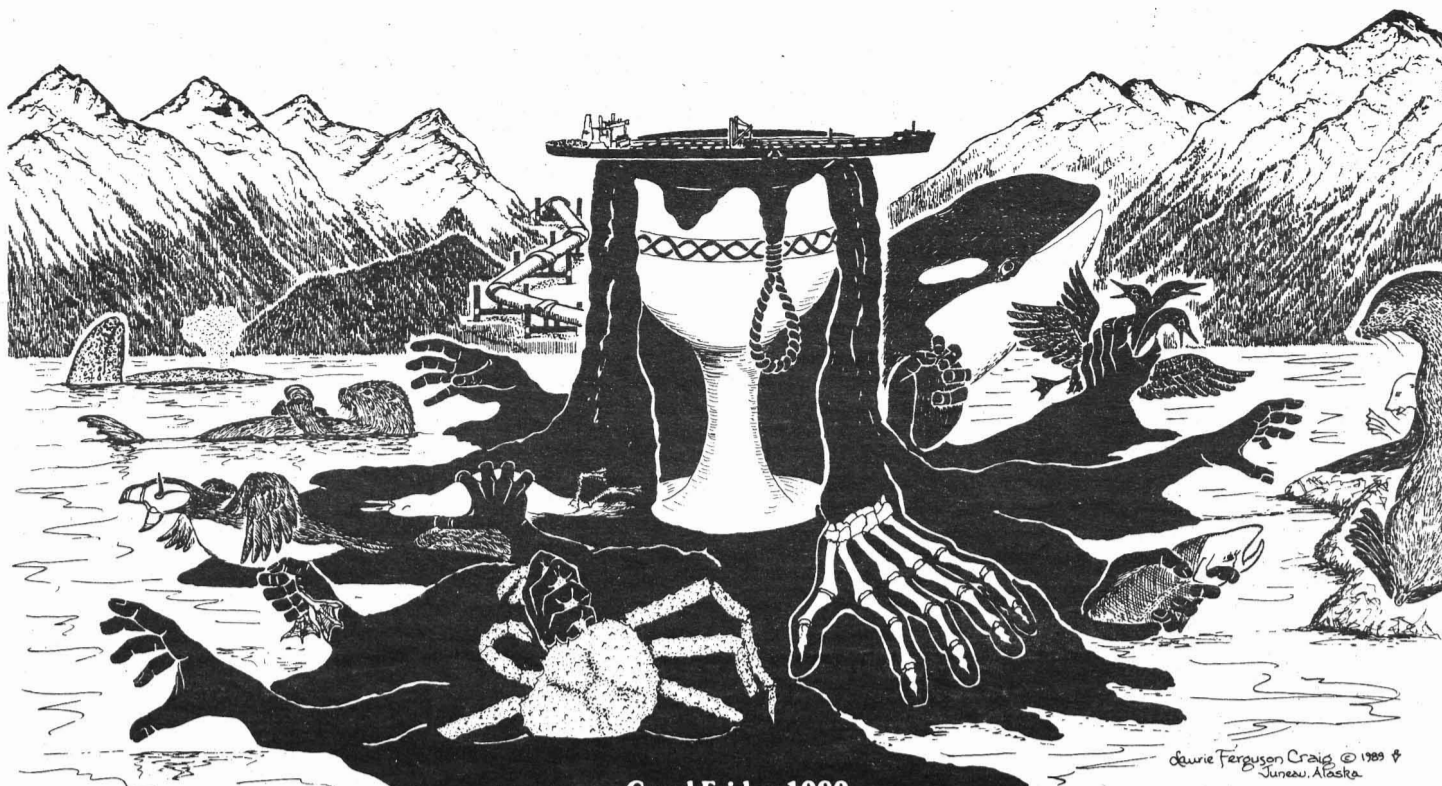
It is the ideal set-up for your local USFS office to 1) enlarge their manipulative domain to steep slopes, and 2) lead the biggest local timber companies into further dependency on public timber supplies. The "switch" to cable logging is one of the worst, most insidious things that can happen to a forest that hasn't had it previously.

If the situation in AZ is anything like it was here in western NC, your local timber company didn't just "decide" to spend \$50,000 to \$500,000 on their new rig and their newly trained crew. I'm sure if you'd check into it, you'd find that USFS took an active and aggressive part in this "decision," and the timber companies resisted at first. Here in WNC, as in many mountain NFs, USFS had to include many steep, marginal lands in the timber base in order to be able to meet politically inflated volume targets. But to meet "Plan standards" to avoid erosion, etc. USFS insisted that timber purchasers who wanted to buy NF timber in the future had to buy and use cable equipment. Instant Junkies!

Soon, USFS persuaded the biggest of the "big boys" to gear up and get into the cable business. The devious catch is that NF timber supplies only 10% of the regional timber supply here! These companies had been bumping along fine, logging private lands and less steep slopes of the NFs. Now they are in big debt with their new equipment, which will only be used on NF timber! And these companies are the biggest, most politically powerful of them all. Do we see a fishy pattern here, a fishy freddy pattern?

Soon, you lucky folks will begin to see, as we have, timber sale environmental analyses with the chilling words "Due to requirements for cable logging, this sale will not be operable by local small sawmills." [Only big boys need apply!]

Soon, every timber sale bid prospectus will include the well-hidden sentence, "Advertised minimum bid rates have been significantly reduced due to the higher costs of skyline yarding." [We'll even give you a



Good Friday 1989  
Prince William Sound Alaska

## They Anointed Our Waters With Oil Our Cup Runneth Over

On March 24, 1989, the worst oil spill in North American history occurred in Alaska's pristine Prince William Sound. Not one mile of the Sound's coastline has been successfully cleaned since, and oil from the beaches keeps washing back into the ocean.

On March 24, 1990, Alaskans concerned with the continuing plight of Prince William Sound will hold a vigil in front of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company offices in Anchorage. Alyeska is being singled out for this action due to their continued irresponsibility in handling oil from all the seven oil companies involved in Prudhoe Bay oil production. One year after the Exxon Valdez

oil spill, Alyeska still has not come up with a reasonable plan to handle any oil spill in Prince William Sound, let alone an 11 million gallon spill such as occurred last year. Alaskans are demanding that Alyeska develop a responsible spill response plan, initiate air and water quality treatment facilities at the Alyeska Marine Terminal Facility, and continue testing on the entire Trans-Alaska Pipeline to detect and repair massive corrosion occurring along the 800 mile length of the pipeline.

—Mike Lewis, Alaska EF!, Chugiak, Alaska

Artwork reprinted with permission from a postcard by The Alaska Conservation Foundation, 430 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 215, Anchorage, AK 99501

deal!]

Soon, it will become even more apparent that "clearcutting is the only harvest technique that is economically and technically feasible," due to cabling methods. [We can guarantee you'll be able to use your favorite logging method. Even those damn environmentalists can't question that we need to use cable logging on these steep slopes!]

Soon, as we've witnessed here in WNC, your local district timber staff will be busy plotting new ways to "get high" into each and every watershed. They will begin to punch roads and cable landings into the steepest, most inaccessible portions of the forest. These roads will of course have to be heavy duty, permanent system roads to get the big equipment in and out. [We'll make it easy.]

But the greatest "benefit" of all is that cable logging permits the freddies to "get their mitts" onto managing whole huge new areas of public land that they were unable to manipulate before. USFS will insist that cable logging is the most environmentally sound method of logging, it doesn't scar the soil like tractor skidding. But anybody with a lick of sense and heart for anything besides stumpage knows that the idiots shouldn't be messing with those steep lands anyway! They will doubtless lose even more money than before, but what the hey!

Get the picture? Bringing cable logging to new areas is the biggest, most blatantly budget-serving, most environmentally and fiscally irresponsible "racket" that USFS has ever devised. Keep the cable junkies out if you treasure your mountain forests!

—Hydropsyche, Marshall, NC

Dear Earth First! members,

I am trying to get some information to begin a volunteer group which takes environmental activities into the K-6 classroom. If you have any information on environmentally responsible activities, books, etc. for that age group please let me know about the sources.

—Terri Todd, POB 3234, Durango, CO 81302

Dear Editor,

Please find attached a 230-page packet of information including a sample letter your readers can use to write their senators and representatives to stop the destruction of old growth and reform the Forest Service. I will be happy to send this package to anyone for only the cost of postage (\$2) — I'll eat the copying costs with the hope that anyone receiving this information will write and attempt to end the destruction in our public forests!

I'll send anyone the sample letter free — just send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Timber Reform Information Program, c/

o Dave Naslund, 2450 Fenton, Edgewater, CO 80214.

P.S. I wouldn't object to contributions to cover copying costs (2¢ per page @ 230 pages = \$4.60 per copy) so I can afford to distribute more of these!

Dear Earth First! people,

Tomorrow a tree sitter in the South East forests of NSW [Australia] is coming down out of the trees. He has been there since X-mas. We are wondering if this is a record? If you know what the record is, please let us know, so we can include in the press information on the event.

—Bob Kean for RIC.

ed. note: The longest time I'd heard about previously was 26 days — by a sitter with your country's Tree Rescue Group. A women recently spent 13 days in a tree in the Temagami wilderness in Canada; and in years past EF!ers Val Wade, Mike Jakubal, and Ron Huber all did marathon tree-sits in Oregon old-growth. Your sitter's more than two months aloft, however, does indeed sound like a record. —JD

Dear EF!:

Hey Euro-EF!ers! How many of you are out there? What's the state of the radical ecosophy debate on the Old Continent these days, as Cold War shenanigans and other unfortunate distractions are put aside and a new agenda appears on the horizon? What does deep ecology mean to you? Is it an American romantic aberration or a new direction in ecological consciousness with universal meaning? Can Earth First! ideas find a home in the ancient lands'cross which the heathens who inspired this Journal's circulation schedule (among other things) stomped and romped?

Has the time arrived for a Rhine River Rendezvous, a Danube Jamboree, or a weekend of howling and heavy eco-talk in the birch groves of Scandinavia? I notice there are now groups listed in Scotland, Germany, and Sweden. Where else does existing and potential support dwell? In Poland, Denmark, France, Holland, Estonia, or perhaps somewhere in Bosnia? Has anyone started work on an Erd Erst!, La Terre Première!, Jordan Först!?

Come on! The various European Green parties, Greenpeace, the WWF, and various local environmental groups can't do it alone over here. A spiritual, artistic, off-beat-radical niche (or, rather, void) beckons! Europe, as densely populated as it is, still has patches of near wilderness in some places. Attempts are underway to re-introduce Wolves, Storks, Wolverines, Boar. Wilderness renewal needs action on a large scale. And in the East, every ecological issue you can imagine is desperately critical. Let's bring the EF! spirit into the fray! This is not a matter safely left to the sole efforts of Eurocrats, urban planners, bird-sanctuary types, and under-fed Red-

Greens with serious expressions and black political-type duds.

How about a European EF! Rendezvous this summer? Write me at the South Sweden Earth First! address (in Åkarp, pronounced "Å-karp", near Lund) with your thoughts, ideas, suggestions. . . . I'll try to communicate the results of this informal survey in the next Journal or via individual correspondence.

With absolutely no compromise planned, I am, eternally, your rascal,  
—Ridgerascal

Dear Editor,

I was shocked and outraged to read in your editorial a couple months ago (don't ask me which one — I've never been able to follow that pagan designation crap) that I no longer write for your rag because I have a "real job."

Indeed! Without getting specific, you John, more than anyone should recognize that what I do for a living hardly constitutes a "real job." The last time I had a real job was when I mopped floors at Colonel Quick's Laundry and Tuxedo Rentals in 1965.

I think I quit writing for several reasons. First, I can no longer clearly see just who the Bad Guys are. Everytime I see a lycra-clad mountain bicyclist lift his (or her) two-wheeled treasure from the back of his (or her) BMW, and roar across the desert and the cactus and the cryptogamic soil and I look close at the rear bumper and see an insignia that says: "No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" — well, I kind of wonder if I've been pouring Karo in the wrong gas tank.

And I'm tired of seeing EF!ers dressed up like chipmunks and marmots; for Christ's sake, show a little dignity, you guys. As for these puke-ins, I loved the "Dangerous Woman" in your SFB column last month. She said: "Maybe I'm a fool, but I'm daring to dream that it's possible to change the world."

By vomiting? By barfing all over a restaurant? And she claims it "didn't alienate anyone"? Right. I'd bet this "Dangerous Woman" braids her armpits too. We've come a long way from the Man of La Mancha tilting windmills to puke-ins at Burger King. Yes, Dangerous Woman, you "romantic dreamer" you, I'm all choked up.

Finally, I'm tired of reading about how courageous we all are. The idea was in the beginning to get the job done and get out. The Glory was in the deed, not the telling. Remember? We don't do this shit to impress our girlfriends or boyfriends. We don't join or participate (or whatever it is one does) in Earth First! to make ourselves "unique." It's something that just has to be done.

Screw the fanfare.

—the head of Joaquin  
Ed. note: Maybe some of us like women with braided armpit hairs, especially when they work in those cute little beads. —DT

# The Corporate Buy-out of Earth Day

By Dale S. Turner

co-opt vb 1: to choose or elect as a colleague  
2: ABSORB, ASSIMILATE; also: to take over

Amidst the national hoopla about Earth Day 1990, little attention has been paid to a disturbing undercurrent. The tone of this year's event is very different from the grassroots groundswell twenty years ago, and the difference may be deliberate. In communities across the country, corporate and governmental representatives are deeply involved in Earth Day planning efforts. Thanks to their influence, many communities will produce innocuous "feel-good" festivals, at best, which may put a shine on the deservedly tarnished images of this planet's despoilers.

"We're calling it the Day of Corporate Absolution," said Jeffrey St. Clair, an activist with Forest Watch in Bloomington, Indiana.

Among the examples:

- Earth Day Portland will not deal with any issues, including timber issues. Also, after much debate, the organizing committee recently decided that "primary resource extractors" (timber and mining companies, utilities, etc.) can sponsor local festivities.
- Earth Day St. Louis has accepted \$15,000 from the Monsanto Corp., one of the country's biggest pesticide and herbicide manufacturers.
- TEAM, a public relations front group for Pacific Lumber (aka Maxxam), is listed first on the letterhead among the groups working on Earth Day in California's Mendocino County.
- The chairman of Hewlett-Packard, one of California's biggest ozone depleting companies (208,000 tons of ozone depleting chemicals into the air in 1988), is on the national Earth Day board, and the company is a major sponsor in southern California.
- Earth Day Indiana invited Vice President Dan Quayle to speak at festivities in Indianapolis.

In some cases, corporate and governmental influence on planning is subtle but persistent. In San Jose, CA, a representative of IBM provides a strong moderating influence on the toxics subcommittee of the local Earth Day planning committee.

Likewise, "the local governments have become in charge of Earth Day activities, with veto power on all decisions," by their involvement on planning committees, according to Jeffrey St. Clair. "If your issue is growth, how cleanly can you articulate that

when the very people you're fighting are sitting on the planning committee?"

A more visible influence comes when Earth-raping companies seek to improve their public image by sponsoring Earth Day events, and with explicit or implied strings tied to the money.

In Portland, many on the Earth Day planning committee think their events will get a lot of national media attention, and thus are trying for the biggest possible crowds. To produce the crowds, they've gone looking for big bucks. According to the March/April edition of the *Portland Free Press*, the committee decided that corporate sponsors will not have to agree with the goals or principles of Earth Day, though they will have to make "a lasting commitment to the environment."

Betinna Von Hagen, a vice president with First Interstate Bank in Portland and a fundraiser for Earth Day, told a *Free Press* writer that forcing corporations to meet any kind of environmental criteria would make fundraising impossible. "It's not which criteria we raise . . . it's the fact we raise any roadblocks" that turns away corporate donors, she said.

Avoiding specific issues, such as clearcutting of old growth, is another way to avoid offending potential donors. According to John Jennings, an Earth Day Portland steering committee member, "We just made a decision not to single out specific issues, because how do we decide which issue, which company? That would take so much energy away from our overall effort." Other committee members explained that their role is just to put on an event, not to take a stand.

Fran Misera, in charge of publicity for Earth Day Portland, said, "We're about as non-committal as possible."

Portland's Earth Day Fair will be held at the headquarters of PG&E, owner of the hotly contested Trojan Nuclear Power Plant.

The question of corporate involvement sparked a lively debate on Econet, an environmental computer network (in the "ed.general" conference), after a St. Louis activist reported that Monsanto offered \$15,000 to the local Earth Day committee.

Responses came from around the country, both with news of Monsanto's irresponsibility (such as massive PCB dumps abandoned in Indiana), and with suggestions for guidelines to be placed on corporate donors.

It was clear from the start that Monsanto wanted to improve their image. They got a lot of bad press this January for strong-arm tactics in Wisconsin. In response to a consumer-rights bill that would have labeled milk products with information about bovine growth hormones in the milk, Monsanto and three other chemical companies spent \$127,000 to defeat it. They hired 27 lobbyists to influence Wisconsin's 33 state senators in what one Senator Feingold called "the most sickening display of corporate aggressiveness in the history of Wisconsin."

The following week, Monsanto CEO Richard J. Mahoney gave a speech at the National Wildlife Federation entitled "A Brief Candle or a Splendid Torch: A Corporation's Commitment to the Environment."

Also in January, when Monsanto gave their \$15,000 check to Earth Day St. Louis, it caused a great rift in the environmental community there. According to activist Jan Richardson, some felt the company should be rejected because of its record while others felt that the company was improving due to internal pressures which should be encouraged. "The Earth Day group feels it's going to help Monsanto change," she said.

As a result, many St. Louis activists will be boycotting the official Earth Day events, and may even hold a protest of Earth Day at Earth Day.

Similar corporate offers have been made elsewhere. A notable example is in Anchorage, where ARCO has offered to be a sponsor. Joanne Welch, Earth Day Alaska coordinator, is an ex-ARCO employee. She told an

activist there that the committee will accept money from the "energy extraction" industry with no compunctions.

Anchorage's Earth Fair will be held in a fancy downtown convention center, and will thus be an expensive event. They could have held it at the university for free, but wanted to get away from the 60s image of a radical student movement.

That concern about giving Earth Day 1990 a different image is part of the tone set by the national organizing group. Rather than going to the grassroots groups, they have worked with the big national environmental organizations and corporate America. Mike Roselle was invited to join the national board, but their first board meeting was held in Washington, DC, and no expense funds were provided. "They said they didn't have any travel money, but everybody else got there: the Hewlett-Packard chairman, all these mucky-mucks who basically have enough money to travel," Roselle told the *Free Press*. "The only grassroots people on the board weren't able to make it there."

The result appears to be a national groundswell to preserve the status quo. As Roselle put it, "Nothing is being confronted except our own shopping habits."

Which is not to say that nothing can be done. In some communities, such as Eugene, OR, hardcore enviros waded in and have redirected the planning. In others, like San Jose, CA, the real activists are organizing their own events to steal the limelight from more tepid mainstream festivities. And some folks, like the EF! Redwood warriors in northern California, are just staying home.

Whatever the tack, Earth Day 1990 will be an important opportunity. To quote Roselle again, "I'm really afraid of Earth Day becoming like Labor Day. Nobody talks of Bill Haywood. Nobody talks about the automotive strike. . . We just have fried chicken, wave some flags and hear a few speeches from politicians. . . We can't afford to let this happen to Earth Day."

*In the time he spares from grunt work on the EF! Journal, Dale Turner is chair of the publicity committee for Earth Day Tucson.*



## Earth Day, Earth First!, and the Ecology Movement

By Van Howell, Long Island EF!

Ecology meets capitalism on Earth Day 1990. One will emerge in control of the other. Never has the fate of a planet depended on so confused a movement as ours.

Long Island offers an example of this conflict. The Long Island Association (LIA), a front for developers, spent vast sums in 1989 to defeat environmental laws and legislators in Suffolk County, and won. Earth Day flags will be flying over County offices in 1990, not because there's anything to celebrate but because they're being donated by the LIA.

There's confusion in Earth First! about what to do with Earth Day 1990. What we plan on Long Island might serve as a model, depending on local conditions.

We began by deciding that we are the mainstream ecology movement here, as much as anyone is; we've been involved with Earth Day planning conferences (fearless leader Foreman as one keynote speaker) along with church and civic groups. On John Muir Day (April 21) we're sponsoring a demonstration and vigil next to 2500 acres of woods a developer named Wilbur Breslin plans to pave over; the vigil will continue on Earth Day itself (LI Expressway, exit 68-North; you'll find us). Whatever we do Saturday should make it into the Sunday paper, and be a topic of discussion at Earth Day fairs all across the island — where we'll sponsor or share lit tables. We may burn an LIA banner at a County office a few days earlier, just to set the right tone for "dialogue with the business community."

An aside on the developer: Breslin is donating colossal sums to Hofstra University, site of an international conference on the environment this June. Conference participants should know that Hofstra's money is coming out of the last functioning local ecosystem.

The LI Pine Barrens Society is currently holding up developments in the pine barrens with a lawsuit citing the need for a cumulative environmental impact statement for the many proposed projects. The EF! demo is in support of that suit. Another part of the EF! Earth Day campaign involves getting out a long-overdue edition of our newspaper, complete with an organizational chart of the LIA and its various allies (including alleged organized crime figures, the late Bill Casey of CIA fame, and some academic "environmentalists" who provide studies as needed on any issue or project).

One thing the Reagan Administration taught us is that any lunatic fringe can become the mainstream by simply being in the right place at the right time, saying what they think with conviction and without apology or compromise. Eventually, the old mainstream becomes the new lunatic fringe. Reagan & Co. decided they deserved to take over the Republican Party and lead the "Free World" — and they did it. Does Earth First! deserve to win over the environmental movement and change the course of planetary history? We must answer that, in our actions as well as our words.

We don't have the option of avoiding Earth Day 1990. Of course, every day is Earth day, but some more so than others. Like it or not, it's a strategic opening, through which we can move our ideas and actions forward and claim some terrain.

### A Basic Scenario for Earth Day Action.

"Pick a target on the other side, a company or agency that's clearly doing or planning something bad. See who else is around with a grievance, and form a loose alliance. Gather some statistics, quotations from both sides, and a strong graphic and/or slogan; and print fliers. Use them to a) announce an action against the target, and b) via a tear-off

## The First Earth Day

*Editor's note: Here are some excerpts from a speech by Denis Hayes, one of Earth Day's founders, on the original Earth Day, April 22, 1970, at Sylvan Theatre in Washington, D.C. It remains as true today as it was then. Given the flavor of and events surrounding Earth Day 1990, for which Hayes is again the national coordinator, perhaps he should reread his own words.*

I suspect that the politicians and businessmen who are jumping on the environmental bandwagon don't have the slightest idea what they are getting into. They are talking about filters on smokestacks while we are challenging corporate irresponsibility. They are bursting with pride about plans for totally inadequate municipal sewage treatment plants; we are challenging the ethics of a society that, with only 6 percent of the world's population, accounts for more than half of the world's annual consumption of raw materials. . .

. . . industry has turned the environmental problem over to its public relations men. We've been deluged with full page ads about pollution problems and what's being done about them. It would appear

from most of them that things are fine and will soon be perfect. But the people of American are still coughing. And our eyes are running, and our lungs are blackening, and our property is corroding, and we're getting angry. We're getting angry at half-truths, angry at semi-truths, and angry at outright lies.

We are tired of being told that we are to blame for corporate depredations. Political and business leaders once hoped that they could turn the environmental movement into a massive antilitter campaign. They have failed. We have learned not to place our faith in regulatory agencies that are supposed to act in the public interest. We have learned not to believe the advertising that sells us presidents the way it sells us useless products.

We will not appeal any more to the conscience of institutions because institutions have no conscience. If we want them to do what is right, we must make them do what is right. We will use proxy fights, lawsuits, demonstrations, research, boycotts, ballots — whatever it takes. This may be our last chance. If environment is a fad, it's going to be our last fad.

coupon and a phone number, bring in volunteers, funds, and groups to form a coalition. Find a friend in the local media for coverage before and after your action.

"Schedule your main action for John Muir Day, Saturday, April 21! This will avoid conflicts with Earth Day events on Sunday. You can set up a literature table at those events and be a story in the Sunday paper (giving the editors a welcome Earth Day lead-in) and be the topic of Earth Day discussions as other environmentalists have to rethink their own priorities in light of your action and your coalition. Once you give the coalition its basic agenda and demands, or at least set its tone, you should become just another member; let others learn what leadership feels like and give them your unconditional support, even when you provide alternative analyses, philosophies and strategies to consider.

### Considerations as Earth Day Approaches

Analysis means what's happening. Philosophy means what we think about it. Strategy means what we will do about it.

Simple enough, yet analysis, philosophy, and strategy are amazingly scarce among environmentalists.

The "mainstream" got us hung up on "issues" — so that all the pieces of the global problem are competing for market-share in the junk-mail campaigns, as they compete for attention in the news media, instead of coming together in a Big Picture that puts all the issues into a meaningful context. Ecosystems and pollutants go in and out of fashion. We should have a concept of the planet as a tree of life, where everything is connected to everything else in a vital whole; but the movement has turned that tree into paper and the paper is turning into a cloud of confetti, a million little issues that go wherever the wind blows them, annoying and shapeless.

The Greens got us hung up on "values" — abstract ideals made featureless by the endless flow of discussion across their surface, made flaccid by the lack of practical employment. The movement needs a philosophy that everyone on Earth can look up to.  
*continued on page 1*

# Temagami . . .

continued from page 1

forests of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence region to the south. By 5000 years ago, all the animal species, including humans, known to inhabit the area in historical times had established themselves. The area lies within the northern reaches of the vast White and Red Pine forests that once covered most of southern Ontario.

The region has hosted Caribou, White-tailed Deer, Moose, Black Bear, Beaver, River Otter, Marten, Muskrat, and rabbit. Four and a half centuries of fur trade nearly extirpated many species in the 17th and 18th centuries; but some have since repopulated the more remote areas. Moose have replaced Caribou and deer in niches from which the latter were eliminated last century. Black Bears still threaten any cabin not properly closed for the winter even in the more settled areas. Timber Wolves have migrated to the region in the last century. Porcupines, Raccoons, Red Squirrels, skunks and chipmunks live throughout the area.

The many lakes hold a wide variety of fish. Lake and less commonly Brook Trout, Whitefish, Black Bass, and Pickerel, traditionally gill-netted, sustained the indigenous population in annual summer catches, and since early this century have attracted sportsfishers. Notable birds include ravens, Piliated Woodpecker, sandpipers, kingfishers, Great Blue Heron, and various hawks, owls, and ducks. While Canada Geese migrate through in spring and again in the fall, loons send their laughing call over the water in the still of dusk and dawn year-round.

Tree associations are varied. Eastern White Pine grows with scattered White Spruce and White Birch. In places, spruce is as common as pine. Birch, Balsam Fir, and Trembling and Bigtooth Aspens form another common forest mixture. Prominent along bluffs and ridges, generally limited to the driest sandy or rocky soils, are Red and Jack Pines. In swamps, marshes, and poorly drained areas, Black Spruce, Tamarack, and Northern White-cedar create distinct communities. The scattered hardwoods include Yellow Birch and Sugar Maple.

The recently glaciated and often rugged and steep terrain rises to its highest at Maple Mountain, 2075 feet above sea level, where the native peoples believe spirits ascend on their death. Precambrian metamorphics and granites along with newer metamorphosed sediments and mineral rich diabase intrusions form the bedrock. Glacial tills of silty loam and fine grained sand in the valley bottoms form the dominant soil types, with organic soils occurring mainly in areas of impaired drainage. The soils and therefore the lakes are poorly buffered from the perils of acid rain. Growing seasons are short, averaging 180 days, with typically only 100 frost-free days. Large Red and White Pine, given the long winters, may take up to 700 years to completely decompose.

## Human History

The name *Temagami* comes from the people native to the land and means Deep Waters. Although today Lake Temagami has several summer youth canoe camps, seasonal tourist traffic, and summer cottages, the area as a whole remains wild. Temagami has old-growth Red and White Pine ecosystems as old as any known to remain in eastern Canada. Here trees a meter or more in diameter are likely 200-400 years old. One particularly majestic, 808 hectare stand rises next to a secluded lake a couple hundred meters across, to one side of which tower cliffs as tall as the lake is long. This place, known to the native Teme-augama Anishnabe as Conjuring Rock, is slated for clearcutting.

Temagami and its inhabitants have a long history of disregard and abuse by Europeans. The Ottawa River and large Lake Timiskaming waterways to the east and Sturgeon River to the south were well-traveled routes for early explorers and fur trappers, and later formed the basis for a transportation network for resource extraction. The Teme-augama Anishnabe made seasonal canoe trips to trading posts, but were largely disregarded and likely confused with other Algonquin speaking peoples from more widely traveled areas.

By 1850, with the signing of the Robinson-Huron Treaty, the lands of the Algonquin and Ojibwa tribes to the south were signed away in exchange for recognized tribal reserves. Although there is no evidence that the Teme-augama were invited or even knew of the accord at the time, the provincial government in Toronto acted as if the land cessions ratified by the treaty extended north to the watersheds of the James Bay, despite clear indications that the area of primary interest at the time of signing was the northern shores of the Great Lakes. At this time, the lumbermen were still cutting in the Great Lakes area, far to the south of Temagami.

In 1877 the Teme-augama made a formal request for a treaty from the Ontario government to gain protection from encroachment by lumbermen and settlers. Surveyors and prospectors discovered considerable copper and iron deposits in 1875, and by the 1880s lumbermen were operating along the shores of the Montreal and Ottawa Rivers. The natives were bounced between senate committees and boards of arbitration, never to get a straight answer. In 1943, after 30 years of provincial denials to grant a tribal reserve due to the area's timber value, the federal government purchased for the natives for \$3000 centrally located Bear Island on Lake Temagami.

## Recent Exploitation

Timber and mining industries have traditionally been powerful players in north-



Photo by Mike Pappell

Temagami defender Ian Mackenzie locked to a bulldozer.

em Ontario, controlling vast chunks of land and the politics of whole towns. Simple resource extraction, with very little in the way of value added economic activity, has been the cornerstone of the northern economy since the days of fur-trapping.

The copper deposit on Temagami Island, mined from the 1950s until the mid-70s when prices dropped, was once the richest in all Canada. Today the Sherman Mine digs for iron ore off of the northeast arm of Temagami, but due to competition from Quebec, plans to lay off 1500 workers this spring.

Modern lumbering in northern Ontario has a virtual scorched-earth policy. Professional government foresters call old-growth timber stands "senile forest" which they believe will rot if not "harvested." Using tank-sized skidders and huge feller-bunchers, the industry leaves behind trees cut to within two inches of the forest floor. The Red and White Pines' need for access to the mineral soil in order to reproduce is used as a justification for clearcutting. In the natural ecology, ground fires expose pine cones to the mineral soil, yet rarely burn up to the canopy. The industry burns and then plows under the slash to prepare for replanting. After replanting, "weeds" such as birch, poplar, cedar, and fir are eliminated with herbicides, leaving a mono-crop of quick-growing Jack Pine.

Near hysteria in northern Ontario over jobs is encouraged by a plethora of suspicious organizations with backing from developers and industrial giants. The Ontario Crown Land Users Association, Temagami Forest Products Association, and Northcare all give the appearance of community backing while employing Washington, DC based consultation and lumber company managers for directors. The government created the Temagami Advisory Council to promote development of the local economy. The council is stacked with logging and mining interests, which outnumber wilderness advocates, tourist operators, and cottagers, and lacks any representation from the Teme-augama. While remaining silent about the failure of government or big business to develop local

secondary or high quality finished lumber industries (most northerners must buy lumber pressurized in southern Ontario), these groups have kept tensions high with propaganda and xenophobic campaigns against purported "southern interference." They do not note that without "interference," the Milne lumber mill, one of three designated for timber from MNR road extensions into the Temagami, would have gone belly-up for failing to meet payroll in the fall of 1989.

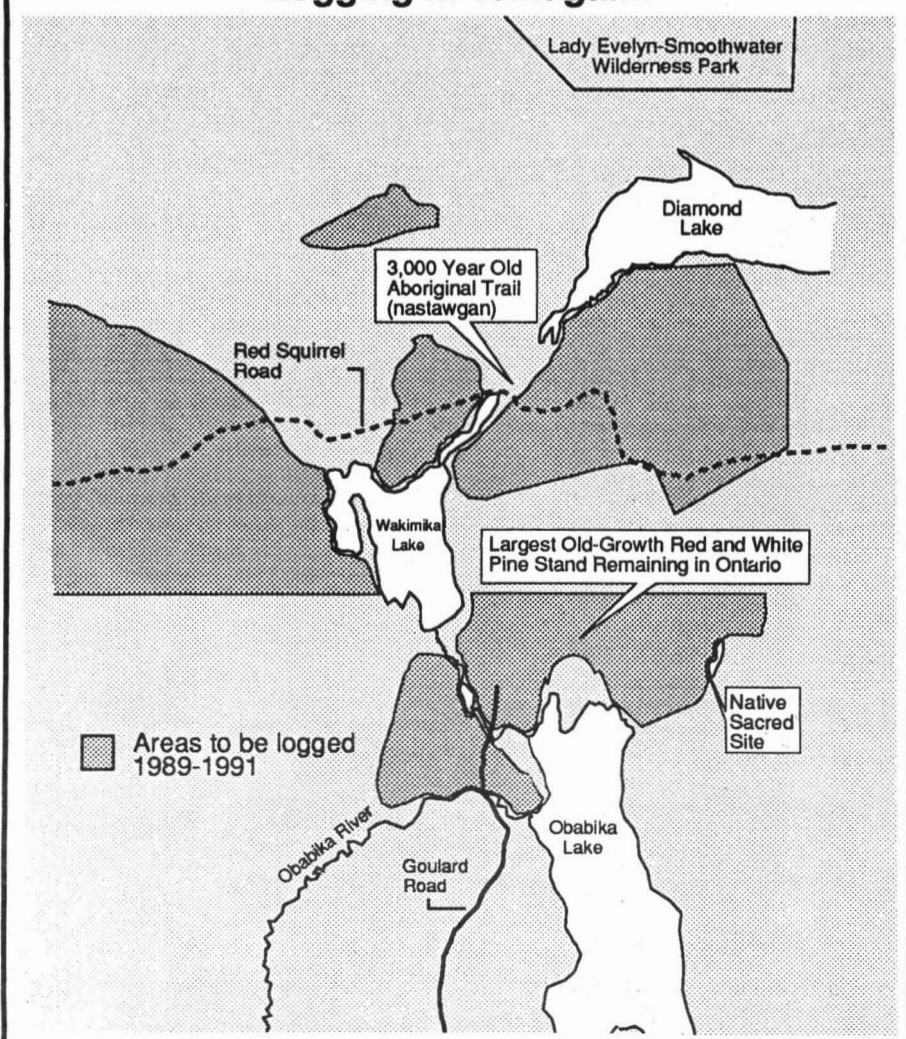
## Defense of the Temagami

The land caution filed in 1973 by the Teme-augama began a legal battle to win claim to approximately 4000 square miles of the Temagami region and beyond. This slowed land sales and halted new mining claims, but road-building and timber harvests under provincial law have continued. Meanwhile the proposed development of Maple Mountain caused the first local citizens action groups to organize in opposition to wilderness "development." Pro-wilderness interests eventually formed the Temagami Wilderness Society. The local peoples and the wilderness activists have since worked in a loose and sometimes uneasy alliance.

In response to road-building on tribal lands, the Teme-augama maintained a six month blockade of the Red Squirrel road in 1988. The natives and the MNR sought and received injunctions on each other's activity, resulting in construction being halted until February 1989, when the natives' appeal of a lower court ruling against their land claim was dismissed by the Ontario Supreme Court. This denial was based on conjecture about the continuity and length of the Teme-augama's occupancy of the land, and whether they had relinquished title to the land via a purported \$25 sale in the 18th century. Immediately the natives made plans to appeal to the Canadian Supreme Court.

In the meantime TWS sought an injunction to road-building based on improper environmental assessments conducted prior to construction. In July of 1989 this obstacle

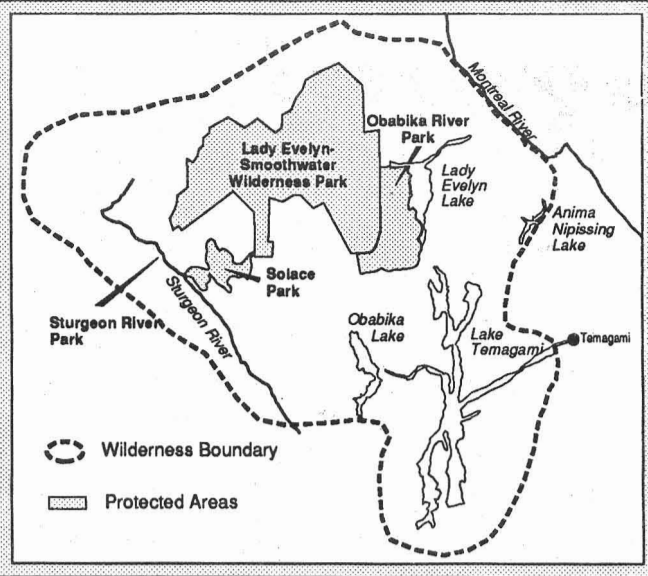
## Logging in Temagami



## Temagami Wilderness

Temagami is the last major accessible wilderness in eastern Canada. A portion of the wilderness is now protected from logging and mining in four provincial parks. The remainder of the wilderness remains unprotected.

Park	Creation	Area (km.)	% of Total
Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Wilderness	1983	724	15.0
Obabika River	1989	170	3.5
Solace	1989	59	1.2
Sturgeon River	1989	33	0.7
Total Protected		986	20.4
Total Unprotected		3,914	79.6
<b>Total Wilderness</b>		<b>4,900</b>	<b>100</b>



to the MNR's plans was dismissed, while the natives were told they'd have to wait until October to learn if they would be granted leave to appeal at the federal level. With the MNR planning to resume construction in September after the canoe season, TWS called for a blockade, as noted above.

### Native/Activist Relations

The Teme-augama and TWS have a history of mutual wariness, despite the potential for a powerful alliance, due perhaps to mutual misunderstandings and different cultural norms. From the native perspective, the pro-wilderness stance can easily be misconstrued. Historically, Anglos have co-opted native rights and traditional sovereignty. Although TWS officially supports the native land claim and made the wilderness proposal with the intention of saving the area until the claim's resolution, they caused some confusion by publicly calling for the creation of a Temagami Wilderness Reserve that appeared to appeal to provincial rather than native authority. Eco-activists have been frustrated by the apparently slow pace of tribal consensus building. Some openly question to what extent a poor tribe, given control of great resource wealth, could resist economic pressures to sell-out to development interests.

Five Teme-augas, however, showed up unexpectedly on the first day of the TWS blockade, demonstrating that our actions enjoyed considerable support among the tribe. On October 19, Chief Potts came by plane to thank us for our efforts on behalf of Temagami and inform us that the Teme-augama had finally been granted leave to appeal by the Canadian Supreme Court.

Within a week, during which the government unilaterally stopped construction, the natives filed for and were denied an injunction on further road-building pending a decision on their appeal. In a move to assert independence and authority, the Teme-augama then publicly asked all non-native parties to leave the road-building area. Although this included TWS, private communication made it clear that TWS could take its time packing camp and frustrating construction with its tree-sitter while the natives organized their own blockade.

The native blockade officially started on November 11 with a traditional fire lighting ceremony, and lasted until December 10. During that time several hundred people, native and not, participated in CD in front of the gate to the logging road. The new angle on the story gave the issue a fresh round of attention from the Ontario media, and the resolve of the native people inspired many non-native participants. However, the Red Squirrel road was finally completed and a chapter closed.

### A Campaign Assessment

Despite the unfavorable construction outcome, the two blockades were powerful forums for people to experience, many for the first time, the profound empowerment of direct action. After a while the simple duration of the blockades became news which kept up the political pressure.

The Temagami issue has dogged the government of Ontario Premier David Peterson for some time now, and has little prospect of quickly disappearing. The Premier has several times been presented with golden chainsaws, in honor of his "clearcut excellence," once to his great embarrassment at the opening of *Les Miserables* in Toronto. Some activists returned to their homes to organize occupations of the offices of several unsympathetic Members of Provincial Parliament. Toronto Earth First!, along with veteran blockaders, organized a Honk-If-You-Love-Temagami protest in front of Queen's Park on the opening day of the fall's parliamentary session. TWS continues to sponsor short blockades of other logging roads in Temagami.

Strong circumstantial evidence suggests deeper motives for the MNR's subsidy of the timber industry. Mineral wealth of unknown value lies within Temagami's boundaries and once was extensively mined on its peripheries. The Sherman Mine layoffs can hardly be offset by employment created by MNR timber allowances.

During the TWS blockade our unprofessional opinion was that the Red Squirrel road did not look like a logging road. An anonymous inside source confirmed this assessment, stating that the road's specifications were much more like a mining road which requires smaller grades, wider turns, and sturdier bridges than simple logging roads. This source also divulged a rumor that cobalt and silver had been illegally discovered in native land claim areas accessed by the road. The source claimed to have seen the geomagnetic stakes used for the aerial survey. The plausibility of this explosive allegation was inadvertently confirmed by a MNR letter to the Federation of Ontario Naturalists which innocently put possible mining revenues at the end of a list of sources of fiscal amelioration for construction expenses if and when "the [native] land caution is removed."

Although TWS blockade organizers strenuously discouraged monkeywrenching, there were persistent unconfirmed allegations of tree-spiking and equipment damage. Pro-wilderness people had been subject to deranged midnight phone threats, and it was generally felt that wilderness protection could best be served at the time by acts that tend not to exacerbate a tense situation. It is hoped that the peaceful CD tactics will in-

spire some while not alienating others still uninvolved with the issue. Many who support Temagami's wilderness are willing to engage in last ditch measures if it comes to that. The area's remoteness may both hinder and serve to conceal such activity.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write letters to Premier David Peterson (Legislative Bldg, Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario, M7A1A1, CANADA) explaining that logging Temagami's wilderness will not encourage you to visit Ontario. If you live in Ontario contact your local MPP and urge effort on behalf of Temagami and write to MPP Bob Rae and congratulate him for his stand on Temagami (which he took at considerable political risk) and encourage him to use his parliamentary power to keep the pressure on the government over

this issue.

Both the Teme-augama and TWS have put considerable resources behind efforts to save Temagami. So the usual disgusting pleas for money are necessary.

The Teme-augama Anishnabe can be reached at Bear Island, Lake Temagami, Ontario POH1CO, CANADA (705-237-8943). TWS at 19 Mercer St, Suite 307, Toronto, Ontario M5V1H2 (416-599-0152) offers subscriptions to its *Insiders Dispatch* and a catalogue of posters and books.

Finally, TWS has announced that on 1 April 1990, pending the results of its environmental assessment appeal and weather, it intends to blockade the start of cutting. Consider a vacation to Temagami.

—Albert Little Bear



art by Hap Wilson

## Maine Old Growth Faces the Chainsaw

### Big Reed Pond

No old growth in the Northern Appalachians? Almost true, but a few fragments survive, and one of the most significant is scheduled to be cut this year.

Maine, a state of 21 million acres, is the most heavily forested state in the US. However, less than 7000 acres of old growth remain. The largest single tract of old growth in Maine is in the Big Reed Pond area which contains about 5000 acres of old growth. Recently, the Maine chapter of The Nature Conservancy bought 3800 acres from the Pingry heirs, who own almost a million acres of Maine woods. Unfortunately, the Pingry heirs refused to sell the remaining 1200 acres of Big Reed old growth because they plan to log it.

This 1200 acre tract, which lies to the west of the protected portion of Big Reed Pond, is larger than all other remaining unprotected tracts of old growth in Maine. It is a critical component in the Big Reed Preserve. This stand is a mix of northern hardwoods such as Yellow Birch and maple, and softwoods such as cedar, fir and spruce. Due to its remoteness and obscurity, there has not yet been a thorough inventory of species and communities by a trained ecologist.

This winter the land managers for the Pingry holdings, Seven Islands, began construction of a road network into the tract. On March 2, two Earth First!ers were flown over the area to determine the status of the logging operation. They found that a road is currently under construction. It appeared that no cutting had begun, but clearly the skidders and fellerbunchers cannot be far behind. And, the road itself is an invitation

to weedy invader species and slobs on 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Earth First! demands that not one more twig of old growth be cut anywhere in Maine (or elsewhere). By the time you read this, we hope to have secured a pledge from the Pingrys to preserve these 1200 acres.

But protection of these remaining shreds of old growth is not enough. We must buffer them against human-caused disturbances. Earth First! calls for the creation of a buffer zone at least three miles wide around Big Reed Pond. Similar buffer zones must be established around all other remaining old growth stands. Fortunately, The Nature Conservancy recently purchased 1200 acres south of Big Reed Pond that contains some old growth (but cedar was logged about 70 years ago) as a buffer.

Seven Islands is the largest exporter of unmilled logs to Canada. Unless we prevent them, it is likely that Seven Islands will ship our biological heritage across the border.

### Elm Pond

While the Big Reed Pond story was breaking, EF! learned of another threatened old growth stand, on Elm Pond, 12 miles north of Moosehead Lake. Details are sketchy, but it appears that the landowner owns a log cabin construction company and plans to log the area now that the state has certified that it no longer serves as a deer winter yard.

**What You Can Do:** Contact Maine EF! or Preserve Appalachian Wilderness to find out whether Maine's old growth has been saved. If it is still threatened, be prepared to defend it with direct action.



Photo by Helen Armstrong

Temagami Wilderness Society blockade on the Red Squirrel Road. Buried activists and support people lead the crowd.



# Hostile Takeovers and the Maine Woods

On 31 October 1989 Georgia-Pacific announced its intention to buy Great Northern Nekoosa in a hostile takeover. Late in February, after a bitter public struggle, GNN acquiesced, selling its stock to G-P for \$65.75 per share. The day before G-P announced its bid, GNN's stock was selling for about \$40 per share.

The transaction will add another \$5 billion to G-P's current debt load of \$3 billion. Interest payments on its debt will be \$1 million a day! G-P is notorious throughout the United States for paying off debts from other acquisitions by liquidation cutting.

GNN is the parent company of Great Northern Paper (GNP) which owns 2.1 million acres in the north woods of Maine - more than 10% of Maine!

This is the first hostile takeover of a major timber corporation by another timber company. It has sent shock waves throughout the business world and the northeastern states. Analysts predict that many more takeovers will follow, and that in 10-15 years, the 30 North American-based timber companies will be owned by as few as 10 multinationals. This means large tracts of forest land will be sold off or the timber liquidated to finance the takeovers. This is a rare opportunity for the public to buy our dwindling forests so that they can be preserved and restored to health.

Analysts also predict that the recent rash of sales of forest land in Maine (and elsewhere) to Canadian and Japanese firms will accelerate. In January 1990 International Paper (IP) sold 60,000 acres to Japan's second largest paper company, Daishowa, which also purchased option rights to buy an additional 120,000 acres from IP. Japan now owns a significant chunk of the St. John River, Maine's last truly wild river.

Even if GNN had been able to resist G-P's takeover bid, GNN would still have found itself deep in debt because Wall Street speculators bought more than 35% of GNN's stock after G-P announced its bid. Since Wall Street speculators care only about a quick profit, GNN (or a "White Knight") would still have had to buy them off at more than the \$63 per share that G-P had offered.

In short, the mere threat of a takeover is sufficient to drive timber companies to intensify their current assault on their forest holdings to protect against a hostile buyout.

## Can We Save the North Woods?

Not if we rely on the corporate-financed politicians and quisling environmental groups that allow industry to control them. Not if we focus only on perceived human needs (i.e., jobs and recreational access to the forest).

If the forests of the Northern Appalachians are to recover, we must create vast Evolutionary Preserves that allow all native species and communities the chance to resume their disrupted evolutionary dance.

The current assault on the Maine woods, in conjunction with the actual and projected sales of millions of acres of industrial forest lands, makes today the most important time in the history of the northern Appalachians. If we fail to act now to preserve the health of our region's forests, the multinationals will complete the destruction. If we act today to buy and seize the abused industrial lands, future old growth forests can begin their long journey to recovery tomorrow.

We must force state and federal governments to impound the holdings of both GNN and G-P (which already owns 544,000 abused acres in eastern Maine). Fair market

## See related story, page 15

value of the standing trees could be paid for these lands. This means old growth (of which there is virtually none) and mature, healthy forests (GNN has some such holdings in the Debscoveag region) would fetch top dollar. As the condition of the land declines due to corporate mismanagement, the price would decline, and degraded and liquidated stands would be confiscated.

Two years ago, G-P estimated that the value of GNN's land was about \$107 per acre. A real estate expert sympathetic to the timber industry estimated in December that GNN's holdings are worth about \$400 million, or about \$200 an acre. Using the EF! formula for "fair market" value, it is likely that GNN's and G-P's lands, blighted by clearcuts that cover many square miles, would cost less than \$200

## Hostile Takeovers

Hostile takeovers have become a way of life in the timber industry. Sir James Goldsmith dismantled Diamond International between 1982-1988. He dispatched Crown Zellerbach soon after. Charles Hurwitz is currently liquidating the last significant privately-owned stands of old growth Coast Redwoods in California to pay off the huge debts incurred by the junk bond financed takeover of Pacific Lumber in the mid-1980s.

The reasons for G-P's bid are complex. Current industry philosophy holds that "bigger is better." G-P, previously the third largest forest products corporation (behind IP and Weyerhaeuser), is now the world's largest.

Resource-based industries are favorite targets of corporate raiders because the market price of their stocks usually is considerably lower than the true value of their assets. A raider like Goldsmith or Hurwitz can quickly pay off the huge debts incurred by selling off the assets (i.e., mills, equipment, land, or standing timber).

G-P claims it bought GNN because the merger provides a "strategic fit" as the two corporations have many similar products. G-P believes it will save on expenses such as shipping costs. Other observers point out that in a market controlled by few sellers, an oligopoly, the goal of individual sellers is to control the largest percentage of market shares without running afoul of anti-trust legislation (which was significantly weakened during the Reagan Administration). Control of market shares confers the ability to exert ever greater control over price. Hostile takeovers enable a large, predatory company like G-P to achieve this quickly.

The forest products industry is known for its boom and bust cycles, and it is currently ending a period of record profits (1986-1989) and headed for a significant downturn in profits due to overcapacity. The overcapacity is a consequence of capital expansion that was made possible by the record profits, fears of hostile takeovers and the realization that, in a highly competitive market with excess capacity, the most modern mills will have enormous competitive advantage.

Because of the boom and bust syndrome, industry has found it is easier to upgrade current facilities or buy established mills, rather than build new ones. *Forbes* recently wrote: "timber and paper stocks are generally selling at about seven times earnings, meaning it is far cheaper to buy capacity than to build it. Look for the better-

capitalized players in this overcrowded industry to turn increasingly predatory."

## G-P's Huge Debt

G-P paid \$3.7 billion for GNN's 57 million common shares. In addition, G-P will assume \$1.3 billion in GNN debt. G-P will pay \$1.5 billion to banks, takeover artists, lawyers and other opportunists.

The federal tax code encourages this sort of massive corporate debt, because it permits corporations to deduct interest payments on debt, whereas it requires industry to pay corporate taxes on reported profits (including dividend payments). Over the past four years Congress has cut back on consumer debt incentives by eliminating deductions on loans for cars, credit card interest and other forms of short-term debt. It is high time Congress do the same to industry.

Financing the takeover was easy for G-P because world banks eagerly oversubscribed to G-P's bid by \$8 billion. Clearly, something must be done to stop these growth-crazed banks that finance corporate environmental destruction.

How will G-P pay off its debt? As Mollie Beattie said in December: "The debt they incur decides how many trees are left."

In January, G-P estimated it could pay off the debt from the combined companies' ability to generate \$1.65 billion in cash annually. Investment analysts believe that a major recession would force G-P to sell assets such as GNN's Maine holdings.

In December Bill Butler wrote in the *Bangor Daily News* that G-P says "new debt requiring interest of a million dollars a day will not overtax their cash flow. Paper companies do not usually talk in public about how profitable paper-making really is; this would get in the way when they plead poverty to avoid fair taxes, pollution abatement requirements, or forest practice regulations."

## Will G-P Sell GNN's Dawgs?

Most of GNN's recent capital investment has gone into building up its southern mills. The GNN mills coveted by G-P are in Ashdown, Arkansas, Cedar Springs, Georgia, and New Augusta, Mississippi. These mills were built in the past three decades and are considered to be in excellent condition. Also, G-P believes their proximity to growing population centers is a major advantage. G-P stated that the company has targeted four areas for growth: white business paper, pulp, brown board and tissues. GNN has the first three, but GNN's mills in Maine do not produce these products.

Although G-P executives repeatedly claimed they had no intention of selling the GNN holdings, they made no guarantees despite repeated requests. A G-P Vice President, Pete Correll, allegedly told a consultant prior to the bid that it would be desirable to "clean out the sludge to improve return" and to sell the "dawgs," meaning the Maine mills and land.

## Environmental Response to Takeover

Early in November Brownie Carson of the Natural Resource Council of Maine (NRCM) said Maine should consider purchasing a recreational easement on up to a half million acres of GNN land if G-P gets the land and tries to sell it off. Lands he would protect for recreationists are the East and West Branch of the Penobscott, Chesuncook Lake, the Debscoveag Lakes and the Jo-Mary Lakes. He urged quick action by the state because, he correctly noted, delay by New Hampshire politicians forced NH and US taxpayers to pay more than they should have to purchase the Nash Stream Watershed in 1988. Carson's "primary environmental concern" was "the degree to which G-P would control prime recreation lands."

Not to be outdone, Maine Audubon called on Governor McKernan to ask both companies not to sell "high value" properties for development, but to guarantee that all of GNN's holdings remain in active timber production.

Aside from Earth First! and Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, The Wilderness Society was the only environmental group to offer a plan to protect the health of GNN's forest lands. In March 1989 TWS proposed the creation of a 2.7 million acre "Maine Woods Reserve" surrounding the 200,000 acre Baxter State Park. A large portion of GNN's holdings lie within the boundaries of TWS's proposed reserve. TWS urged the state and federal governments to purchase some of GNN's land outright and to purchase conservation easements on much of the remainder.

EF! has saluted TWS for its courage in the face of non-support from gutless main-

stream groups like NRCM and Maine Audubon. However, EF! feels TWS's proposal does not go far enough: 10 million or more acres are needed to protect the dance of evolution.

## Development Threats Are Real, But Overrated

A few years ago, GNN announced that it reserved the right to develop its land around Baxter State Park. Although G-P currently has no development projects pending before LURC, it has sold land that others have then developed, and it is known that G-P managers ordered an inventory of its eastern Maine holdings to identify shorefront land with high development value.

The issue of development of sensitive lands - especially lake and river front properties and land with scenic views - is complex. The threat is acute, though a recent downturn in New England real estate markets has given the region a brief respite from the onslaught of development in the 1980s. The real problem with the issue is that mainstream environmental groups, politicians and the Northern Forest Lands Study have all accepted the industry line that development is the only real threat to the region's forests (except for acid rain and other forces allegedly beyond our control).

But in Maine, development threatens only a small percentage of the forest. Out of 800,000 acres sold by Diamond in Maine in 1988, only 61,000 were identified as highly developable. The other 92% of Diamond's holdings are not currently threatened by Yuppie condos. They are currently under assault by fellerbunchers, skidders, chainsaws, herbicides and hostile takeovers. The refusal of politicians and mainstream Maine environmental groups to acknowledge this reality can only be explained by the fact that the timber industry has long controlled them.

EF! agrees that emergency measures are necessary to stop all further development in the northern forests immediately. This can be done cheaply and effectively by implementing "Existing Use Zoning" over the entire NFLS study region [northern New England and Upstate New York. This form of zoning would permit current uses of the land, such as agriculture and forestry. It would prohibit land conversion to second homes and condos. It would cost virtually nothing. Right now, the Land Use and Regulation Commission, which governs the unincorporated townships in northern and eastern Maine, has the power to implement existing use zoning. The timber industry has, once again, exercised veto power over LURC on this issue.

## PAW's Strategy for the Northern Appalachians

PAW has proposed the creation of Evolutionary Preserves large enough to satisfy the evolutionary needs of all native species and communities, including extirpated natives such as Gray Wolf, Cougar, Wolverine, and Caribou. A less ambitious strategy - designed to appear "credible" to politicians - will fail.

In light of the ecologically criminal records of both GNN and G-P, and because G-P's holdings in Maine, now over 2.6 million acres, will be liquidated to service G-P's debt, the public must impound all of G-P's land in Maine. Fair market value - determined by the health of the land - will be paid to G-P. The other out-of-region multinationals must be served notice that they too will be punished for mismanagement. Lands sold to Canadian, Japanese and other foreign corporations must also be seized immediately.

The northern half of Maine must become the core of the Northern Appalachian Evolutionary Preserve. Almost all of this land is owned by the multinationals. Most of the land that lies between the proposed Evolutionary Preserve and the settled regions of Maine is owned by smaller, local landowners and mills. For ecological reasons, some of this land must be incorporated into the Evolutionary Preserve, but much of it can remain in productive, sustainable forest management "buffer zones."

The region's economy will be locally-based. Unlike today, the wood cut in Maine's forests will be milled in small, locally-owned mills. Value-added products, not unmilled exports, will be the hallmark of the economy. Many of the multinational corporations are already planning to leave the region; we must accelerate this exodus so that healthy local economies will be able to thrive despite cutting only a fraction of the wood being cut today.

—Jamie Sayen, PAW coordinator  
ed. note: The takeover articles in this issue have been greatly condensed. For copies of the longer versions, complete with citations, write PAW.



"Why not? Hardwoods bring a good price on the world market."

# ATTACK OF THE BUBBLEHEADS!

## Yellowstone Faces Increased Winter Onslaught

Hold on to your monkeywrenches, boys and girls! The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is in trouble again.

Winter abuse of Yellowstone National Park has been going on for a long time, and, of course, the traditional Park Service response to increased use is increased development. These delicate and overused areas of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem need increased protection during winter, when animals are stressed to the margins of survival by the harsh environment, and when the whole place should finally be getting a break from the continual human harassment brought on by summertime easy access. Winter abuse in the Yellowstone Ecosystem National Parks isn't just Ma and Pa snowmobiler out for a tour, it's...

### THE ATTACK OF THE BUBBLEHEADS!

They're BIG. They're FAST. They wear the sporty colors of BLOOD RED and DEATH BLACK. They occasionally can be seen individually, but are most commonly found in packs of three or more. They lobby efficiently. They are loud. They can be heard minutes before their arrival, like swarms of non-native killer bees on the edge of winter silence. You've heard their kind before — they speak the language of ACCESS and RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Thighs tightened around the vibrating machines of their passion, they ride the pure white drifts beneath cornice and whitebark, over trails and up hidden swales, driving animals to a thrashing panic in the deep drifts, leaving behind them the putrid scent of two-cycle engine exhaust. They've already got the clearance to roam, AT WILL, over most National Forest lands not designated Wilderness, in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and across the nation. Adding insult to injury, the bubbleheads are also able to ride over most of Yellowstone National Park's unplowed roads. But that's not enough. They want more.

They want increased development in the Park to accommodate their voracious gasoline, snack, and "rest stop" desires, and they want to develop an off-road route through Grand Teton to increase the fix for their habit. The issue of winter disruption and development in the Yellowstone area has gone untended for too long! It's time for us to burst some bubbles!

### BUBBLEHEAD HISTORY

Prior to 1964, when the first snowmobiles roared their way into the fragile winter solitude of Yellowstone, visitors to the inner reaches of the Park were either hardy types on snowshoes and skis, or were lucky enough to get a spot on one of the few snow coaches

that began operating in 1955.

In the winter of 1964, six private snowmobiles entered the Park; in 1970-71, 11,614; and in 1987-88, 51,301! Today, bubbleheads can bring their own machines or rent them. West Yellowstone and Gardiner do such a booming winter outfitting business that West Yellowstone officials say snowmobiling has allowed their town to become a year-round community, enabling them to put powerful political pressure on the NPS to comply with their desires for increased development in the Park.

In Yellowstone Park, snowmobilers have privileges on nearly all of the unplowed roads, except the Tower to Canyon run over Dunraven Pass, which is closed for "visitor safety." In Grand Teton, they have the run of Jackson Lake, an off-road area called "The Potholes," the Inner Loop road to Jenny Lake, and a few side roads.

Over 100,000 visitors went through Yellowstone in 1987-88 and over 300,000 in Grand Teton, via auto, bus, and plane (Grand Teton). In Yellowstone, a few more than half of these visitors metamorphosed into the dreaded bubbleheads. The road from Gardiner to Mammoth to Tower Junction to Cooke City is plowed all winter.

With all this access, the year-round residents of the Park never get a rest from the intrusive human presence. The effects on the animals of all this noisy human presence have not been studied. However, observers have noticed that the big mammals (Moose and Bison, especially) do not move off the unplowed roads when the bubbleheads zoom by. The drifts are too deep. Instead, they race ahead of the infernal combustion machines, becoming exhausted, and perhaps imperiling their survival or depleting their fat reserves enough to imperil their unborn offspring. Swarms of cross-country skiers and snowshoers in the popular thermal areas don't help either. They are not conducive to the well-being of the stressed animals that gather in the warm areas to conserve their dwindling energy reserves. Let's face it, Yellowstone, like many of our National Parks, is being "experienced" by too many humans.

Eliminating the use of individually-operated snowmobiles would go a long way toward correcting the overuse of wintertime Yellowstone. Visitors could still drive by car through the Lamar Valley and around the Mammoth region to see winter wildlife and conditions, and they could take the concessionaire "mass transit" snow coaches to see the quieter inner roads of the Park. Skiing and snowshoeing would always be available.

### NPS JOINT WINTER USE PLAN

Spurred on by groups such as the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), as well as by their own realization that a traditional "incremental" approach to planning has not addressed the exploding

increase in winter visitation, the National Park Service has begun preparing a Winter Use Plan for Yellowstone, Grand Teton, and the Rockefeller Memorial Parkway which connects the two Parks.

In March and September of 1989, the NPS sent out newsletters asking for public input on the planning process. Individual responses to the newsletters, both written and oral (at public hearings), seemed about equally split between increasing snowmobile use versus limiting the bubbleheads. Most responses by formal groups favored snowmobiles, but several groups and individuals demanded that the NPS put a moratorium on all winter development within the Park until appropriate carrying capacity and wildlife studies are done. In a telephone interview, one Park official said that "you won't see any major developments until the winter plan is completed," yet he defined "major" as excluding such proposed projects as the winterization of employee quarters at Old Faithful and ranger residences at Tower, and the newly-completed trailhead staging area at Mammoth.

"No major developments" also apparently does not refer to the opening of new facilities. This year, the Canyon gas station, one of three stations in the Park open to snowmobilers in the winter, sold out its 40,000 gallon storage tank by February 18. Subsequently, the NPS and the Park concessionaire decided to open the gas station at Fishing Bridge to keep the interior of the Park accessible to the machines.

The opening of Fishing Bridge in winter shows a disregard for the sensitivity of the Fishing Bridge habitat. The springtime "shoulder season," defined several times by the Park's own publications as beginning in late February, is a crucial time for the Grizzly Bears who are emerging from their winter sleep and looking for specific foods and habitat.

### WHICH WAY WILL THEY GO?

Torn once again by the double-edged mandate of preserving for the future while providing access for the present, the NPS looks like a schizophrenic ostrich on this issue. On the one hand, their Existing Winter Use Management Guidelines, Inventory, and Needs publication "recognizes the importance of Yellowstone as 'an island of wilderness serenity.'" The document also admits that almost no studies have been done to determine the effects the current level of winter use is having on wildlife.

On the other hand, the planning newsletters have emphasized the development side of the issues, and the Parks have not initiated a single biological study this winter to counter this bias. Given the goal of having a completed Winter Use Plan for public review by July of 1990, one wonders what the Parks really hope to achieve with this "revolutionary" document!

This could be the most hideous aspect of the whole project as it would open a new year-round travel loop through Yellowstone Park, increasing travel through the relatively untrammelled, wildlife-rich northeast corner of the Park. Another possibility is an on-site generating plant, requiring the transportation of huge amounts of fuel through Yellowstone or Sunlight Basin.

As Cooke City cannot possibly house all the employees, a new town could be built in Crandall Creek or trailer parks erected near Cooke City. All this activity would bring more real estate speculation, more poaching, more traffic, more crime, and the other aspects of human society that increase exponentially with population.

This potential disaster is a perfect example of what occurs under the 1872 mining law. This accursed law allows public lands to fall into private hands simply through the process of patenting mineral claims. Thereafter the miner can do almost anything to the unsuspecting countryside without public scrutiny or environmental review and is not required to rehabilitate the site. Old mining sites opened under this process are scattered all over the West and many are incredible messes. With the help of this law, and due to new processes allowing extraction of minute quantities of gold from huge amounts of ore, gold mining is booming on a scale rarely seen in the Rockies.

The New World Project is not the only mining catastrophe threatening northern Yellowstone and the Absaroka-Bearfoot. The Jardine Gold Mine near Gardiner, MT, is already in full swing. So is the platinum

*continued on page 14*

The responses by the public to the newsletters are scary. The snowmobile industry is pulling out all the stops, while the environmental community is saying things like, "We don't think all snowmobiles should be banned, but we do think more studies should be done to determine use limitations to be established in fragile areas..."

**NO COMPROMISE!!** We must demand that all Park roads provide a primitive winter setting. If machines are allowed, they should only be "mass transit" snow coaches.

### CONTINENTAL DIVIDE SNOWMOBILE TRAIL

The proposed Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail (CDST) would stretch from southeastern Wyoming all the way through Yellowstone, to Gardiner, Montana. National snowmobile clubs, local outfitters, chamber of commerce leaders, governors, and congresspersons are all pressuring the NPS to allow a 45-mile section of off-road snowmobile trail to be established from Moran in Grand Teton to Flagg Ranch at the southern entrance of Yellowstone in order to link up with the existing Togwotee Pass and Green River Trails in National Forest land to the southeast of the Parks. This would be in direct defiance of NPS directives mandating that all snowmachine traffic be on public roadways, thereby creating a dangerous precedent for other Parks, and would invite an enormous influx of visitors to Yellowstone and Grand Teton. Financial and political pressure from the powerful satellite communities of Jackson Hole, West Yellowstone, and Cody already has the NPS declaring that it will be "sensitive to the economic needs of these communities."

We must stand united against the development of an off-road route through Grand Teton, not only to protect the Moose, Bald Eagles, and other wildlife in the proposed corridor, but also to prevent a dangerous precedent from being set for other Parks facing winter abuse.

Hearsay has it that although field-level Park employees are upset by the increase in winter development and the large numbers of Bubbleheads, top-level officials are more concerned with meeting NEPA standards on new developments without bucking the snowmobile lobby and limiting use. That means it's our job to see that the Joint Winter Use Plan is not turned into a Development Plan replete with mitigations for the minions. Pop the Bubbleheads! Let the silence ring in Yellowstone once again!

### WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Scream, parade, throw tantrums, rave, do anything that it takes to turn this into a national issue!
2. Get on the public comment list by writing to Winter Use Plan Project Manager, National Park Service, Denver Service Center/TCE, POB 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287. Ask to be sent a copy of the draft Winter Use Plan when it comes out, and request a copy of the November 1989 newsletter and the summary of public comments received so far.
3. Write to Yellowstone Park and tell them that ecosystem needs must be considered before visitor wants. Tell them you want to see primitive, winter solitude preserved in Yellowstone. Tell them not to open Fishing Bridge during winter. Remind them that when the Gray Wolf is returned to the Park, they'll have another wildlife "management problem" to deal with, so they might as well limit use now. Tell them NO more development, NO more gasoline storage expansion, NO increase in warming huts or other winter facilities — NO snowmobiles! Send comments to: Kevin Brandt, Management Assistant to the Superintendent, POB 168, YNP, WY 82190.
4. Write to the Superintendent of Grand Teton. Tell him you are opposed to any off-road travel by any kind of machine! Demand no such route be considered. Tell him that there are already bus shuttles available in Jackson Hole in the summer which could service snowmobilers wanting to travel from Moran to Yellowstone. And tell him to close "The Potholes" snowmachine playground. Write PO Drawer 170, Moose, WY 83012.
5. Write to any chamber of commerce in the Yellowstone vicinity. Say you'll take your tourist dollars elsewhere if they continue to push for expanding winter use in the Yellowstone Ecosystem Parks.
6. Send this article, or copies of the newsletter when you get it, to all your friends. This MUST become a national issue if we are to preserve the wintery, wild essence of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Parks.
7. If you have ideas on reaching the public, write me at POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59711.

—Carla Neasel

## MINING THE SKY

# Monster Mines Move In On Yellowstone

As reported in the Feb 1990 *EF!* Journal, Crown Butte Mines, part of Noranda Mineral Corporation of Missoula, Montana, plans to establish a massive gold-mining operation, the "New World Mine," directly between the Absaroka-Bearfoot Wilderness and Yellowstone National Park. Noranda wants to process 300-500,000 tons of ore annually on the site via cyanide leaching. The mine would be located on Mount Henderson and Fisher Mountain, around Daisy Pass on the Gallatin National Forest. Noranda's favored plan is to build a mill and tailings pond in Fisher Creek with a "waste rock dump" on the side of Fisher Mountain, at the headwaters of the Stillwater River.

A Montana Citizens Mining Coalition has begun steps to challenge the project. They hope to use this as a test case for a challenge of the antiquated 1872 Mining Law.

If this mine is built, the negative impacts on this portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem will be immense. Noranda wants to bring major industrial development on a scale much greater than anything seen here before.

The 100-acre leach pond in Fisher Creek, where cyanide solution would be poured over ore to extract minute quantities of gold, would destroy the creek bed and willow community; and, in the likely event of an avalanche, flood or earthquake, could cause a huge cyanide spill into the Clarks Fork. The ridgeline of Fisher Mountain would be torn apart in the search for riches and dumped below in the Stillwater drainage. Whitebark Pines, an important food source for Grizzly Bears, would be destroyed.

Habitat for Elk, Bighorn Sheep, Moose, Wolverines, Fishers, Lynx, raptors and aquatic fauna would be reduced. Noise levels from explosives, trucks, generators and other machinery could be extreme and audible even in the A-B Wilderness. Air quality would decline due to fugitive dust and sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide from internal combustion. Noranda plans to operate this mine for 8-12 years. The old roads would have to be reconstructed to accommodate huge Euclid trucks hauling ore.

Insidious impacts will extend far beyond the immediate area of the mine and haul roads. Most residents of Cooke City, a small frontier-type town, oppose the mine, recognizing that it would severely alter their relatively secluded way of life. A hundred mine employees with families would place unbearable demands on the community: medical services, schools, social services, water, sewer, fire protection, law enforcement, housing... The boom would end when the mining company left in 10-12 years, leaving the town with overbuilt services. The proposal has divided the town into supporters and non-supporters, a dangerous, explosive situation in a close-knit, remote town such as this; and Noranda has its spies lurking around and watching opponents.

Existing electricity sources are not adequate for the mine. Noranda favors opening a new year-round power and transportation corridor from Cody, Wyoming, through the remote Sunlight Basin and beautiful Crandall Creek area. This would require upgrading the existing dirt road to all-season and installing a massive high-voltage powerline.

# MEXICAN SLAUGHTER THREATENS SEA TURTLES WITH EXTINCTION

On 6 February 1990, more than 75 protesters descended on the Mexican Consulate in San Francisco to demand an end to the slaughter of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles. Some 75,000 of this Endangered species are killed in Mexico each year. The EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force and the Earth Island Sea Turtle Restoration Project organized the protest, with help from the EF! Direct Action Fund, providing warm bodies, turtle-shaped signs in English and Spanish, banners in each language, and the climbers to display them. The demonstrators, some in ornate turtle costumes, called for an immediate end to what is the largest slaughter of an Endangered species in the world today. Dejen de matar/tortugas del mar!

The killing takes place at Mexican government-sanctioned slaughterhouses and at clandestine sites located along the Pacific coast of Mexico. The turtles are captured in small boats off their nesting beach and brought to the slaughterhouse at San Augustinillo (a couple miles north of Puerto Angel) in the state of Oaxaca, where they are shot in the head with a .22 pistol and hacked into usable parts: meat, skin for leather, and shell for fertilizer and chicken feed. Many turtles are killed at sea for their skin only. The carcasses are thrown overboard and become ocean compost.

The killing is fueled primarily by the international trade in exotic turtle-leather skins which are exported to Japan and made into purses and shoes for affluent consumers there. Japan is one of the few developed nations that still buys and sells sea turtle products which are prohibited by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). This is not a matter of local people killing enough turtles for sustenance; indeed, the San Augustinillo slaughterhouse has freezers full of turtle meat, more than they can use. These creatures have survived since the dinosaurs. Many of the current victims may be over 100 years old.

International pressure began mounting on Mexico to end the killing following exposes on the status of sea turtles in Mexico by the Mexican environmental organization Grupo de los Cien (Group of 100) in *La Jornada* (23-27 Jan 1990), a major newspaper in Mexico City, and Earth Island's Sea Turtle Restoration Project (*Earth Island Journal*, Winter 1990). These reports indicated that several species are on the verge of extinction. Almost all the Mexican environmental and ecological groups have signed a letter calling for an end to the sea turtle massacre.

Of 12 important nesting beaches in the world where Olive Ridges have historically nested in mass arrivals called *arribadas* (arri-

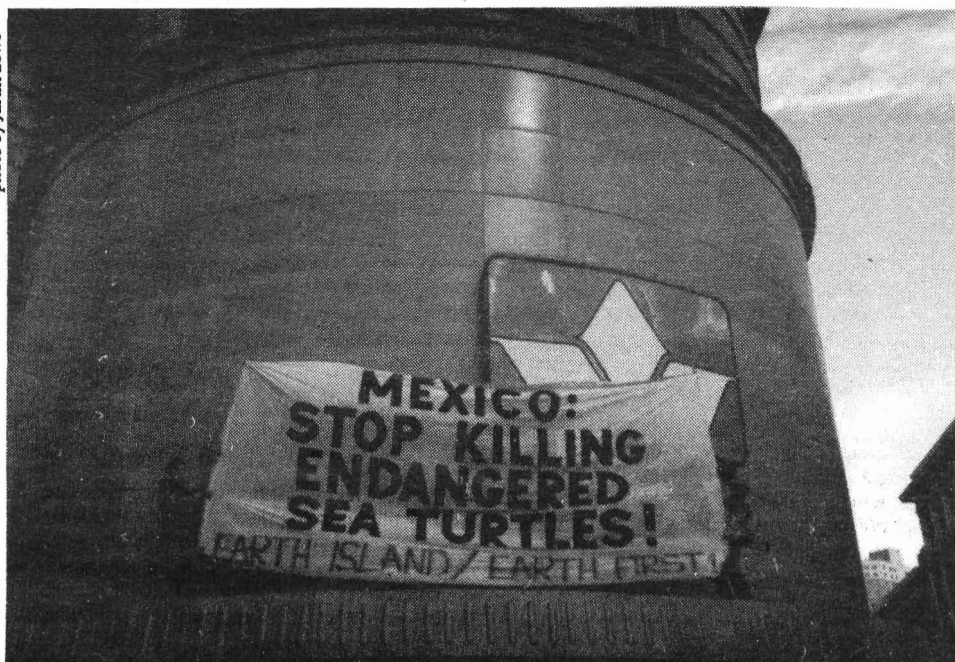


photo by Justin Lowe

Protesters at the Mexican Consulate in San Francisco demand an end to the slaughter of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles.

vals in Spanish), four are in Mexico. Due to massive exploitation of adult turtles and eggs, three of the turtle nesting beach populations have collapsed. The one Mexican beach where Olive Ridges still gather, Escobilla, is the site of the present slaughter. Just four months into this season (1989-90), the slaughterhouse has killed over 35,000 of these gentle giants, already far exceeding the legal quota of 20,000. Over 99% of those killed are reproducing females, and even the killing of 20,000 turtles will lead to the collapse of the population.

The fishermen who hunt the turtles are not the ones profiting from this mass killing. Corruption is rampant, involving the fishing cooperatives, slaughterhouse owners, Mexican Marines and government officials. The lives of the fishermen have not improved. They now spend their money paying off their new motors and extra fuel, needed to catch so many turtles. And they worry there will be no turtles left for their children to catch.

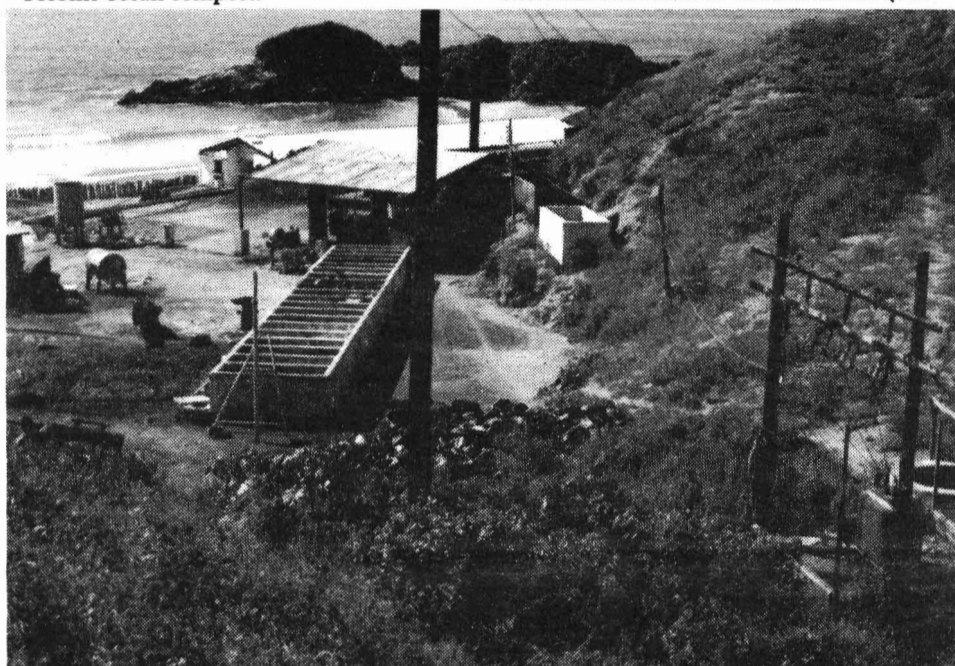
In a surprise move, Mexican Counsel General Enrique Loaeza came down to meet the protesters and announced on TV that Mexico would sign CITES. Mexican ecologists and the international conservation community have been trying to get Mexico to sign this international treaty for many years. Loaeza also announced that Mexico

would reduce its yearly allowable sea turtle kill quota to zero by 1992. However, caution is indicated since Mexican administrations have made similar promises about joining CITES in the past. This announcement means nothing until the slaughter is stopped. If it is not stopped, by 1992, there will be no more turtles to protect.

EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force plans to force Mexico to keep its promises. Contact us to help with future demonstrations. Is there a Mexican or Japanese consulate in your city? Let us know.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Palacio Nacional, Mexico, DF 06066; Secretary of Fisheries Maria de los Angeles Moreno, Av. Alvaro Obregon, No. 269, Mexico, DF 06700; and Patricio Chirinos Calero, Secretaria de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecologia, Av. Constituyentes No. 947, Edificio B Planta Alta, Col. Belen de las Flores, 01110 Mexico. Demand that regulatory corruption and over-exploitation of Oaxaca's sea turtles end immediately, and that Mexico keep its promise to join CITES.

Contact the EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force at POB 77062, San Francisco, CA, 94107-7062, for information on how to help us pressure Mexico to keep its promises. While you're at it, order more stickers so we can hold more demos for the turtles. Viva las tortugas!



Thousands of sea turtle shells, center foreground, make a mountain behind the slaughterhouse at San Augustinillo, Mexico.

## North Pacific Showdown

(coming soon . . . to an ocean near you)

by Captain Paul Watson

I'm mad. I've had it with those ocean raping bastard fishermen from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea. The arrogant overlords of these three ocean pillaging nations are continuing to send their fleets of drift-netting ships out to the North Pacific. Each one of these ships is loaded to the bulwarks with a 30 mile long monofilament drift-net. The entire fleet is setting some 22,000 miles of net each day.

These nets are killing our oceans, buckaroos. I'm talking holocaust, the killing fields of the North Pacific. I'm talking about death-dealing that makes Hitler, Pol Pot and Stalin look like rank amateurs. Those fascist vermin only killed humans. These scum are slaughtering fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, and transforming the North Pacific into a place devoid of life.

For over a decade these greedy buccaneers have been laughing at treaties, laws, and concerns of conservationists. Every year, a quarter of a million marine mammals die as incidental kills in these nets. Every year, over a million sea-birds strangle horribly in these webs of nylon misery. Every year, more and more fish disappear to satisfy the inexhaustible demand of the sushi bars in Japan. The fish-eating maw of the Japanese consuming public grows wider every year as the number of fish dwindles.

Sure, Taiwan and Japan say they'll phase out drift-netting. They'll do it when there isn't a damn thing left. This year they have distributed an educational video to schools that claims the nets do not kill any birds or marine mammals. The Japanese fishing industry claims that racism is motivating the anti-drift-netting movement. Never mind that we've taken on Canada too on this issue.

Over 1700 fishing vessels will set massive walls of monofilament net in the North Pacific this year. Every one of those vessels is in blatant violation of the North Pacific Treaty for the Protection of Migratory Sea-birds. Of the 22 species of birds regularly caught in the nets, 13 are considered endangered or protected.

The United States government is doing nothing about all this, other than harassing organizations that stand in opposition to the use of drift-nets. The US Coast Guard and US Department of Commerce have been taking their marching orders from Tokyo for years.

Japan is the number one ecological criminal nation on the planet. They consume more wildlife products, waste more rainforests, dig up more earth, and pollute more than any other nation. And they will continue to do so until forced to respect the environment.

Which brings us to the point of this article. It's high time that Japan and its lackey puppets, Korea and Taiwan, were challenged on the issue of drift-nets.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is itching to do just that. We're the people who believe the proper role for a whaling ship is providing underwater habitat for marine life.

Our flagship, the *Sea Shepherd*, is being prepared for a June departure. Our mission will be to search out and confront the drift-net boats. These fishing methods have been out of sight and out of mind for too long. Through a dramatic encounter, we can elevate the issue of drift-netting to front page news around the world. We did so with the whaling and sealing issues; we'll do so with drift-netting.

We need your help. Navies need support. We're the Earth First! Navy, which means that if you're a loyal reader of this journal, then the *Sea Shepherd* is your navy. So here's what you can do. The *Sea Shepherd* will be in Seattle's Lake Union until June 1.

1. If you live in the Seattle area, we can use your skills, if you have any, for April and May or any part thereof. We need welders, electricians, diesel mechanics and engineers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and people willing to do chipping and cleaning. If you meet any of these criteria, please call and leave your name and number with Rosemary Waldron at 206-782-3044. She will arrange to have you come aboard.

2. Also if you live in the Seattle area, please donate supplies: food, bedding, rags, cleaning supplies, paint, paint brushes and rollers, carpentry tools, mechanical tools, welding supplies, rope, binoculars, and cash for fuel and oil. Call Rosemary to arrange for your contributions to be picked up.

3. We are looking for crew for June and July. We need people skilled in navigation, diesel engineering and mechanics, and electronics. You will not be paid but you will receive a bunk and some daily grub. For a

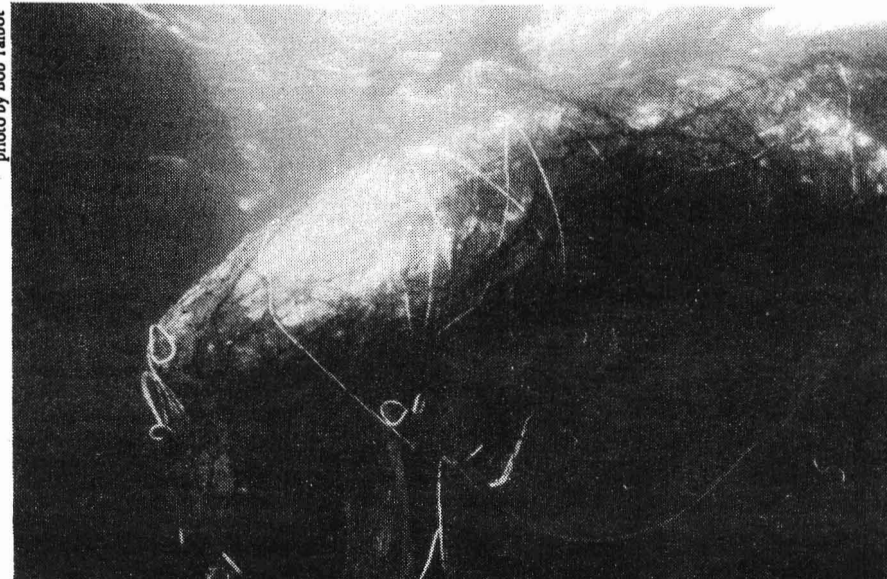
crew application, write to Sea Shepherd, POB 7000-S, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.

4. Wherever you live, you can help by sending a contribution. We need money for fuel — 100 tons at \$200 per ton. You can sponsor a ton, a half ton, or even a gallon. We also need money for lubricating oil, 15 barrels at \$300 a barrel; and for navigation charts, 50 at \$25 each. If all of you submit a voluntary naval support tax, we'll have enough.

Send your contribution with a photo, business card or just your name and we'll post you on our bulletin board as a supporter of this summer's anti-drift net assault team. Send to Sea Shepherd, POB 99372, Seattle, WA 98119.

I know you have your own concerns: old-growth, toxics, oil spills . . . but if you give us a bit of support on this we promise you'll hear of a Sea Shepherd/Earth First! victory before the end of the summer. I cannot detail our strategy other than to stress that the expedition will be a no-nonsense direct action campaign. Please help.

photo by Bob Talbot



Gray Whale entangled in a gill net off Los Angeles coast.

# WOLF NEWS

## NEW MEXICO

The Wolf Action Group in Albuquerque has just filed suit against both the Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, for failure to fulfill his mandate under the Endangered Species Act, and the Secretary of Defense, Richard Cheney, for refusing to allow wolf recovery efforts at the White Sands Missile Base (presently deemed the only suitable habitat for wolf reintroduction; see back issues for details). The National Audubon Society, Environmental Defense Fund, Wilderness Society and Sierra Club have joined the Wolf Action Group and the Mexican Wolf Coalition in their effort to force the recovery of the Mexican Wolf in one small portion of its original range.

You might wonder why it took WAG to implement this process? According to Gena Trott, who has made this her main focus of late, "We are the only ones with the balls (or in this case ovaries) enough to go for it. It's a great example of grassroots volunteers leading the way." She and the others in Albuquerque are now in a sixty day waiting period, and feel that the most important actions to pursue are 1) collecting bucks, 2) getting people to write to USFWS in support of wolf recovery in New Mexico, and 3) a media blitz to stimulate the first two. Yes, you CAN indeed help!

Send money! WAG needs \$25,000 to make this suit fly. If you wish to have your donation be tax deductible, write it to "Frontera del Norte" (part of the Sierra Club Foundation). Tell your friends and family about the Mexican Wolf suit.

Write letters to the editor; write main-

stream environmental groups and ask them to support these efforts. And write to the USFWS and Department of the Interior in support of wolf recovery in New Mexico and elsewhere. If you'd like more info (or are sending green), contact WAG.

\*Wolf Action Group, 2118 Central, SE suite 46, Albuquerque, NM 87106

\*USFWS Regional Office, 500 Gold, SW Albuquerque, NM 87102

\*Director of the USFWS and Secretary of the Department of the Interior, both at 18th and C Streets, DC 20240

## ALBERTA

While British Columbia has quietly fallen out of the press in regard to wolf persecution (not that BC is no longer killing wolves), the neighboring province has recently taken up the slack. The Alberta Ministry of Forest Lands and Wildlife is considering a plan to control wolves in selected areas across the province. As with BC, the Alberta government would pursue wolf control in an effort to increase numbers of big game ungulates (Caribou, Elk and Moose). The province's Minister of Forest Lands and Wildlife, Leroy Fjordbottem, told a public audience that such a control effort would only occur if wolves were preventing ungulate populations from increasing.

Most likely, such control would first be implemented in the Grand Cache area of Willmore Park, an area northwest of Jasper National Park, where wolves are being pegged as a major factor in bringing the local Mountain Caribou herd to extremely low

numbers. Hunting factions place sole blame on the wolf. The president of the Calgary-based Foundation for North American Big Game (FNABG) recently stated that "Environmental groups don't care that our caribou herd is extinct, they don't want one wolf killed." He neglected to mention that other factors, including mining exploration, recreation and the like, have affected the Caribou herds and their habitat. During a recent symposium on the issue of wolf control in Alberta, Fjordbottem claimed that control would be accompanied by efforts to increase Caribou habitat and decrease poaching (hunting Caribou in the Grand Cache area has been banned for several years). Fjordbottem said that a draft management plan addressing this proposal would be open to public comment before he makes any final decisions. Let's push him toward dealing with habitat and poaching INSTEAD of control!

This proposal surfaced just a couple months after the Alberta Trappers Association (ATA) and the FNABG announced their own wolf bounty program effective November 1. The ATA is now paying \$100 for up to 50 dead wolves turned in this winter by trappers working in areas where hunters believe the predators are killing too many Caribou, Elk or Moose. The Association will then spend an additional \$200 or so to mount each wolf pelt, which the FNABG will auction off to raise money for a wolf control program next winter. The Wolf Action Network has learned that this auction will be held March 24-25, and we hope to have acted

against this event by the time you read this report.

Wolf numbers have gradually increased in Alberta in the past 25 years, particularly in response to the cancellation of a poisoning program in 1966. There are an estimated 5000 wolves in Alberta now, and the increase is motivating the hunting industry to place even more pressure on the provincial government to start a control program.

The Wolf Action Network has sent a letter to the Ministry of Wildlife, Ministry of Tourism and the newspapers in Alberta to inform them that wolf activists are ready to intervene should the provincial government decide to proceed with wolf control. It is not a threat but a promise, and we hope that visions of BC will bring Alberta to their senses!

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to the following people and tell them that you will support whatever action wolf activists take (demos, boycotts, interventions, etc.). Protest habitat destruction and bigotry.

\*Premier Don Getty; Leroy Fjordbottem, Minister of Forest Lands and Wildlife; and Don Sparrow, Minister of Tourism, all at Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6 Canada

## ALASKA:

"We had five on the run, shot two."

"Jimmy got one."

"He wasn't completely dead. We'll go back later. The damn thing jumped up and bit my wing."

continued on page 14

## Barstow to Vegas Race Terminated

by Rod Mondt

After years of controversy, the Barstow to Vegas (B to V: Barstow, California to Las Vegas, Nevada) off road race, as well as several similar races, has finally been canceled. After the US Fish and Wildlife Service emergency listed the Mojave population of the Desert Tortoise as Endangered, the BLM had little choice but to stop the tortoise crushers from running their annual race. The protection for the tortoise, however, does not extend to the Sonoran Desert population, and it appears the BLM may simply shift races from one desert to the other.

According to California Desert Protection League activists, the BLM was forced into extensive mitigation measures by the listing of the tortoise. The rules for point to point ORV races were strengthened and racers in last year's B to V were made to read and sign statements attesting to their awareness of the perils the tortoise faced. The racers promptly sallied forth and proceeded to demolish well marked burrows, run off the course, and generally violate every provision established to "mitigate" the damage they inevitably cause. With Sierra Club footage of the damage and numerous witnesses willing to talk to the media, the BLM was forced to make a stand. However, while the agency has stopped the B to V, overall, the agency is merely moving ORV destruction from the Mojave to the Sonoran Desert, for reasons having more to do with politics than with ecological differences between these two North American Deserts.

The Mojave and the Sonoran Deserts are indeed distinct. Only some of the species of flora and fauna are common to both, and most of the Sonoran Desert receives far more precipitation than the Mojave. In terms of human abuse, though, they are very similar.

Both are suffering from the impact of more and more people. The nonhuman world is slowly shrinking as humans pound, plow, dredge, and mine the arid southwest into a state from which recovery may take millennia.

Among the many indignities these two landscapes are forced to endure are increasing numbers of off road vehicles (ORVs), and decreasing numbers of Desert Tortoises (*Gopherus agassizi*). With the realization that the tortoise was being replaced by the motorized hare brain (no offense meant to our long eared brethren), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recently blocked the underpass, so to speak, on the Barstow to Vegas, Parker 400, and Johnson Valley to Parker off road races. So far this sounds like wonderful news and every environmentalist should rally round the agency's effort.

But all is not well in our outback. You see, the Tortoise clan is not one big happy

family, and the humans who allegedly look out for their well-being have segregated them into two separate populations, one on each side of the Colorado River. The Sonoran population, the one on the Arizona side, lives mostly in the bajadas. The Mojave population, the one on the California and Nevada side, tends to live on the valley floors and alluvial fans.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service has, on an emergency basis, placed the Mojave population on the Endangered species list. For various reasons including habitat destruction, predation, and a respiratory disease apparently spread by released captive tortoises, the Mojave Desert Tortoise is rapidly heading toward extinction.

Because the Mojave population is on the list, the ORV-heads are increasing their use of the Sonoran Desert. In the case of the Parker 400, the race took place as scheduled except that all of it was run in Arizona. In fact, the race was actually extended. The new version degrades habitat of the Sonoran population.

From conversations with BLM officials in the Havasu Resource Area, one gets the feeling that they worship these plastic wrapped, plastic brained "super hunkies", as some of them like to be called! At least one of these bureaucrats predicted this year's Parker 400 would be the "best race ever". The BLM sent their biologists and field personnel to inspect the race course, run "mostly" on desert "roads and trails", for tortoises and potential problems. Race opponents are concerned that no one can control the racers once they set off, and that our public servants spend an inordinate amount of time and money trying to mitigate and control the heavily publicized negative impacts ORVs have on the land.

The BLM feels that because the Arizona tortoises live in a different habitat, they won't be as adversely affected by ORVs. However, many biologists feel there is a marked gradation of habitat needs, and that in the lower Colorado River area the habitat needs of the Mojaves and the Sonorans are very similar. In other words, these critters are every bit as threatened on the Arizona side as on the California side. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has listed the Sonoran population as category 2, meaning it is being studied for possible listing under the Endangered Species Act but is not a top priority candidate (category 1).

Although the BLM has been directed to ensure that species do not decline to the point of having to be listed, they chose to ignore the evidence that they simply cannot control these large races. They chose to allow the Parker 400, increase the area impacted, and satisfy the Parker Chamber of Commerce which was looking forward to the



Photo by Rod Mondt

This Sonoran Desert Tortoise was crushed last fall by an ORV near Tucson, AZ. The driver deliberately swerved to hit it.

motel, gasoline, and beer sales that follow these races like a boom-camp whore. The BLM and ORVers may soon face more obstacles, however, as the Sonoran population is likely to be listed at the end of the current study.

The listing of the Desert Tortoise, like the Mount Graham Red Squirrel, the Snail Darter, and numerous others, serves as a legal handle which environmentalists have tried to use to affect the decisions made by the "resource managers". But the problems with ORVs extend far beyond their negative impacts on the tortoise. These machines and their operators destroy vegetation, destroy burrows and crush animals, rupture ear drums of burrowing animals, compact soils thereby initiating runoff, and provide access for lazy, irreverent vandals into previously unspoiled archaeological sites.

BLM and Forest Service insiders have told us that there has been an increase in the number of requests from ORVers to run new races in habitats without the tortoise. The ancient *Gopherus* has displaced the racers from the Mojave for the time being, but BLM staffers have indicated that when all this Endangered crap blows over, they hope to see at least the Parker 400 reinstated in California. ORVers will no doubt ride in protest next November 25, the historic date of the B to V.

The Phantom Duck (aka Louis McKey) will ride again, or so he says in a recent copy

of the new and provocative ORV newsletter, "Sahara Club USA, Inc." (I wonder if they have had any meetings where more than one person "conspired" to break the law?) Eternal vigilance on our part is essential. We must protest, write letters, call, document abuses, and continue to be a proverbial pain in the ass of the people who manage our public lands.

Environmentalists have long carried on the battle with documentation, public hearings, and quiet persuasion. But as effective as these tactics have sometimes been, they are responses to degradation that has already taken place. The science is on our side, the majority of the public is on our side, but the ORVers have always made a major splash by producing large numbers, by being vociferous, by intimidation and threats of violence. They are still using these tactics to force the obsequious land managers to kowtow to their will. We need to fight force with force and demand that the public lands be free from invasive "recreation".

Contact your local, state, and federal land use agencies to get on their list for any upcoming ORV events. Document ORV abuses and push for management policies that will eliminate this pestilence. Write Secretary of Interior Manuel Lujan, 18th & C Sts., Washington, DC 20240, demanding that the Interior Department ban ORVs from its public lands.

# Hurwitz Flees From Detractors Animals Lobby California Capitol

Animal lobbying day started as a pipe dream as we drove the long road from Sacramento back home to the Pacific Northwest. The Redwood Action Team had gone to participate in a public hearing with the state Board of Forestry. The board was to discuss the fate of the ancient redwoods that we have been defending for the last four years.

At that hearing we wore our animal masks and brought a cake that said "no deforestation without representation." When the board took a break, we took the opportunity to occupy the huge desk they had just emptied. We sang songs and read our list of demands and stretched a banner across the front of the desk. Soon after, the state police entered and herded us out for disturbing the meeting.

As we drove home that night, the dream began. Nine months later "Animal Lobbying Day" became a reality.

We put together an action packet and sent it out to Californians who might be interested in forming a coalition. Our vision was a demo and a day of lobbying involving any environmental group or person, dressed as an animal representing their issue.

We prepared for the day by doing a Council of All Beings in the redwoods. The Councils are rituals to help us reconnect with the Earth. We made masks for the ritual which we would later take to the state capitol.

The week before lobbying day we heard that Charles Hurwitz was to meet with our legislators in Sacramento behind closed doors. Hurwitz is the head of the Maxxam corporation and the president of the Pacific Lumber Company, which is the owner of the largest remaining intact privately owned old-growth redwood forest, which we have named Headwaters Forest.

We were not going to let this secret meeting go by unnoticed, so we piled into a little truck for the ride south to the capital. One of our city connections, Water, had already arrived and was watching the office of our senator. We scoped out the place and through the grapevine heard information that helped us track Hurwitz down. Of course we became a spectacle right away and they followed us at all times. At one point our senator left his office and we tailed him, thinking he was off to a secret rendezvous with Hurwitz, until he disappeared into the

bathroom. Finally Hurwitz arrived. He's a secretive kind of guy who does not like to be in the public eye.

So what do we say to a land raper we have been tracking for years? Larry the Lorax spotted him first and yelled out. Hurwitz turned and looked as if to see a familiar acquaintance ... instead he saw us. He was pale and looked very evil. Then Lorax said, "We have raised the stakes on the wanted poster that we have out on you; now it is \$5000." John Campbell, President of the Pacific Lumber Company, recognized us and pushed Hurwitz through the door into safety. As I was dressed in stockings and heels and a dress (capital camo) I walked into the office after them and tried to talk my way into the meeting, but to no avail.

Water and I spent the next week in our capital camo, snooping around and digging up information. We tried to set up an appointment with Dan Hauser, our assemblyman. His secretary told us that Dan never wants to talk with us again as he knows how we feel and has nothing to say to us ... then Dan called the Secret State Police and kicked us out of his office.

Animal Lobbying Day arrived as well as Bear, Water, Wolf, Mountain Lion, Spotted Owl, many other critters, and myself, Metallic Wood Boring Beetle. The circle grew throughout the morning, as did the police force.

We were given a copy of an inner office memo written and distributed by Norm Waters, Supervisor from Sacramento. The memo called us eco-terrorists and included two articles about Earth First! and bodybombs. I doubt we could have gotten a memo out to all those people so efficiently. We built a large display board explaining the mysteries of the state capitol. We walked the halls connecting with two leggeds with neckties and paychecks.

We went to Norm Waters's office to get a copy of the memo from him. His door was guarded, so we "hammed it up" outside the door. The guards seemed to enjoy our company. Dan Hauser, our assemblyman, also had a guard at his

door, and a rude one at that. It is not a wise legislator who refuses to see his constituents.

The extirpated species, Bear, Wolf, and Pronghorn, went to the natural resources building and talked to the people at Fish and Wildlife about reintroducing their kind. They received a positive response.

The highlight of the day was when we met with Barry Keene, our State Senator, for a council that Water and I had set up. It was a sight to behold: 20 critters sitting around a huge table, with Keene the only human. We took turns speaking our hearts. Keene responded with compassion and understanding. Being in the room was the vision we had shared at the Council the week before, come true. It was a magic moment.

Animal Lobbying Day was a great day at the state capitol, with joyful interpenetration for all. It was good to shake them up, have fun, and spread awareness. We gave them something to talk about over their martinis.

Shortly after returning, Lorax called me with good news: Headwaters Forest has a two year moratorium in place! The agreement was made by Barry Keene, Dan Hauser, Doug

Bosco, and Charles Hurwitz. The timber harvest plans are still being pushed through, though, and it all seems like a PR scheme. The Forest and Wildlife Protection Initiative [see last issue] might be in place by the time two years are up; but we are skeptical, wondering which forest will fall instead, wondering if we can believe three politicians and a multi-billionaire. [ed. note: Fears were realized, as Greg's accompanying articles explain.] As the news was sinking in, I could feel the words of John Seed, "...we cannot save the planet one forest at a time...."

After our actions in Sacramento, a gang of Earth warriors from the San Francisco Bay area came up to Humboldt County to defend the redwoods. They went to the offices of our local representatives, and the next day made a human blockade across highway 101 and backed up traffic for 18 miles! Some of the people chained themselves to the first truck they stopped and were arrested.

We vow to continue the pressure until the trees are saved. None of us is free till all of us are free ... LIBERTY AND HABITAT FOR ALL SPECIES.

—Mickey Dulas

## Maxxam Violates Accord, Dissects Headwaters

Less than a month after accepting a two-year moratorium on activity in Headwaters Forest, Maxxam Corporation during the week of February 26-March 2 bulldozed over a mile of road into the heart of the stand. The new road runs along a ridge separating the grove's primary streams, Little South Fork Elk River and Salmon Creek, and provides direct access to timber harvest plans (THPs) 1-88-462 (230 acres, Salmon Creek) and 1-89-762 (165 acres, Little South Fork). The former THP, subject of a lawsuit brought by the Environmental Protection Information Center and Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, is now in State Appellate Court in San Francisco, and may be approved by the court at any time. The California Department of Forestry (CDF) may decide by the end of March whether to approve or deny the THP as well as THP 1-89-793, a 399 acre old-growth cut on Salmon Creek.

Intense public outcry over the 1989 THPs brought a "timber summit" this January 29 between Maxxam's Charles Hurwitz and legislators Doug Bosco, Barry Keene, and Dan Hauser (see related article). The resultant "timber pact" disallowed activity in Headwaters for two years.

On March 1 three hikers discovered a tractor blazing the ridgetop road and used a radio phone to call Earth First! organizer Judi Bari in Ukiah, who notified media and activists throughout the state. By March 5 several hundred people had expressed interest in traveling to Humboldt County for direct action to stop road construction.

No legally approved THP exists for the newly roaded area, which forest activists contend violates the State Forest Practices Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. On March 2 CDF Director Len Theiss said a state forester would that day inspect the ridgetop, but he contended that the cut is a "trail" to allow access for wildlife biologists conducting studies in Headwaters. Theiss said "it's a difference of opinion" whether the 20-foot wide, one mile swath is "a road or a trail."

On March 5 Theiss had yet to talk with

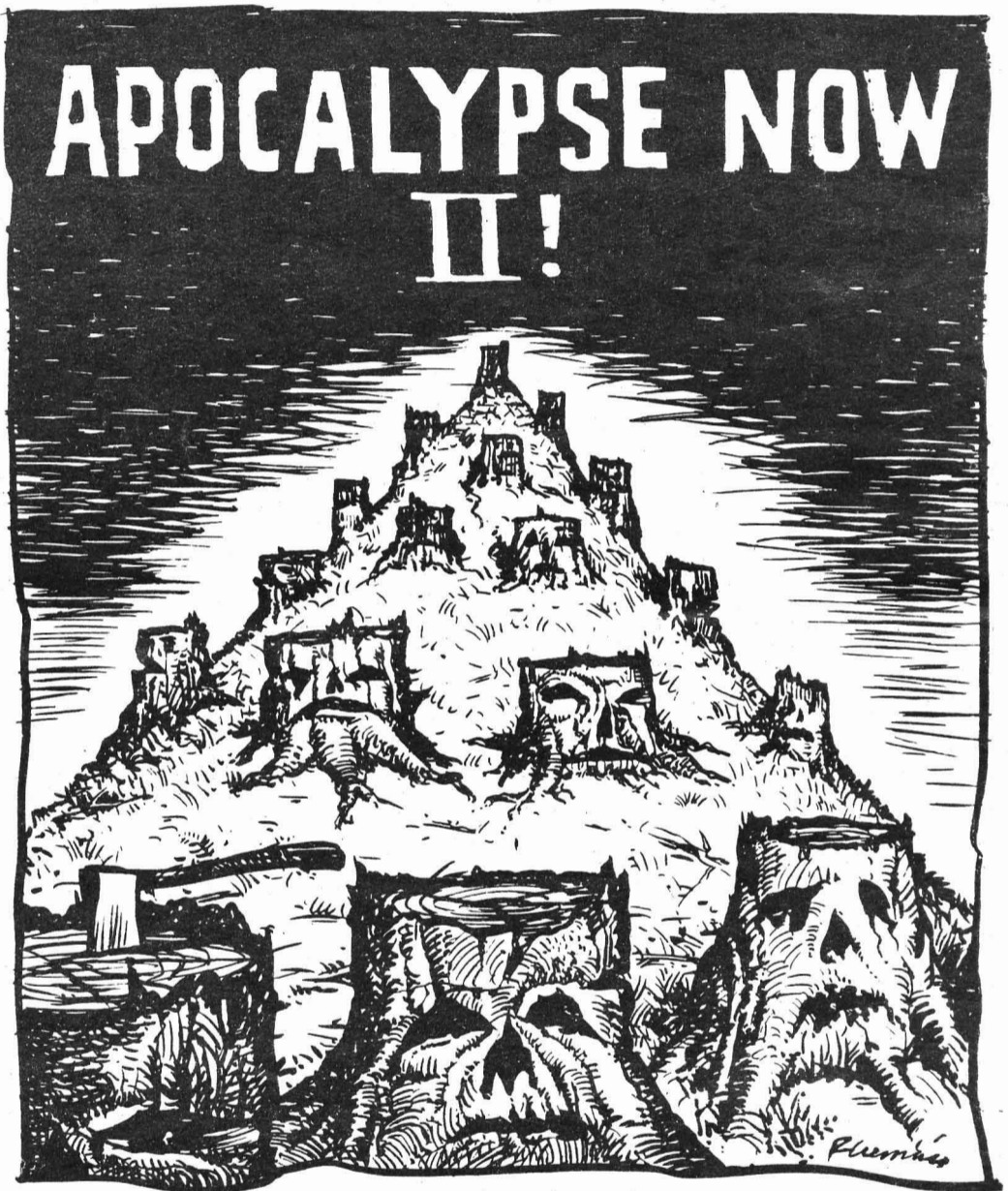
an inspector and had no further information. At the CDF office in Fortuna, a receptionist informed callers that no CDF officials were available to discuss the new road. In Sacramento, Andrea Tuttle, forestry consultant for Senator Keene and "timber summit" spokesperson, said, "I called and was told (by PL) what the road was and then we had that confirmed by both Fish and Game and the Department of Forestry and we feel that the matter is closed."

Tuttle agreed that it is a road, but claimed, "It is an approved, agreed upon cutting of a road... According to Fish and Game and Forestry, there were agreements that the area was too dense for anyone to physically get in there to do the studies...." Tuttle said that Ken Moore, with Fish & Game, gave permission for the road to be cut. Moore was not at his Eureka office on March 5.

The hikers were dismayed at reasons given for cutting the road. One said, "No self-respecting biologist would bulldoze a road or trail of any kind along a crucial ridgetop habitat migration corridor in order to study wildlife there ... clearly the road is intended mostly to allow quick and easy access for fallers should approval of adjacent logging plans come any time soon." Another acknowledged that the ridgetop brush is thick, but added, "I've carried 70 pounds in a frame pack along that same ridge ... it's certainly more desirable than cutting a road." The hikers said that several large hardwood trees and small conifers were uprooted to build the road.

—Greg King, North Coast EF!

late ed. note: Darryl Cherney and George Shook have been sentenced to 10 days in jail for a past redwood defense direct action. Also, in a huge action after Greg wrote these articles, EFlers illegally invaded, photographed, and measured the illegal road. They found it to be 28 feet wide, not 20 as CDC had said.



## "Summit" Spells Ominous Watershed for Headwaters

By secretly cutting an illegal road into the heart of Headwaters Forest, Maxxam Corporation and the Pacific Lumber Company helped expose February's "timber summit" meetings as a skillfully crafted public hoax. The "summit" was a ruse to allow ancient forest liquidation in a mostly preservation-minded electoral district.

After spending the 1980s designing methods to aid the timber industry's uncontrolled logging of California's North Coast, State Assemblyman Dan Hauser, Congressman Doug Bosco, and State Senator Barry Keene (all Democrats) are now, even in the eyes of some detractors, "champions" of the forest. This was the intended result of February talks between the lawmakers and capitalists Charles Hurwitz (chair, Maxxam Corporation), and Harry Merlo (president, Louisiana Pacific Corporation).

The legislators often take heat from constituents for refusing to stop illegal and catastrophic deforestation. Bosco, Hauser, and Keene sought to "resolve the critical issues confronting the North Coast" by first feigning threats of legislation against the two timber giants, then holding private, well

publicized "summit" meetings designed to convince a gullible public that real action would follow.

On February 8, a lauded but substantially empty "logging compromise" surfaced which would allow deforestation as usual while bringing the lawmakers closer to guaranteed reelection by a fooled constituency. The "compromise," as reported in mostly glowing terms by the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, resulted in the following: a conditional two-year moratorium on activity inside Headwaters Forest, world's largest unprotected virgin redwood grove, owned by Maxxam subsidiary Pacific Lumber (PL) in Scotia, Humboldt County; an independent audit to ensure that the amount of logs taken by Maxxam does not exceed double the board footage cut by Pacific Lumber prior to its 1985 takeover by Maxxam; Pacific Lumber's support of a prohibition against clearcutting in old-growth forests; and a guarantee by Maxxam that PL will not export logs. Louisiana Pacific agreed to export no logs or chips to its new processing plant in Mexico; to not "overharvest" California's

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# Texas Earth First! Locks Up Outer Loop Construction

Hours before dawn on January 5, nine EFlers stole onto the site where the Texas Highway Department is illegally constructing the dreaded Outer Loop, and locked their necks to road-building equipment.

The Outer Loop, or SH 45, is a planned 82-mile beltway that would encircle Austin. Last January, the Austin Transportation Study (ATS) approved the plan for the Loop and other roads, despite the opposition of hundreds of citizens. Arguments against the Loop ran the gamut: destruction of the Edwards Aquifer and Barton Springs; destruction of the Hill Country, Lake Austin and Lake Travis; further threats to threatened and endangered species; racial segregation; suburban sprawl; expensive infrastructure; higher taxes; decay of the central business district; destruction of neighborhoods; more pollution ...

Our biggest concerns are the Edwards Aquifer and the ATS's and TX Hwy. Dept.'s blatant disregard of many laws. ATS has been ruled in court to be in violation of the Texas Open Meetings Act by failing to give notice of meetings to anyone but developers and boosters. The TX Hwy. Dept., while seeking federal money for the Loop, also seeks to evade federal environmental regulations. By building across the Aquifer, they are in violation of the Clean Water Act, which protects "sole source" aquifer water supplies. Also, when federal money is involved, a federal environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared, according to guidelines of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

ATS and the TX Hwy. Dept. knew that an EIS would prove that Segment 3A, which crosses the Aquifer, would destroy the water supply for nearly 30,000 people. But they couldn't re-route the road, or worse yet, not build it, because that wouldn't help their buddy, Gary Bradley. Gary Bradley, super-developer, glamour boy, woman-beater, glutton at the public trough, and candidate for City Council, is one of those really desperate developers deeply in debt and owned by the FDIC. Segment 3A would go through his huge Circle C development, making the houses more attractive to potential buyers.

To avoid this legal hassle with NEPA, the ATS and the TX Hwy. Dept. decided to

segment the project and use only state funds for the portion that crosses the aquifer. This way they claim that they don't have to do the EIS, because it's not a federal project! They say this 3-mile segment is a different project from the other 79 miles! Clever? Not really — segmentation to avoid compliance with NEPA is itself a violation of NEPA; it's been attempted, challenged, and proven illegal in many other cases.

In August, the Save Barton Creek Association, Austin Crossroads, and We Care Austin filed a suit in federal court, seeking an injunction to stop construction and a court order to have the EIS done. The Edwards Aquifer/Barton Springs Water Conservation District, a state agency, joined the lawsuit but dropped out after getting \$70,000 in hush money from the Hwy. Dept. Later, the Sierra Club joined in the lawsuit. Federal Judge Walter Smith heard the case on February 5, and will soon decide whether to issue an injunction pending completion of the EIS.

Sensing that the court was on their heels, the Hwy. Dept. tried to build the road before the court could act. We believe they began clearing shortly before Christmas, a strategic time because many activists were out of town, and because the gubernatorial and City Council races were heating up. Few politicians dare take a stand on a controver-

*continued on page 14*



Everyone's favorite timber beast, Charles Hurwitz, flees a hostile crowd at the University of Texas in Austin.

## TX EF! Confronts Hurwitz

Late one afternoon an anonymous MBA student phoned to tell us that an old friend of ours, Charles Hurwitz, would be delivering a speech in two days to University of Texas MBA students.

Charles Hurwitz, known as the Redwoods Rapist of California, is a Houston-based junk bond junkie. His company, Maxxam, acquired Pacific Lumber Company (PL) in a forced takeover. PL, owner of the largest private old-growth Coast Redwood forests, previously selectively harvested its timber. But after Maxxam took over, PL began clearcutting, doubling its harvest level in order to pay off the debt incurred by the junk bond financing of the takeover. However, profits generated were not used to retire the debt. Instead, Hurwitz used the revenues to acquire a huge aluminum plant.

We seized the opportunity. Early that morning at Quackenbushes we worked ourselves into a caffeinated frenzy, then headed for the auditorium. A crowd of MBA types was milling around, and us "straight" folks began pleasantly leafletting them. Soon the hippies and anarchists appeared, and we blew our cover, unleashing the caffeine in chants and songs. Bill Oliver treated the nervous business students to spirited rounds of "Woodpecker Rebellion". About 40 protesters crowded into the anteroom, yelling "Redwoods, not deadwoods!", and "Axe Hurwitz, not the redwoods!" While we were stomping on the wall in time to "Woodpecker Rebellion", Tracy accidentally kicked a hole in it. (A month later, Tracy was charged with "malicious mischief" for her "crime" and thrown in jail.) Protesters were trying to sneak, cajole, and shove their way into the auditorium with a banner. Jerry the Tall would straight-arm his way past five or

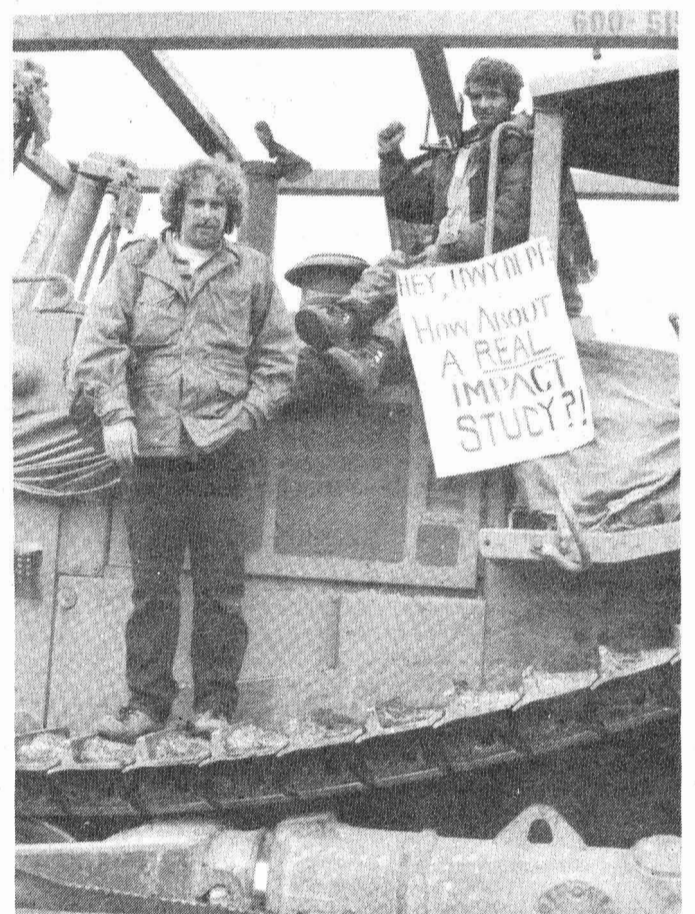
ten security guards and vigilant MBA frats. Still we were repelled. We settled for hanging it on the pedestrian walkway over 21st street, right outside the building.

Nearly fifty demonstrators now surrounded the building, stomping and chanting at every entrance. He had to come out somewhere. Would he try to land a helicopter on the roof? No, there were no elevators in the room — we had him trapped.

We heard the applause. How could anyone applaud such a slimeball? Suddenly, like a rat slipping out of a cupboard and behind the refrigerator, he was gone. Four or five EFlers rushed him yelling, "String him up from a Redwood tree!" Jackie asked, "Were you abused as a child?" Three cops escorted him to a red sports car that swallowed him and sped away.

Back in the crowd, we interviewed with the media, and debated with the frats. MBAs sympathetic to the redwoods told us how Hurwitz had advised them to get into a business, rake in the money, and run. Some MBAs had asked questions straight off our flyer, and he had nervously dodged or lied around them. Thanks to Hurwitz, we now know that selective harvesting damages the root systems of the trees not being cut. Yes, it's much kinder to just cut them all down. Tony Pierno, Maxxam general counsel, quipped, "Redwoods are one of the fastest growing things in the world." Yup. They can grow a 2000-year-old tree in minutes now.

In any event, Charles Hurwitz was, according to a crowd member, "visibly disturbed" by our presence; and the cops' walkie-talkies bleeding in on his microphone didn't make him any more comfortable. May nightmares of a thousand chainsaws haunt your slumbers, Charlie.



Joe Morris and Tim Laughing Dog Jones occupy a Texas Highway Department dozer to stop construction of Austin's destructive Outer Loop. As a sign of an experienced (and wealthy) Kryptonite™ user, note Tim's fancy two-lock setup.

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North Coast to supply the Mexico plant; to continue supplying wood to independent North Coast lumber manufacturers; and to help expand economic development on the North Coast.

Finding holes in this deal is like breaking windows with bowling balls. To begin, the deal struck is a "gentlemen's agreement" in no way legally binding. Pacific Lumber has no approved timber harvest plan in Headwaters Forest and may not be granted one due to severe opposition to logging there by activist groups and even some ranking state officials. While a two-year moratorium on logging in Headwaters may be construed as a victory, PL stipulated that if it is hindered from logging the rest of its old-growth — either by lawsuits or Fish & Game — the deal would be abrogated. Also, Maxxam now contends Headwaters Forest is worth \$750 million. This is equivalent to Maxxam's entire 1985 purchase price for Pacific Lumber and is, according to New York stock brokerage firm Baird, Patrick, and Co., \$16 million more than PL's total assets at the end of 1988.

The proposed audit — to "guarantee" Maxxam does not more than double PL's pre-takeover logging volume — comes after nearly five years of Maxxam's tripled old-growth cut, earning hundreds of millions of dollars and wiping out approximately 40,000 acres of forest. Maxxam also sold PL's welding works (\$350 million), pension fund (\$60 million), and San Francisco office build-

ing (\$34 million). After absconding with half of PL's assets, a new Maxxam audit will do little for workers and forest health.

A prohibition on "clear-cutting" in old-growth forests is today meaningless, as several other "even-aged management systems" are available to allow deforesters to take every standing and fallen tree. Pacific Lumber before Maxxam's takeover used the "seed tree" system, whereby 70% of a tract's standing board foot volume (about half the trees) was logged. Today Maxxam uses the "seed tree, removal cut" to log the remaining trees on this land with no acreage limitations, creating contiguous *de facto* clearcuts of several thousand acres. At present logging rates, PL's 56,000 acres (as of January 1986) of this "residual" old-growth forest will be eliminated by 1995.

After the takeover, Maxxam changed PL's initial-entry cut in virgin forests from the seed tree method to clearcutting, but after two years of public outrage and lawsuits company officials made a deal with State Assemblyman Byron Sher to "selectively manage" untouched groves in exchange for Sher dropping his anti-clearcutting bill. With its new "modified select cut" PL is required to leave just one ten foot diameter tree per acre, which itself may be cut in three years. Sher, feeling duped by Maxxam, later resubmitted the timber bill, only to have it defeated in committee by Hauser.

Finally, Maxxam does not need to export logs to make its millions. Both old-

growth and second growth redwood bring high domestic prices. Logs from PL forests feed at least six local mills.

Louisiana Pacific's agreements also come without substance. The Mexico processing plant was never intended to accept raw logs or chips, but rather to "finish" rough lumber — a job performed on the North Coast until LP closed or reduced production at four mills in Humboldt, Mendocino, and Sonoma Counties. With a profitable domestic market LP does not need to export raw redwood logs, but may still export lumber and will continue to export chips and pulp produced from North Coast forests. Louisiana Pacific will likely continue supplying independent lumber manufacturers with logs until its 500,000 North Coast acres are totally deforested — which, at a rate of approximately 30,000 acres per year, could occur any day. LP's promise to support economic development on the North Coast is more frightening than encouraging. The company's friends and investments in pulp, oil, gas, weapons, highway and toxic waste disposal companies would bring us moderate employment and high rates of people, cancer, urban sprawl, pavement and substandard living conditions.

In addition to composing unsubstantial economic "concessions," the lawmakers and business moguls never addressed the environmental impacts of both Maxxam's and LP's deforestation and toxic waste output. While both companies continue to liquidate

forest — and therefore habitat, fish runs, and global atmosphere — at unprecedented rates, they also are filling the Eel River, Humboldt Bay, and local air with toxicity sometimes thousands of times higher than EPA "safe" levels.

To his credit, Keene met on February 5 this year with masked North Coast residents [see accompanying article] during the first annual Animal Lobbying Day in Sacramento. Although Keene's comments were less than satisfying, he displayed intelligence and courage not found in Bosco and Hauser. The latter responded to Animal Lobbying Day by placing two armed guards at his door.

The word "summit" connotes people in high places making high decisions for the higher good. However, in the world of high finance and high political subterfuge, the word means that the powerful few will meet in private to design ways of retaining great wealth and influence while pacifying the masses with platitudes of reform. This definition clearly applies to the grandiose smokescreen designed by Hurwitz, Merlo, Hauser, Bosco, and Keene. Ukiah Earth First! and labor organizer Judi Bari perhaps best defined the true purpose of the meetings: "They just want things to cool down. Meanwhile the plunder continues." Cohort Darryl Cherney added, "When five enemies of the forest get together to decide the fate of our ecology, people should worry."

—Greg King, North Coast EF!

# H. Ross Perot: Billionaire Goatherd

Texas Earth First! explores, researches, and documents every movement of the notorious developer H. Ross Perot — the Beast. In doing so, we recently discovered that Perot and his lawyer/rep John Joseph want to clear Four Points (habitat of the Golden-cheeked Warbler) to build hotels and condos — before the Warblers are officially listed as Threatened and before the City can do anything about it. Prior to clearing land for development, a final building plan must be submitted to the City of Austin for approval. Perot had not done this, so he could not legally begin development at Four Points.

Unfortunately, the Lake Austin Watershed Ordinance has a loophole big enough to drive a bulldozer through. By saying that the proposed clearing was for agricultural purposes (e.g., raising goats), Perot laid claim to the agricultural exemption from the Ordinance — H. Ross Perot, billionaire goatherd! Even though the "agricultural proposal" had nothing to do with the true motives behind the clearing, Austan Librach of the City found nothing wrong with the exemption under the Ordinance.

EF!ers soon learned that John Joseph intended to clear more than 200 acres of the 333-acre tract. Obviously, the idea was to get rid of the habitat fast, since the Warblers had just been officially proposed for Threatened status by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS).

Word came that 2 hydroaxes (high-speed tree-eaters) were on the property. In less than a day, about 40 acres of trees were shredded into hamster cage litter. Earth First! swung into action.

First we notified the City staff, who did not think the deal was on yet. Outraged, they promised to "red tag" the operation sometime in the morning. We only had to stop it until they arrived.

About 30 EF!ers arrived at the site and waited. We flashed signs and showed the press around the property, pointing out the damage. No workers came! Eventually, the City got there with the red tags. Aaaaaawoooo! We headed for tacos and beer. We had thwarted the richest man in Texas!

Meanwhile, Dallas EF!ers were making their debut, picketing Perot's office building. Perot actually paid them the honor of showing up at their demo. Bad move, Ross. The

picture in the Dallas Morning News was of Perot shaking hands with a protester holding a sign that said, "Can you say, 'Habitat', Mr. Perot?"

We shouldn't have been so quick to gloat. That same afternoon, we learned that Austan Librach had lifted the red tag! But Joseph had promised he wouldn't start clearing again until after an agreement with the City.

For the next week, we prepared our case with the City and the FWS. We convinced City Councilmembers Max Nofziger and Sally Shipman to post an emergency item for that Thursday's City Council meeting. The result was an ordinance creating a 90-day moratorium on the use of the agricultural exemptions during which an amendment closing the loophole could be drawn up. As we waited for the showdown at the City Council, we continued to amass and funnel documentation to FWS of the numerous threats to Travis County's Golden-cheeked Warblers.

That Thursday night we all gathered for the City Council meeting. Oddly, the actual ordinance was not even discussed by the Council. Mayor Lee Cooke asked City staff (Librach) to tell what happened at Four Points with the flip-flop on the red tag, and demanded to know if it was true that the City staff had "alerted Earth First! to the issue." Librach hastily denied this (in fact, EF! had alerted the City), and did a fine bureaucrat's job of justifying his vacillations over the red tag. He also explained that he had that day approved the new proposal for the "ranching" operation.

EF! representatives then testified for the Council, explaining the need for the moratorium not just for Four Points, but for other proposed developments in the same situation. We pointed out that over 10,000 acres could be cleared very quickly under this exemption, and up to 9100 acres of this was potential Golden-cheeked Warbler habitat. To date, no comprehensive maps of verified occupied Warbler habitat have been released, making any inspection for habitat destruction very difficult.

The City Council then put John Joseph on the stand. Councilmember Robert Barnstone closely questioned Joseph, who gave his standard lies: The 90-acre preserve was generous. The agricultural exemption was legitimate because of the goats on the property. Only "small junipers" were being



Hydroaxe eating habitat for H. Ross Perot's Four Points development.

cleared. The timing of the clearing had nothing to do with the proposed listing of the Warblers. The clearing had to be done now, because of an agreement with the City not to work while the Warblers are in town.

"What if we agreed to let you work in the summer," asked Barnstone. "Well, no, we wouldn't agree to that," said Joseph. "That would be bad for the habitat." The courtroom roared with laughter.

The City Council approved the moratorium 4 to 3, but we needed a 5-2 vote in order to make an emergency item effective immediately. Barnstone had voted against us! Damn! Now the moratorium would have to be approved on two more readings before the Council (taking another two weeks). They could start clearing again tomorrow! Barnstone explained that he just couldn't vote for a blank moratorium, because the City would get into trouble with other landowners and the legislature. He would have preferred to simply amend the Watershed Ordinance to close the loophole. Damn! That was what we

had originally asked for! But the City legal staff had wanted more time to work on the amendment, so they had written up the moratorium instead.

Friday morning we swung into action again. Twenty or so EF!ers and a swarm of media waited. Sure enough, at about 11 AM, the workers arrived: 40 or so men picked up from the Salvation Army were given chainsaws, a day's pay, and county sheriff's deputies as escorts. A hydroaxe was brought in. None of us could lock it up without being busted first. All we could do was wait for the media, and photograph the destruction. Tim Jones was arrested for trespassing not on Four Points, but on adjacent City of Austin property. The situation appeared hopeless.

What we didn't know at the time was that Jackie Thomas was making great headway down at City Hall. She convinced Robert Barnstone to change his vote! Mayor Cooke then called John Joseph and told him

*continued on next page*

## Outer Loop . . .

*continued from page 13*  
sial issue during a campaign.

Enter Earth First! Ed McGinnis, Steve Willis, Doug Schoellkopf, Jackie Thomas, Ron Cooke, Bill Koons, Christi Stevens, Tim Jones, and Jerry Henrichs entered the site and Kryptonite™-locked their necks to some big ugly yellow machines. Dawn broke and the construction crews arrived. Our support teams convinced them that they would face attempted murder charges if they tried to move the machines. Soon the media and the county sheriffs arrived. Gary Bradley himself appeared and humiliated himself on camera by throwing a tantrum. "I'll tell what I did!" he bellowed. "I donated all the land for this road! What have you done for anybody lately?" EF! spokesperson Lou Jost put him in line by pointing out that Gary's Driveway was evading the law. The conflict between sincere, rational Earth defender and greed-crazed eco-raper could not have been played more dramatically if we had hired professional actors.

By and by, a locksmith arrived. After wasting over half an hour picking my lock, they used a grinding wheel to cut off the rest of the machine "babysitters". Even Kryptonite™ locks couldn't withstand this. The old "Bugis maneuver" is now obsolete, at least in places where they can bring in an electric generator.

By 11:30 am we were all in the paddywagon on our way to the county jail. The deputies joked with us on the way, gave us free legal advice, and one even told us about his civil disobedience in the 1960s.

Thirteen interminable hours later we were released on personal recognizance with criminal trespassing charges. We had been the lead story on all three TV stations!

The shakedown from this action was considerable: letters from Lena Guerrero, Jim Mattox, and Ann Richards (who even co-owns land with Bradley out there) to the EPA, the TX Hwy. Dept., the US Hwy. Dept., etc., asking for injunctions and the EIS. All this was to be presented to the judge February 5, and the City Council voted to write an *amicus curiae* (a Latin legal term meaning "friend of the court") brief to the judge requesting the injunction.

In less than a week we were back on the street in a demonstration at the TX Hwy. Dept. building focusing on the department chairman, Robert Dedman. Through Club Corp Inc., he holds probably tens of thousands of acres of foreclosed land that will benefit greatly by the Loop. We put "Deadman" and Bradley in bed together in back of a pickup, caressing each other, playing with

their money, and smoking cigars.

A conclusive aside: We thought it very odd that Gary Bradley pressed trespassing charges against us. Didn't he say he donated the land to the state? As it turns out, he still "owns" the land. But his big lender, First Gibraltar, got taken over by FDIC in the banks bailout. He now needs FDIC approval to donate the land, and they haven't signed on yet. Why not? FDIC approval would constitute "federal involvement" on the project, thus fouling up their "state only" argument against the EIS! All this is unconfirmed hearsay from reliable sources. We'll see what the judge makes of all this mess in mid-March.

—Savannah Underdog, Texas EF!

**LAST MINUTE UPDATE:** As we went to press, Texas EF! called to say they won! Judge Smith issued an injunction against construction pending completion of the EIS.

## Yellowstone Mines . . .

*continued from page 9*

mine on the Stillwater at Nye on the northern edge of the Beartooths where the Orwellian "Tunnel Boring Machine" is punching 19-foot diameter shafts into the heart of the range. More platinum and palladium mines are proposed for the East Boulder and Boulder drainages, vast U-shaped glacial valleys draining north from the Absarokas, and a haul road from the Stillwater to the East Boulder is proposed. Chevron and ASARCO (the Stillwater Mining Co.) want to build a platinum smelter at Nye. Platinum smelters are among the worst single-point pollution sources ever developed. All this amounts to a huge mining boom and a potential switch in economic base for Sweetgrass County on the northern edge of the Beartooths, a vast, scenic, rural region populated by ranchers, hunters and outfitters.

We can stop the New World Project. Later we will see about the East Boulder and Boulder. For now, write, visit or call Crown Butte Mines, Inc. Noranda Minerals Corporation, 2501 Catlin St. Suite 201, Missoula, MT 59801; (406) 721-8419. Tell them to LEAVE IT IN THE GROUND! Also write Bob Gibson, Supervisor, Gallatin National Forest, Federal Bldg, Bozeman, MT 59715; (406) 587-6701. Ask Bob to deny Noranda a permit to mine, build a mill, build roads, or dump waste rock on public lands.

—Phil Knight, Yellowstone Earth First!

## Wolf News. . .

*continued from page 11*

So goes part of a conversation between two pilots, Chuck and Jack, overheard by two rangers in Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge. Chuck and Jack are also the names of two well-known wolf hunters charged with unlawful airborne hunting of wolves and unlawful use of radio communications while hunting wolves. These actions are said to have taken place on federal lands, and highlight two growing problems in Alaska which have been reported in recent issues of this Journal.

First, Alaska recently increased the area open to land-and-shoot wolf hunting. The policy change is making it easier for wolf killers to hunt wolves from a plane and report the wolves as "legally" taken through the land-and-shoot method. Second, federal lands are being increasingly threatened with these same legal violations, as the state has pressured the National Park Service to keep its lands open to land-and-shoot wolf hunting. The Alaska Wildlife Alliance Newsletter of Jan-Feb 1990 gives more information on these issues:

The National Park Service Director, James Ridenour, has postponed the final decision on the land-and-shoot wolf hunting ban on National Park Preserves after a meeting with Alaskan Senator Ted Stevens and Representative Don Young. Alaska's congressional delegation and Governor Cowper have tried to convince Ridenour that the NPS should not pass the permanent ban. Senator Stevens has said he will not support NPS projects in the Appropriations Committee if the ban goes through.

A new complication has arisen in the political battle over land-and-shoot wolf hunting. The Supreme Court of Alaska has handed down a decision stating that Alaska's subsistence law is unconstitutional, and that all residents have an equal right to pursue game. This means that all subsistence seasons are now open to all Alaska residents. Because of this decision, any Alaskan with a hunting license is eligible to land-and shoot wolves in National Park Preserves.

Meanwhile, the Alaska Department of

Fish and Game (ADFG) has come up with yet another method to "control" wolves. Biologists intend to take Moose carcasses from train collisions and feed them to wolves and bears in an attempt to limit Moose and Caribou calf predation in the spring between Tok and Delta Junction. They hope to use this method in the future in conjunction with birth control implants for predators. Bill Gasaway, an ADFG biologist and wolf control advocate, supports birth control for wolves. He thinks Alaska should try an implant that is being tested in Canada this year if it is successful. The result of ADFG's push to find methods of "nonlethal" predator control is a threat to wolves because it will allow ADFG to continue to reduce wolf numbers without the same degree of public scrutiny incited by aerial shooting or state-funded, lethal wolf control.

To help combat this situation the Wolf Action Group in Missoula has created a "boycott Alaska" poster, to be placed at such relevant places as travel agencies and public bulletin boards. These not-so-silent agitators mention that Alaska has recently expanded the land-and-shoot area, is considering a control program, and that its wolf numbers have declined by 2/3 over the past ten years. The poster asks people not to vacation in Alaska until the killing ends.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write letters on behalf of the wolf to Alaska Tourism, 3601 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99503; and to Alaska Board of Game Box 3-2000, Juneau, AK 99802. Write to your congressional delegates (senators, Senate, DC 20510; representative, House of Reps, 20515) and tell them to counter Senator Stevens's threat to not support NPS appropriations. Write to WAG at Box 9286, Missoula, MT 59807 for their poster.

For more information on efforts on behalf of wolves and what you can do to help, contact the Wolf Action Network. Also, contact the Network if you have information useful in the fight for wolves and the wilderness they need. For those of you who are just joining these efforts, see back issues for perspective and other ideas.

—Tom Skeele, EF! Wolf Action Network Coordinator

# Georgia Pacific Seizes Great Northern

With the successful hostile takeover of Great Northern Nekoosa (GNN), Georgia-Pacific becomes the largest forest products corporation in the world, with annual sales of \$14 billion. It is the largest owner of timber acreage in the US, and has over 2.6 million acres in Maine. Prior to its takeover of GNN, G-P had acquired 18 forest products companies through private negotiations. Although G-P has operated in the northeastern states for over 25 years, it has been less well-known than GNN, International Paper and several other large corporations in the region.

People in Oregon familiar with G-P's style claim that as G-P bought companies, it liquidated timber to pay off the resulting debts. "They're one of the worst," Andy Kerr, conservation director of Oregon Natural Resources Council, said. "They operate on a sustained yield of corporate profits, not a sustained yield of timber for local communities." Kerr predicted that G-P will follow the same practice of "clearcut and liquidate" on GNN lands.

## G-P's "Patch Cuts"

In Washington and southern Arrostook Counties in Maine, G-P claims it stopped clearcutting quite a while ago, although G-P Vice President Pete Correll stated on Maine Public Radio (MPBN) that G-P still does "patch cuts, you know, 20 to 40 acres." Most people call that clearcutting, and the US Forest Service limits the size of its "patch cuts" to 40 acres. Correll apparently meant that G-P does not do clearcuts as large as Great Northern which often clears hundreds of acres. Loggers familiar with G-P's eastern Maine holdings say that G-P will run out of softwoods in four and a half years!

## G-P's "Environmental Excursions"

In December the *Maine Sunday Telegram* reported that the state of Maine had sued G-P over water pollution violations allegedly stemming from G-P's failure to comply with the provisions of a 1986 negotiated agreement worked out after four previous agreements over the preceding decade had failed to halt violations. The director of water pollution enforcement efforts for Maine's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) said G-P has violated "just about every provision of its licence at one time or another." G-P has also been accused of 114 violations of water quality laws, mostly in the past few years. Five major spills into the St. Croix River occurred in 1989.

An employee of G-P wrote in December: "I've seen where a faulty check valve has broken and spilled waste water into the St. Croix River for days. I've seen recovery boilers run when they should have been shut down and retubed. I've seen all-night clean-ups after an accident before OSHA comes the next day. We've been asked to work over and been told that if we don't a non-union contractor will do it."

In January, *Maine Times* reported that G-P puts more toxic chemicals into Maine's environment than any other single polluter in the state. G-P's pulpwood mill in Wood-

land was the top polluter in four of the ten most toxic chemicals: chlorine (1.5 million pounds per year); chlorine dioxide (737,000 pounds); methanol (477,000 pounds); and chloroform (428,000 pounds).

G-P has been fined over \$1 million for numerous violations of the Clean Air Act. G-P's Woodland mill is five miles from Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) says emissions from the plant have impaired visibility at Moosehorn since 1985, and that G-P's plan to monitor visibility is inadequate.

On MPBN in February, numerous callers accused G-P of violations of environmental laws. During one attempt to answer critics, Pete Correll made the following sequence of comments: "We've had some environmental excursions.... I'm not as proud as I'd like to be... Our record's as good as anybody else in this industry.... We're proud of our record...."

G-P's contempt for the environment is, of course, true of the entire industry. Recently, Maine's Paper Industry Information Office sponsored showings of a film that suggests the fears of chemical threats to health and the environment may be exaggerated. At the time, the Maine legislature was considering a bill to regulate odor, color and foam from Maine mills.

## G-P and Workers

Union workers have witnessed an industry-wide assault on labor this decade. During the economic slump in the industry in the mid-1980s, workers made significant concessions. With the record profits of the past few years, they expected to recover some of those concessions. Instead, industry has presented a united front against workers. All over the country, paperworkers are struggling to prevent further concessions to management over wages, pension funds, seniority rights, health insurance and other benefits.

How does G-P operate? G-P millworkers in Oregon have not had a wage increase since 1986, and they lost control of their pension plan in 1987. Workers at G-P's mill in Woodland, ME, have been without a contract for two years and are bitter that a company that has boasted it could pay cash for GNN would demand contract concessions from its union employees. Two years ago, control of operations at Woodland was shifted from Maine to Atlanta. Workers and officials from Baileyville are fed up having to deal long-distance with G-P's "czars" in Atlanta. Aware of industry and G-P union-bashing practices, workers at GNN's Millinocket and East Millinocket mills are worried that G-P might shut down the mills and reopen them as non-union shops, forcing workers to accept lower wages and benefits. Recently OSHA fined G-P \$3000 for negligence following a fatal accident at the Woodland plant. G-P contested the fine.

## Exports

One reason the timber industry has been able to play hardball with its unions, despite long strikes at several mills, is the favorable export market. With the record

profits of recent years, workers expected to win back concessions of the mid-1980s. Instead, they discovered that corporations intended to maintain profits at current levels and would rather close down mill operations than give in to workers' demands. The export market assures continued profits for industry. Facing financial ruin, millworkers have been forced to capitulate.

G-P closed mills in Toledo, Oregon in 1962 and 1982. In 1988 G-P exported 40 million board feet of raw logs from its 125,000 acres in the Toledo area to Japan, China and Korea. About 75% of the market pulp produced at the Woodland mill is exported to countries such as Japan, Korea, and England.

## Boycott G-P

The Rainforest Action Network (RAN) and Earth First! have organized a nationwide

boycott of G-P because it imports over 150,000 tons of finished tropical hardwoods. Last fall, the threat of a similar boycott helped Scott Paper Co. to abandon its plans to convert about two million acres of Indonesian rainforest on the island of Irian Jaya to a eucalyptus tree farm and pulp plant.

Preserve Appalachian Wilderness believes the G-P boycott should also emphasize that G-P's takeover of GNN will cause G-P to sell some of its Maine lands to developers or to liquidate its forest holdings at an even more unconscionable rate than G-P and GNN have been cutting. With interest payments of \$1 million a day to service its \$8 billion debt load, G-P should be particularly vulnerable to a boycott, especially if the labor movement joins.

—Jamie Sayen, PAW coordinator



Oregon Grape by Peggy Sue McRae

## Earth Day . . .

continued from page 5

to and understand. What we have is a carefully wrapped and labeled package of skinless and boneless chicken parts, kept in the quiet safety of a frozen subculture.

And Earth First! got us hung up on tactics — from the sacrament of monkeywrenching to the ritual of tree-sitting. We've made waves in media and become a major sub-movement, but we debate, do and defend our tactics as tactics — the political equivalent of "Art for Art's Sake." Our work is colorful, our technique impressive; we are as conscious of our own significance as Romantic artists ever were. Unfortunately, the parallel goes further — the general public can't relate to it after a certain point. The avant-garde needs to stay in touch with the heart of what matters to ordinary people. Strategy is about moving the grassroots, not cultivating a style. This happens when all the melodies and movements and lines and colors add up to a powerful synthesis that empowers all. We accomplish most when we turn the debate over our tactics into a debate over the entire movement's strategy. Challenging the habits, compromise, and appeasement is the just the beginning of our strategic responsibilities; we've mistaken this for the end purpose of our strategic responsibilities.

At first glance, as ecology meets capitalism on Earth Day 1990, opening round of "the Decade of the Environment," it doesn't look good for ecology. Capitalism is calling the shots, redefining environmental crises on its own terms, showing the public ecology through the lens of economics — the wrong end of the telescope, through which the Earth looks flat and boring. The debate shifts to nonsense issues: Is McDonald's token recycling of styrotrash good, and if so, how can we help? Is nuclear power a way to cool the greenhouse? It looks like a technical knockout — even before the opening bell.

How can Earth First! help bring this confused and reeling movement to its senses?

To begin, we need to admit that we are in the ecology movement — not jeering, sneering audience members watching a rigged fight. We're inside that addled mind, inside those flaccid muscles and aching bones. If we can remember who we are, what we want, where we came from and how we got here, the movement will remember. This article can only introduce the questions:

Who are we? If we're the ecology movement, what is ecology? The word has come to mean everything, and therefore nothing, to the movement; it needs a definition. "A science dealing with the relations between organisms and their environment" is perhaps a good place to begin. Can we define and defend a credo of ecological rights and responsibilities?

What do we want? If capitalism seeks to redefine ecology as a problem it will solve,

can we redefine capitalism in ecological terms? What is the bottom line in what we demand for a truce with capitalism, or do we even have a bottom line? Is the notion of planet-as-property any less absurd, abhorrent, and deadly than the idea of person-as-property? The Constitution that once upheld slavery still upholds the right to pave and poison the Earth. Julian Huxley posed the question: Is "Man" a wild or domestic species? The flipside was asked by the Indians but so far not by their conquerors: Is Earth a wild or domestic planet? If we are planetary Abolitionists, can we strategize a more peaceful transition to freedom than the last one — and how long can we wait? An inhabited planet may live and evolve in freedom; an "owned" planet is an enslaved and dying one.

Where are we coming from? The American Indians fought for their wild territory and changed the thinking of many whites in the process; but what are the origins of this stage of the planetary movement, and what do we make of the mythology of Earth Day 1970? Already in late 1969, articles in New York City underground magazine *Rat News* spoke of the place and time the ecology movement was born — and it wasn't just in photos from the moon. Ronald Reagan was in a sense the creator of the ecology movement, ten months before Earth Day. His orders to shoot at people who had transformed a vacant lot into a garden, Peoples' Park in Berkeley, CA, so that the garden could be paved and fenced by the state that "owned" the land, precipitated one death, many injuries... and the ecology movement. Malcolm X spoke of all revolutions as a fight for land, land won by bloodshed. We get the bloodshed but we lose the land. That's where we're coming from; but what should this tell us about where we're going?

How did we get here — what is our historical context, and what is here? What is our relationship, if any, with the other movements in our political environment? What of the Fundamentalist "Christians" who want this Earth dead and think that we will burn for trying to prolong its life? What of the Klan sect that wants its "Aryan Women Warriors" to infiltrate Earth First! (Don't worry; they've not been invited and are not welcome!) What of capitalism as an ideological phenomenon, a movement that had its own origins in a rebellion against church and aristocracy — and now may see us as the one major threat to its future? All that is on our right — while on our left, Marxist governments are collapsing all over the world at the same time as Earthly ecosystems — putting our movement in a suddenly powerful and dangerous position, a position we must try to understand.

If we begin to answer these questions, Earth First! just might be able to provide some life-affirming sanity to some lost movements in a mad world.

## Billionaire Goatherd . . .

continued from previous page

that they now had the five votes necessary to enact the moratorium. Joseph capitulated. He promised to stop cutting at Four Points if the City would not impose the moratorium. He agreed to a meeting with the City on Monday. We were safe for the weekend!

On Monday, Tim, Jackie, and I went to the meeting. Also present was Councilmember George Humphrey, Steve Paulson (who chairs the City's environmental board and works for John Joseph!), several Perot Group representatives, Austan Librach, David Braun of The Nature Conservancy, and Channel 7 News. Joseph refused to attend the meeting if Earth First! and the media were present, so we waited outside.

After the meeting, George Humphrey briefed us. Basically, the original agreement stood. No more cutting would take place, and in return the City would not enact the moratorium. However, the City remained poised to enact the moratorium if clearing resumed at Four Points or anywhere else.

This left one looming question: If Joseph wasn't going to work on Four Points anyway, why did he oppose the moratorium? Was he trying to leave the door open to himself and his developer allies for clearing other tracts of Warbler habitat? We had just heard that unpermitted clearing was taking place on other lands. We needed to document this for the FWS, and quickly, for the meeting of the Regional Habitat Conservation Plan on Friday. There was no way to

do it all on foot. We began an aerial video reconnaissance of Warbler habitat in Travis County.

We found that Trails of Canyon Creek, a 300-400 acre tract north of Four Points, had been totally cleared of junipers. The work had been done on the first week of January, while we were tied up with the Outer Loop demonstration. In this case, there was no doubt about the illegality. Trails had no permits and no livestock to justify the agricultural exemption. The City may sue. Who represents Trails? John Joseph! Naturally, Joseph claims he had no knowledge of the clearing.

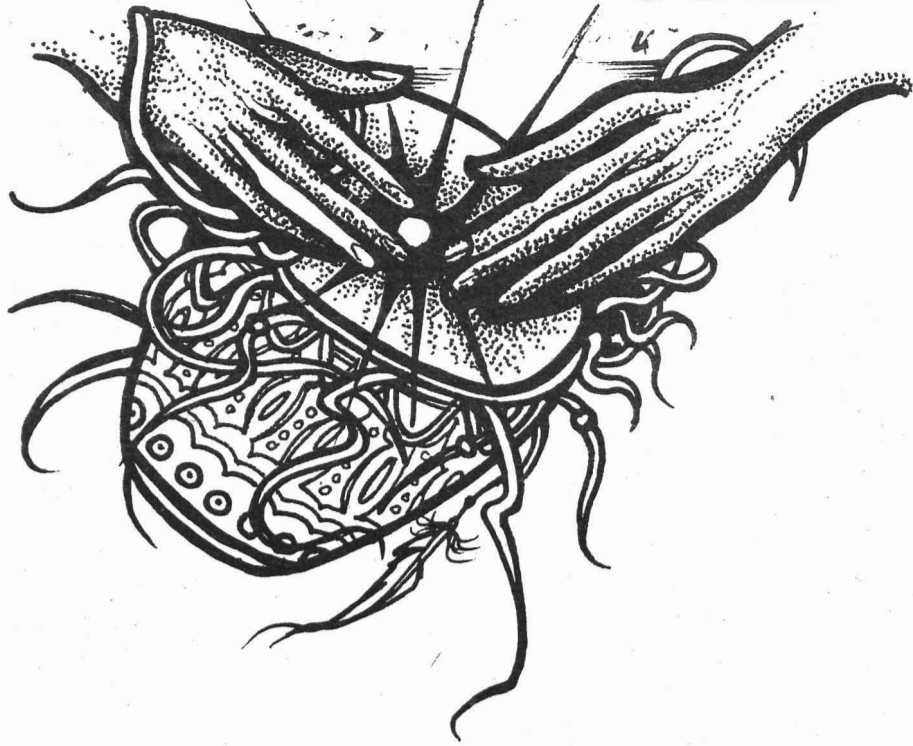
Four Points is supposedly safe for at least this Warbler breeding season. After nesting, development can occur if Joseph goes through the City permitting process. Since there is no market for this sort of development and since there are no buyers for the property, it is very likely that the Warblers will be listed before Joseph/Perot can clear the land. The Regional Habitat Conservation Plan will ultimately determine the fate of Four Points.

Until then, it is up to Earth First! to be the "Environmental Police" for the endangered species habitat. We have been flying over the Hill Country by airplane and helicopter, as well as trespassing like fools. Ironically, if we find any trouble, it works in our favor. The FWS may have decided already to list the Warblers, but any clearing of the habitat that we document will make the listing come about much more quickly.

*BT. Interesting Question: Risks confusion of our roots.*



# TRIBAL LORE



## Wild Rockies EF! Conducts Nuisance Bureaucrat Hunt!

As reported by the Grizzly Bear Task Force in the *Brigid 1990 EF!*, the US Fish and Wildlife Service is considering conducting a "Nuisance Grizzly Bear Hunt" in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. To protest this plan Wild Rockies EF! and the GBTF performed roving theater in Missoula, Montana on February 23. Dressed as bears, hunters and bureaucrats, we roamed the streets of Missoula and the halls of the University of Montana conducting a "Nuisance Bureaucrat Hunt." Target of the hunt and protest was Chris Servheen, FWS Grizzly Bear Recovery coordinator, who will make the decision whether or not to allow the hunt in Yellowstone.

A press release stated that we would use butterfly nets and money-baited traps to "catch a rare (and we hope soon to be endangered) subspecies of the burgeoning population of *Bureaucratus hassleus* spp. *Servilest!*" The hunt was to be conducted by the EF! Dept. of Endangered Critters and Division of Appropriate Hassling. The release was quoted nearly verbatim by the *Missoulian*.

We conducted the hunt by placing money-baited traps at likely, visible locations and awaiting wily bureaucrats. When a bureaucrat (disguised EF!er) took the bait, the bears and hunters would pursue and pounce on it. But the bureaucrat was always released, as we sought the big trophy — Chris Servheen. We handed out fact sheet/wanted posters to spectators, along with fake money as a reward for information on our quarry.

Finally we cornered the Servilest in its lair at U of M. We presented Servheen with a radio collar and demanded NO HUNTING OF GRIZZLIES! Confronted by 20 angry EF!ers, Servheen said he was happy to hear our comments and proceeded to try to justify the bear hunt. Disgusted, we filed out, leaving muddy paw and footprints on the carpet.

The decision to conduct the hunt has not been made. Write now to express your outrage (information and address in last issue).

—Phil Knight, GBTF coordinator

## Wild Rockies EF! Confronts MT Cowpokes

**STOP WELFARE RANCHING!** This message greeted the usually complacent world of "MOO U", Montana State University, the week of the annual Winter Fair in Bozeman. Combined forces of Wild Rockies, Yellowstone and Gallatin EF!, with help from elements of Colorado EF!, brought the battle against public lands grazing home to its deepest, darkest reaches — to Kow Kollege, where the "aggies" come to learn how to further despoil Western rangelands and rip off the US taxpayer. For five days, EF! passed out information on campus and filled a petition to stop this madness. Needless to say, the Range Robots were outraged. Cowboy boots filled with excrement as the ranching community collectively shit its pants.

On January 25 we held a public slideshow. Greg Keeler entertained a large crowd of both anti- and pro-grazing folk. You could tell which was which by who laughed at Keeler's lyrics and who just looked uncomfortable. Mike Stabler then narrated Lynn Jacobs's excellent grazing slideshow. Afterward the floor was opened to "discussion." Accusations flew. One native Montanan eloquently informed the ranchers that not all Montanans favor Kows eating the biosphere. Finally, after two hours of debate, whipped and exhausted, the Tony Lamas Page 16 *Earth First!* March 20, 1990

left.

On the 27th we invaded the sacred precincts of the Montana Winter Fair. We paraded, banners flying, through a horse show barn packed with hundreds of cowpokes, creating a bit of a stir. Security soon escorted us out but did not succeed in confiscating our banners. Strong praise goes out to Delylah Dogwoman who danced and cavorted in a cow costume with a picture of Montana Rep. Ron Marlenee dangling from her bovine ass. Bent at the waist by her costume for over an hour, Dogwoman was truly inspiring. Outside the front gate we hung banners while Lee Desseaux shouted our message through a megaphone (great tool!): GET YOUR STINKING KOWS OFF OUR LAND! One "conservationist" told us she was "outraged" that we would dare criticize public lands grazing! A month later the controversy we inspired still swirls around the Bozone, and a local EF!er who dared speak out in the newspaper now has two bullet holes in her mailbox.

—Moses Dogman

## Grazing Fees Decline

The subsidy for welfare ranchers is being increased. The California Cattlemen's Association (1221 H St, Sacramento, CA 95814) recently reported the following: "Because costs of production increased faster than prices, grazing fees on public lands will decline 5 cents to \$1.81 for the 1990 grazing season."

## Red Ribbon Trail Three Sentenced

On 18 January, Debra Fragala, Sherry Hilscher, and Ramin Karimpour, the Red Ribbon Trail Three (see *Samhain 1989*), were fined \$200 each and placed on six month court supervision for their arrest in the blockade of the Trail of Tears State Forest in southern Illinois. The Earth First!ers consider it a victory as they had faced fines of \$1000 and possible jail sentences of 364 days each.

At a press conference afterward, Karimpour told the media that he didn't know what all the fuss was about as, "we were just having a picnic." Hilscher more soberly added, "I hope that people will wake up and smell the chainsaws." All three vowed to be good for six months, but added they will be back on the front lines the day after their supervision is completed.

During the news conference outside of the Union County Courthouse in Jonesboro, Illinois, Earth First! announced its spring defensive campaign for the Shawnee National Forest: MUDDDD, Mammoth Unheard of Death Defying Defense. John Wallace stated that EF!ers will come from all directions to stop the chainsaws, including "up, from the ground." A reporter asked, "Did you say 'up from the ground'?" Wallace replied, "Oh, definitely," then said that the locals have been overheard speaking in Romanian overtones of Shawnee Supervisor, Nikolai Sallee. The conference ended when EF!ers said that if the MUDDDD campaign fails, it would be time to bring out the big guns. At that time a briefcase was snapped open and waterguns were passed out. A water shoot out ensued.

Southern Illinois TV covered the events of the courthouse and questioned District Ranger Larry Burkhart about vandalism that occurred at the Murphysboro District Ranger Station in November, asking if EF!ers were suspects. Burkhart said that EF! was not being blamed and that there were no suspects in the case.

NOTE: Around the first full moon of the new decade Forest Service agent Phillip Kuntz knocked on the doors of a few EF!ers (including two from as far away as the St. Louis area) to question them about the vandalism — three fires had been set and a two-way radio had been stolen from a Forest Service vehicle. One of the EF!ers cooperated in the investigation by telling Kuntz to check out the timber industry because since EF! has been in southern Illinois the board feet cut has dropped from an annual 12 million to a quarter of a million in 1989.

—Orin Langelles, Big River EF!

## Dolphin Cries in the Midwest

Also on 18 January, another contingent of EF!ers chose to miss the trial of the Red Ribbon Trail Three and went to Ralston Purina's 1990 annual stockholders meeting held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in St. Louis. A. Woodtree, of Big River EF!, gained entrance to the ballroom, delivered a tuna boycott petition to CEO William Stirtz, and addressed the 2000 or so attending:

"As a representative of concerned citizens and dolphins everywhere, this petition is being presented to Ralston Purina in protest of the past actions of their tuna operation (crowd groans). Even though RP sold their Van Kamps Chicken of the Sea, we believe that blood is still on your corporate hands (more groans). If one commits murder with a gun and then sells the gun, are they still not responsible for murder?" (At that, a security man armed with a camera opened fire at Woodtree with a strobe.)

After the statement, a yuppie-type creature, fortified by a police officer and three men in suits, took the petitions. Woodtree then departed and was followed by security but not arrested.

In February, copies of the petitions were sent to Anthony O'Reilly, top dog of H.J. Heinz's Starkist Tuna. The petitions were wrapped in plastic and surrounded by the contents of a can of Starkist (probably liberated) and then sent third class for proper aging.

—Orin Langelles, BREF!

operated a plant in Verona, in southwestern Missouri, where it made Agent Orange, a defoliant used by the US military to destroy jungle and crops in Vietnam. Agent Orange devastated the land and people of Vietnam. Friends of the Earth was the first environmental organization to officially denounce the war in Southeast Asia as "an ecological disaster." Many US servicemen are afflicted from being in contact with the defoliant while overseas. Now that most unpopular war has risen in Missouri.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS

Dioxin, an extremely toxic substance, was an unwanted byproduct in the production of Agent Orange. Somehow dioxin got mixed with waste oil, and a waste dealer named Russell Bliss sprayed the waste oil on Times Beach's unpaved roads to keep dust down. In December 1982, the contamination forced the evacuation of all 2300 residents of Times Beach, turning the Meramec River community into a ghost town.

THE PLOT

Big Business (Syntex Agribusiness) and state and federal agencies (MO Dept of Natural Resources and the EPA) have conspired against the people and planet to build an incinerator that will burn, not only the soil from Times Beach, but from 26 sites statewide and possibly other poisoned sites throughout the nation. This would make Times Beach the dioxin dump of America.

WHAT WE CAN DO

EF! and Greenpeace demand a ban on new construction of incinerators until further studies are done. If plans are being made to build an incinerator in your community, fight it from the usual "no compromise" position. If you have fought, or are fighting, a toxic waste incinerator, please send us any pertinent information.

—Orin Langelles, BREF!, POB 189, Pacific, MO 63069

## (S)Hell Does It Again

In December 1988, a Shell Oil pipeline ruptured near the Gasconade River by Vienna, Missouri, spilling over 800,000 gallons of oil (see *Brigid 89*) on its way to the refinery in Roxanna, Illinois.

photo by Orin Langelles



John Wallace, of Big River EF!, addresses 400 demonstrators gathered to protest EPA's proposed incinerator for the dioxin-contaminated ghost town of Times Beach, MO.

## Times Beach Rears Its Ugly Head Again

On Sunday 18 February, 400 concerned citizens along with moon-suited Earth First!ers protested the EPA's proposal to build a waste incinerator in the dioxin contaminated ghost town of Times Beach, Missouri. After countless politicians denounced the incinerator, John Wallace of Big River EF! commandeered the podium and told the crowd about the evils of incinerators. As he spoke, other EF!ers carried out a large hazard-orange replica of an incinerator and lit several medium size smoke bombs inside it. The crowd watched the smoke spew from the mock incinerator's stack and head for the surrounding communities. Unplanned, the incinerator burst into flames while EF!ers yelled, "accidents can happen."

The crowd and the media loved the eco-theatre. Two St. Louis TV stations carried the EF! action as their lead story on the evening news. St. Louis's largest community weekly gave EF! a major story quoting one EF!er as saying, "We'll never allow the incinerator to be built. We'll blockade the construction crews if necessary."

VIETNAM TRAGEDY CONTINUES

In the late 1960s Syntex Agribusiness

In February 1990, an underground oil pipeline broke near the Shell Oil refinery in Roxanna, spilling almost 700,000 gallons of oil which spewed to the surface. Residents are worried about health effects as the oil oozes back into the ground and contaminates the aquifer.

In a little over a year Shell has been responsible for the loss of almost 2 million gallons of oil and gas associated with their western Illinois operation. Almost every month accidents occur there and local homeowners complain that not only is their health at risk, they find it almost impossible to move away because no one will buy their property, due to Shell's unpredictable mishaps.

—Orin Langelles, BREF!

## New Katuah Group Forms

Ideas generated at the "For All things Wild" conference at Warren Wilson College last October [see November *EF!*] have led to formation of a new group to defend the forests of Katuah. The Rescue Rangers plan to take non-violent direct public actions to help realize the proposal for the Southern Appalachians inspired by Jamie Sayen's PAW proposal and by the conference, summarized here:

To correct the imbalance between the human inhabitants of these mountains and the natural habitat, and to preserve the original inhabitants — the native species — we must act. These are necessary first steps toward ecological sanity in the Katuah Province:

1) All the 3.5 million acres of public lands in the Southern Appalachian Mountains will be made a regional biosphere preserve. All inholdings will be incorporated and the National Forests extended to the purchase boundaries to complete the biosphere preserve areas.

All human use within the biosphere preserve area must conform to the demands of old-growth habitat to maintain ample numbers of all native species. A grassroots initiative will be needed to bring this issue before the federal Congress.

2) No further road construction will be allowed within the biosphere preserve, and we must begin closing existing roads that interfere with the needs of old-growth habitat species.

3) Commercial logging in the preserve area must cease. This would not be an undue economic hardship for the region, as only 10% of the wood cut in the Southern Appalachians comes from the areas presently in National Forest. Compared to the social value of a large preserve, the dollar value of logging in the National Forests is inconsequential!

4) The Southern Appalachian Biosphere Preserve must be connected to other natural areas. To this end:

- create a wide, viable wildlife corridor between the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia

- redefine all major waterways as aquatic habitat corridors from the mountains to the sea

- create a corridor connection between the Southern Appalachian bioregion and the Florida Peninsula bioregion.

5) Bring human population to a level within the ecological carrying capacity of the bioregion — a size that does not interfere with the functions of the natural life community in the Southern Appalachians.

6) Take a leading role in efforts to end atmospheric deposition/air pollution that is destroying the Southern Appalachian forest and contributing to global warming.

To join the Rescue Rangers, write Box 282, Sylva, NC 28779.

## Yona Needs Your Help

*ed. note: The following is adapted from a mailing by the Southern Appalachian Black Bear Federation, Rt. 2, Box 132, Leicester, NC 28748.*

The Southern Appalachian Black Bear Federation is calling for letters protesting the neglect of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) in responding in a timely fashion to the provisions of Senate Bill 514 which was passed on 15 June 1989. Section 1 of SB 514 states: "The Wildlife Resources Commission shall consult with biologists and hold public hearings to determine whether there is a need to prohibit the hunting, taking, or killing of a bear weighing less than 100 pounds." WRC has not indicated that hearings will be held in 1990.

With a western North Carolina population estimated at only 1000, a recruitment rate of approximately 200 cubs per year, a legal kill rate of 250-300 per year and perhaps an equal number being poached, the Black Bear may be in serious jeopardy here. With a mortality of over 50%, the Black Bear population in the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests appears to be declining. The population has a large percentage of animals in very young age classes, putting it in a precarious position, particularly given the external stresses such as drought conditions, loss of hard mast production due to oak decline, tree damage from the predicted invasion of the gypsy moth, increased road construction and use, and increased harvesting of old-growth forests.

The North Carolina Museum of Natural History and The Nature Conservancy consider the Black Bear a "species of special concern" due to loss of critical habitat and extreme hunting pressure. With worsening conditions, it could be classified as Threatened, Endangered, or Extinct.

Last summer in California the Black Bear hunting season was stopped because it was shown that the state's wildlife officials had not done a detailed survey of the bear population. They were issuing as many bear hunting permits as the number of bears estimated in the wild!

Research has shown that the average age of female bears killed in the mountains of western NC is 3.5-4.6 years. For a creature with a potential life span of 25 or more years, this early age killing is unacceptable. Since the average female does not reproduce until about age 4, allowing young females to be killed prevents sufficient reproduction.

The Southern Appalachian Black Bear Federation has urged the immediate adoption of measures to save Yona in Katuah (Cherokee names for Black Bear and Southern Appalachians). In addition to restrictions on hunting and habitat destruction, the Federation suggests these measures:

\*In conjunction with a special NC legislative committee on wildlife protection and habitat preservation, the WRC should explore the feasibility of a totally open season and a \$50 bounty for wild boar. Wild boars are not native to the mountains of this continent, and they have wreaked havoc on vegetation of many parts of the Southern Appalachians. They uproot and destroy native plants including endangered species; their widespread digging causes soil erosion and stream sedimentation, which jeopardizes native trout. They reproduce prolifically. They compete with Black Bears for mast crops such as acorns, which are nutritionally essential for bear reproduction.

Enactment of this measure would give hunters access to a big game species to replace bears. It would reduce damage to rare native plants and their habitat in the International Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

\*The WRC should appoint a committee of high level wildlife biologists and enforcement officers to make recommendations on the much needed expansion of enforcement personnel. Tripling or quadrupling the number of enforcement officers in the field could help conserve North Carolina's wildlife.

\*The WRC should ban the training of dogs for bear hunting and not allow dogs to run unleashed on bear sanctuaries. All bear sanctuaries should be declared off limits to all forms of hunting with dogs and still hunting.

\*The WRC should adopt the proposed area in the Panthertown Bonas Defeat section of Jackson County as a bear sanctuary.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write Grady Barnes, Section Manager, Research and Regulations, Division of Wildlife Management, NC Wildlife Resources Commission, 512 N Salisbury St, Raleigh, NC 27611. Tell him that it's abhorrent that NC still allows the killing of 50 pound bears. Ask him to ban hunting of bears.

—Paul Gallimore, Leicester, NC

## EF!ers Find No Row at Rowe

Remember Alice's Restaurant? "When we got to the scene of the crime there was three police officers and two police cars, this being the biggest crime of the past 50 years, and everybody wanted to get in a newspaper story about it..."

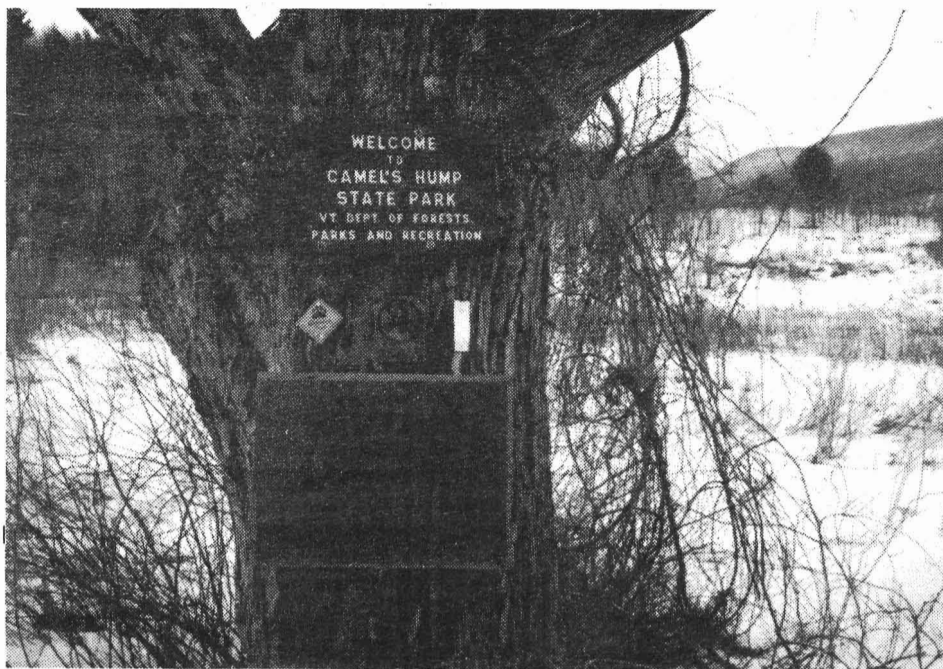
Well, when 65 environmental activists got to the sleepy town of Rowe, Massachusetts, last January 26 for a weekend EF! workshop, there were two police officers and one nuclear power plant security guard, this being Rowe's biggest event of last 50 years, and everybody wanted to keep their eyes on us.

Of course, there wasn't much to see, unless you happened to be interested in furthering your understanding of biodiversity, deep ecology, and biocentrism. Dave gave his usual impassioned "understanding EF!" lectures; Jamie (of Preserve Appalachian Wilderness) and Jeff Elliott (of New Hampshire EF!) described the ravaging of the northeastern forests and called for action; and I (from Finger Lakes [central NY]) discussed starting local groups. Then folks split into groups to discuss specific plans for activism in different regions. Of particular note was the initiation of an Adirondacks Wilderness Proposal by GAB (Greater Adirondacks Bioregion) EF! This young group is already making headlines — watch these pages for details.

The workshop was held, for the third consecutive winter, at the Rowe Conference Center in the Massachusetts Berkshires. Most of the attendees were new to EF! and seemed to like what they heard. The Rowe workshops, although organized by the conference center and technically not EF! events, have been successful in galvanizing EF! in the Northeast and we suggest that similar efforts, if well organized and well focused, would be helpful throughout North America. For information on people who might be able to help, write the EF! contacts in your area.

And Rowe's finest? The security guard fell asleep after breakfast, left at lunch and never came back. The police officers stayed through the whole weekend, told us we'd opened their eyes, wished us the best and went home with armloads of EF! literature and a renewed commitment to the environment.

—Rick Bonney, Finger Lakes EF!



Business as usual in the wilds of Vermont.

## GAB Earth First! Does More Than That

On March 3, Greater Adirondacks Bioregion EF! demonstrated in Lake Placid, New York, against the Gleneagles condominium development — a huge resort threatening state forest in the High Peaks region, just outside Lake Placid. About 20 EF!ers from throughout New York and New England, including a Greenpeace contingent from Connecticut, peacefully protested the proposed project, then held a strategy session. We discussed our Adirondacks Wilderness Proposal, to be published in the Journal in May or June, then scheduled a meeting to discuss this proposal with venerable Adirondacks defender Paul Schaefer. We also began planning a GAB EF! Rendezvous, to include a day of actions on May 20, Armed Forces Day, which we redesignated as Ned Ludd Day. For information on these events, see Bulletins this issue, and contact Tom Carney (see Directory).

## NH Passes Bill for Billboards

Legislation to allow trees to be cut so billboards along highways can be seen better slipped through the New Hampshire senate as an amendment to a bill raising the permit fees for signs along state highways. The main proponent behind the bill was 3M Advertising Co., which has 350 or so billboards in NH. Former state senator Leo Lessard lobbied Senator Clesson Blaisdell (D-Keene) to introduce the bill. It allows owners to "trim" for a five second unobstructed view for motorists. The bill must still pass the state house.

Jack Oudens, head of the state Department of Transportation's Environmental Bureau, is against the bill and puts the amount of money to be raised at \$5000-7500, not the \$100,000 figure the bill's proponents are touting. He fears that the bill will allow businesses to put up billboards with obstructed views and then ask for permission to cut trees to improve visibility.

New Hampshireites, write your state representatives and senators in opposition to this bill. Also take a walk and "read" some billboards.

—R.K. Ick

## Mt. Snow Proposes Expansion

Vermont's Mt. Snow ski resort has proposed developing 25 more acres for trails and lifts. This expansion would involve cutting trees on the Green Mountain National Forest, and would intrude upon Black Bear habitat. Please write letters of opposition to Michael Schrotz, Manchester District Ranger, RR1 Box 1940, Manchester Center, VT 05255.

## More Foolishness at Lake Tahoe

A massive development is being planned atop California's Echo Summit, near South Lake Tahoe. The "Sierra Ski Ranch Expansion Project" is gaining momentum, and it is time to protest.

The "Preferred Alternative" calls for 10 new ski lifts, 2 new hotels, 200 condos, 2400 new parking spaces, gas stations, restaurants, and roads. In other words, another huge scar designed to extract every possible penny from yuppies at the expense of fragile sub-alpine wilderness.

The Echo Summit corridor (Hwy 50) is already over-developed, and the narrow two-lane highway is seriously congested during the skiing and gambling seasons. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) admits that there will be impacts from sew-

age, smog, erosion and siltation. The project would impact the nearby Desolation Wilderness, the Pacific Crest Trail, sensitive plant and animal communities (including Spotted Owls) and fisheries. Expansion of facilities on Echo Summit could inhibit animal migration, causing isolation of populations and thereby a loss of genetic mixing between the east and west sides of the Sierra Nevada range.

Even though demand for lift-assisted skiing is declining nationwide, the DEIS claims that the project is "needed" because skiers were turned away on the busiest five days of the 1988-89 ski season. The DEIS admits serious impacts will occur even if all the proposed mitigation measures are adopted. It then states: "A mitigation measure is a recommendation of the EIR/EIS preparers that may or may not be adopted by decision-makers. Not all recommended mitigation measures will necessarily be required as conditions of the project."

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Send a letter immediately (must be postmarked by April 2 unless we get an extension) to: SSR-Draft EIR/EIS, US Forest Service, 100 Forni Rd, Placerville, CA 95667. Tell the Feds that you support Alternative 7, the No Project/No Action Alternative. Tell them that unacceptable fragmentation of habitat would occur, traffic would be horrendous, and the views from Desolation Wilderness would be destroyed. Also state that the Draft EIS does not adequately disclose environmental impacts because it is uncertain which mitigation measures will be adopted. Tell them not to rape Echo Summit to milk the pesty yuppies!

—Canyon Fred

## Grand Canyon Needs Your Help

After years of political pressure and litigation, the Department of Interior (DOI) has ordered the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The EIS process is "to determine the impact of operations of Glen Canyon Dam on the downstream ecological and environmental resources within Grand Canyon National Park..."

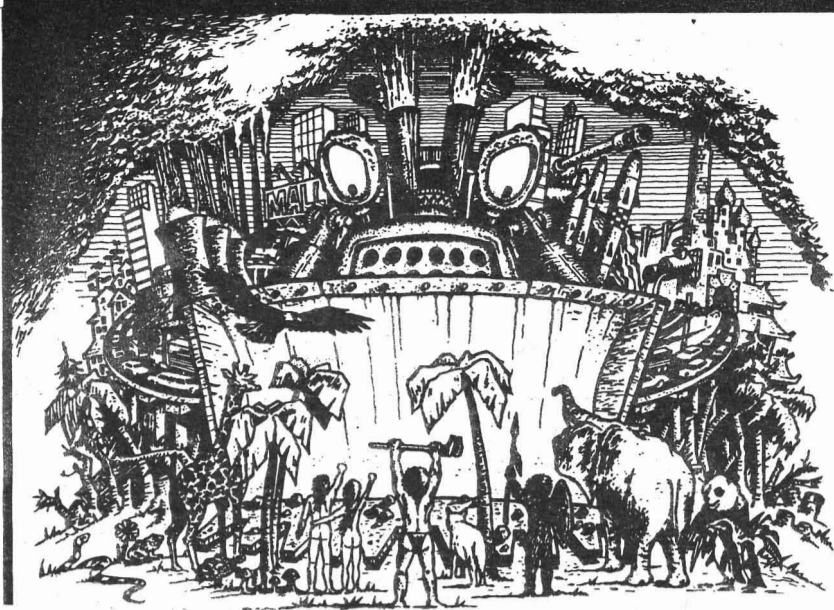
Ongoing dam operations are causing irreversible impacts to the Grand Canyon. The dam has drastically altered the ecology, morphology and hydrology of the Colorado River riparian system. The deliberate manipulation of flow releases with extreme fluctuations (river levels changing up to 13 vertical feet in a day) for maximizing "peaking power" revenues is eroding the last remnants of canyon beaches and shorelines. While increasing its hydropower capacity through operational changes, the DOE has drastically accelerated the rate of beach erosion over the past decade.

The present EIS process is suspect, given the history of evasion and recalcitrance on the part of the BOR/DOI to comply with NEPA; and the developmental mission and mandate of BOR and its powerful client base, the subsidized Western water and power users. Moreover, a short evaluation will fail to generate the necessary data and alternatives; whereas an extended study process would further impact the Grand Canyon with 3-5 more years of enhanced impacts from peaking operations.

The only way to force mitigation of the present operational impacts of Glen Canyon Dam upon Grand Canyon National Park, other than by removal of the dam itself, is through immediate congressional action mandating:

1. Articulation of a "preferred alternative" in  
continued on page 18

# Rainforest News



## PELE UPDATE

Since the last issue of *EF!*, there has been an almost constant stream of direct actions to stop the destruction of the US's last tropical rainforest on the Big Island of Hawaii. There, the True Geothermal Energy Company has started clearing rainforest and drilling into the active volcano Pele.

On December 10, simultaneous demonstrations took place on Maui and Oahu as well as at Hilo and Kona on the Big Island. Non-violence training workshops are ongoing.

On December 14, there was a national day of outrage with a phone-in to Hawaii's Governor John Waiheue, and protests throughout Hawaii and outside True Geothermal's head office in Caspar, Wyoming. There were 39 arrests on that day followed by 97 arrests 3 days later in the biggest actions yet. This prompted Hawaii's governor to publicly announce a reconsideration of the state's geothermal policy.

On February 9, EFler Tom "Snaggletooth" Carney was released from jail after climbing a True drilling rig and hanging a banner calling for protection of the rainforest. His trial date is April 4.

The Big Island Rainforest Action Group and the native Hawaiian Pele Defense Fund have invited all supporters to come to the Big Island on the weekend of March 24-25 for a "Reclaim the Rainforest" action and to stay on indefinitely to help in the campaign. Call 808-965-9262, BONNIE GOLD; or 808-966-7622, ANNE WHELOCK for information.

## MELBOURNE RAG BLOCKADES TIMBER SHIPS

In November the Melbourne Rainforest Action Group (RAG) blockaded the rainforest timber ship 'Arawa Bay' as it traveled up the Yarra River into Melbourne. Two members of the group managed to board the vessel as it ran the blockade.

In December RAG blockaded the 'Anthos'. One activist was able to board the ship while being hosed by the crew. It was the eighth RAG blockade of a rainforest timber ship in 1989.

In January RAG blockaded the 'Ikan Tamban'. On this occasion the group had decided to attempt a multiple board on the vessel. In a carefully planned action, seven of the 28 activists in the water held hands and rode the bow.

Melbourne RAG is one of a global network of RAGs campaigning to save what is left of the rainforests. The impact of Melbourne RAG's campaign so far is ample testimony to the effectiveness of its nonviolent strategy.

For each ship, carefully planned follow up actions had been designed.

In the case of the 'Arawa Bay', 80 members of RAG gathered at North Wharf on 18 November. After a group spokesperson addressed the media, 60 activists climbed the fence and illegally entered Victoria Dock where the latest shipment of rainforest timber from Malaysia was being unloaded.

Once inside the fence, RAG members picked up planks of sawn rainforest timber, carried them to the ship, and stacked them for reloading. As a result of previous negotiations with the Waterside Workers Federation, the workers stopped work as soon as RAG activists were on the wharf.

Given our nonviolent commitment to truth and openness, all details of the action had been given to the shipping agent, police and port security authorities earlier in the week. As a result of this policy and the highly disciplined actions carried out by RAG throughout the campaign, there is considerable police respect for RAG and active police support for the issue. Consequently, despite a substantial police presence, RAG activists restacked the timber for several hours. However, an attempt to reload the timber by building human pyramids against the side of the ship was thwarted by a police blockade -

evidence that they appreciate nonviolent tactics!

At another action, the group, after meeting with workers, decided to occupy the wharf indefinitely - thus preventing the unloading of the ship. The police eventually gave us two warnings and then reluctantly made 32 arrests. Unloading had been delayed for five hours.

Seventeen activists refused a bail condition and spent two days in the city watchhouse in solidarity with Penan tribespeople in Malaysia who are in jail for blockading logging roads in their rainforests. RAG activists are due in court on 16 May 1990.

In the case of the 'Anthos', 60 members arrived at 32 South Wharf on 9 December. We had decided that women would undertake all liaison and address the media - compelling the people who work in patriarchal structures to acknowledge and deal with women. We planned to serve an indictment on the ship's captain for 'Crimes Against the Environment' and 'Crimes Against Indigenous Peoples' and to paint the words 'Don't Buy Rainforest Timbers - Exhibit A' on the side of the ship.

The waterside workers again stood aside for the two hours that RAG activists were on the wharf. In addition, our union liaison collective had again negotiated with the Waterside Workers Federation, the Seamen's Union and the Australian Workers' Union to impose 24 hour bans on the ship; this delayed its arrival and departure by a total of two days adding \$30,000 to the cost of the shipment and thus increasing the retail price of the timber.

Once on the wharf, the captain refused to speak to us, so we flew 60 copies of the indictment (folded as paper planes) onto the ship. We then painted our message in six foot letters along the side of the ship while the police and port security authorities watched. After finishing, we sang songs, cleared the wharf area and thanked everyone. As we left, the AWU untied the ship and the media filmed the ship's departure with our message painted on it. This action received superb media coverage.

Following the board on the 'Ikan Tamban' on 21 January, 90 RAG members gathered at 32 South Wharf to do a more elaborate and colorful paint job. In two hours we painted a mural, with organic paint, of a rainforest complete with animals and indigenous peoples. Then we painted a giant bulldozer, a huge \$ sign and the names of companies involved in rainforest destruction - then a scene full of tree stumps. Lastly we painted messages including the words 'Don't Buy Rainforest Timbers'. The entire side of the ship was covered in our mural.

### INDICTMENT

I, ....., on behalf of the peoples of the world, hereby charge you with 'Crimes Against the Environment' and 'Crimes Against Indigenous Peoples'. You are charged specifically as follows:

#### CRIMES AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT

Count 1: You are in contravention of Article 6.3 of the World Heritage Convention 1972 which outlaws 'deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage'.

Count 2: You are in contravention of Article I of the Environmental Modification Convention 1976 which outlaws 'hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects'.  
CRIMES AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Count 3: You are in contravention of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 which states that 'Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of (themselves) and of (their) family'.

Count 4: You are in contravention of Nuremberg Principle VI(c) 1950 which outlaws 'Crimes against Humanity' including 'extermination'.

Count 6: You are in contravention of Article 1.2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 which states that 'In

no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence'.

Count 7: You are in contravention of Article 4 of the ILO Convention on Indigenous Tribal Peoples 1989 which states that 'Special measures shall be adopted ... for safeguarding the ... cultures and environment of (tribal) peoples'.

Following the union bans by various Victorian Unions The BWIU is seeking to have a ban on the use and handling of rainforest timbers adopted by all Victorian Unions. The Trades and Labour Council will meet in March to decide whether to implement a ban that would apply to all relevant unions in Victoria.

Victorian unions are willing to write to unions in other countries outlining the actions they have taken to stop tropical timber imports, and reasons for them, and urging other unions to do the same. Anyone interested should send the name and address of relevant unions, including if possible the name of a sympathetic union official, to Brenden Condon, c/o Rainforest Information Centre (see Directory).

—John Seed, Rainforest Info Centre

## ITTO SARAWAK MISSION FAILS TO ADDRESS NATIVE CONCERNS

Concerns that the International Tropical Timber Organisation's mission to Sarawak will not properly investigate the social impact of logging have yet to be allayed.

The ITTO's mission was sent to Sarawak following an international uproar about the conflict between loggers and native peoples in the Malaysian state on the island of Borneo. Hundreds of native peoples have been arrested for setting up barricades to prevent the logging of their ancestral lands.

Meanwhile, members of the Penan Association of Sarawak have appealed to the ITTO mission to address their concerns. The Penan, traditionally a hunting and gathering people, have been particularly hard hit by the logging, which is undermining the way of life of some 220,000 native people in the timber rich state. The Penan have invited the mission, on its next trip, to visit their communities and carry out investigations there.

In a press statement released after the first of its three visits, the ITTO's 10 member mission gave no indication that it would include an investigation of the social and legal implications of logging in Sarawak. Since the mission was announced, in May 1989, the ITTO has been deluged with letters of concern from all over the world urging the mission to investigate the effects of logging on the indigenous peoples. Despite appeals that the ITTO include on the mission individuals with the legal and social science expertise needed to evaluate this issue, the mission is composed entirely of foresters, timber traders, economists and naturalists.

The ITTO mission is due to return to Sarawak 18-31 March 1990.

## Tribal Lore . . .

*continued from page 17*

the BOR EIS that maximizes protection for the Grand Canyon's riparian environment by returning Glen Canyon Dam to a more stable base-loaded release pattern and timing of flood releases with sediment run-off;

2. Specific rejection of structural alternatives such as a re-regulating dam at Lee's Ferry, which would destroy another 17 miles of the Colorado River;
3. Re-prioritizing resource uses, management options, and values to be considered and protected regarding Glen Canyon Dam functions and Grand Canyon Park management.

**What You Can Do:** Write your congresspersons, and the following congressmen in particular, demanding: 1) a congressional investigation of DOI recalcitrance and misrepresentation; 2) legislation to protect what's left of the Grand Canyon and Colorado River; and 3) full compliance with NEPA for all Upper Colorado River dam and reservoir projects and operations.

\*Representative George Miller, Chairman Subcommittee on Water and Power, and your representative, both at US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515

\*Senator Bill Bradley, Chairman Subcommittee on Water and Power, and your senators, all at Senate, DC 20510.

Support the Friends of the Colorado River with a tax deductible contribution, payable to Southwest Research and Information Center, c/o FOIC, Box 1115, Flagstaff, AZ 86002.

## Shell in Thailand

Recent political developments have given our Thai colleagues and us a unique opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the forest-destroying Shell plantation project in Thailand (described in the latest issue of *The Ecologist*), but only if we act quickly. A new scandal has erupted in Thailand which is forcing the government to reconsider commercial "reforestation".

On 22 January, 156 employees of the Suan Kitti Reforestation Co., Ltd. (Thailand's biggest eucalyptus firm) were arrested for clearing forest in Chachoengsao to plant eucalyptus. A week later, following the seizure of illegally-cut logs and bulldozers at another site in Prachinbure, formal charges of forest encroachment were filed against the company's president, Senator Kittit Damnerncharnwanit, and the company's eucalyptus-planting license revoked. Witnesses reported that the company's employees at the second site had been "heavily armed" and had "burned and buried" trees uprooted from the forest. As with the Shell case, coercion and violence had been used to convince local villagers to "sell" informal rights of use to much of the land.

Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan responded to the growing scandal involving Suan Kitti and other eucalyptus planters by announcing on 31 January that the Government will revise its commercial reforestation policy nationwide. Citing environmental uncertainties and the presence of 8 million villagers in National Reserve Forests slated for eucalyptus, Chatichai said that the Government will have to decide carefully whether it should allow any commercial reforestation for paper pulp production at all.

More than 20 local NGOs and academics have seized this opportunity to press a 10-point list of demands calling for forest conservation, community control of forests, granting of land rights to local villagers in National Reserve Forests, and ecological rather than commercial replanting (and publicly-available EIAs) — all of which would affect Shell's plans.

At the same time, Shell has been pressured into hiring IED (UK) to do a belated EIA on its Thai project. Release of this will provide critics with another forum for examination of Shell's actions and will also give the company an "out" should they choose to modify or drop the project.

Concerted international pressure on Shell (Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA ENGLAND) and Royal Dutch Shell Netherlands with regard to the Thai project will be a crucial complement to our Thai colleagues' domestic campaign this month and next. Immediate protest letters with copies to the press and us would be helpful. A mass phone-in day is also a possibility.

—Larry Lohmann

## Burning Godzilla

Louisiana-Pacific recently shipped from Texas to California the "Killer Godzilla", a massive forest-destroying machine designed to crush forests. Godzilla was the target of Earth First! actions in Texas back in 1987 (immortalized in Bill Oliver's song, "Bugis and the Beast").

California EFlers were planning demonstrations against the use of Godzilla when the machine was sighted being hauled out of the forest with a burned cab. L-P has not acknowledged the incident.

—Midwest Headwaters *EF!* News

## FOIA Handbook Available

With all the recent concern about FBI covert activities in the environmental movement (especially this environmental movement), folks may be interested in a new publication, *The Handbook on How to Use the Freedom of Information Act: Holding the Government Accountable for Its Actions*. This 46-page handbook contains clear explanations of how the FOIA works, guidelines on how to write FOIA request letters, and how to appeal agency responses. It is published by the Church of Scientology, a seemingly odd source, but the material seems good. Copies cost \$4.50 each postpaid (25 for \$90). Send to: Church of Scientology Western United States, Attn: Director of Public Affairs, 1404 N Catalina St, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

# Thoughts from a Fragmented Forest

by R. Wills Flowers

*Brazil conquers somewhat in the fashion of a boa constrictor — she captures land endlessly and then begins to digest it slowly ...*  
—Lucien Bodard, *Green Hell*

The headline in *Lepidopterists' News* read: "The Incredible Butterfly Diversity of the Rondonian Rain Forest in Brazil: A Phenomenon Soon to Disappear." I already knew about the enormous diversity of insects in the Amazon; and, of course, I had heard about the destruction and how early in the next century the "Amazon Jungle" will, for all practical purposes, cease to be. While others read Harlequin novels, I read the "fearless entomologist goes to Amazon armed only with butterfly net" stories and dream of going there myself before it's all gone.

Although I receive and discard dozens of eco-tourism ads a month, I didn't file this story in the usual place. It was an account of

1989, they say, was a better year for the Amazon: the number of fires was down. To be honest, it was at first hard to reconcile the frightful stories we'd all heard in the environmental press with the green forest and even the green fields we visited daily. The rainy season had begun and new growth was rapidly covering up past horrors. But not completely. Following a logging road one day, I suddenly stepped out of the Amazon and into a scene from World War I. Not far from Rancho Grande, two months before our arrival, 7000 hectares had gone up in smoke in a burn of questionable legality, even by Brazilian standards. Gazing at the scorched trunks stretching to the horizon brought home the destruction of the Amazon. Most of the cleared land, however, had been "in production" for several years, some parts as long as 8. Small groves of cacao and occasional cows could be seen but the most common crop was early second growth forest.

The abandoned state of many parcels

week, with Mr. Schmitz even inviting a local lawyer to review our schemes. There seemed to be few legal obstacles. The test will be (as usual) whether sufficient outside (i.e., First World) interest and donations can be gathered.

After seeing all the burnings and logged parcels, the remaining forest looked truly primeval — at first. It took several days before we realized that human interference had affected even the "intact" forest. Many areas had evidently been logged well before Polonoeste — when we stepped off the road or trails we were among trees too slender and even-aged to be primary rainforest, though plant and animal diversity was high. Most of the trails leading deeper into the forest ended at a rubber tree. The numbers of scars on their bark suggested that these trees had been producing rubber for years, possibly as long ago as the last great rubber boom during World War II. These trees are as much a part of the cultural history of Brazil as the world famous and over-decorated Opera

Little has changed in 20 years except the object of the genocidal attacks has expanded from Indians to the entire Amazonian biota. Behind it still is Uncle Sam.

A common message in the latest literature is that technology alone won't save the Amazon forest. This may seem obvious but the recent fascination in the environmental press with "extractive reserves," "drugs from the forest," "sustainable development" and "appropriate technology" may be a case of putting faith in a new crop of techno-fixes. The Chico Mendez case has brought attention to extractive reserves and the rubber tappers. However, Parfit's article notes that rubber tapping is disappearing even from areas far removed from homicidal ranchers. Brazil is joining the other rubber producing countries in converting to plantations. Debt swaps? Hecht and Cockburn note that the recent and vaunted "debt-for-nature swap" in Bolivia leaves both the international loggers and the Hamburger Connection doing business as usual in the "protected" area.

So what could save the Amazon? Internationalization has been proposed, by French President Mitterand among others. Hecht and Cockburn see social justice throughout Brazil as the best hope. Both options would undoubtedly be ferociously resisted by Brazil's oligarchs. The "social justice" solution, so beloved of all leftists, might actually be feasible now in Latin America — if a US Gorbachev were to ride out from the Potomac swamplands, proclaim an American version of *perestroika* and tell all the *caudillo* tyrants and semi-psychotic plutocrats who have been living under the Pentagon's wing that they are now on their own. No doubt some would try to hang on to power at any cost but without US muscle, intransigence would just be a one-way ticket to join arch-Right-to-Lifer Ceaucescu. Such a shift in our foreign policy would be an immense gift to both the people and wildlife of Latin America.

Daydreaming aside, what can we really do for the Amazon? Cutting our own consumption of rainforest products, helping RAN [Rainforest Action Network, 301 Broadway, Suite A, SF, CA 94133] with the tropical timber boycott, and supporting conservation organizations and emerging forest peoples' movements are the first steps. Despite problems, supporting purchase of more parkland is also important. However, all this may not be enough, given the irrational drive in the top sectors of Brazilian society to spend any amount of other peoples' money to fell the forest. To all things suggested so far by mainstream environmentalists, I would add two more:

First, we should demand an end to all US contributions to the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank. Yeah, they tell us they're getting "environmentally sensitive" — but not so as it interferes with pumping money to the mega-builders. I sat in the audience in 1986 when the World Bank's "wildlands" program was unveiled; since then, all that has been accomplished are a few temporary delays in passing out money to the "jungle bashers." The new environmental staff plans and reports for rainforest preservation are ignored as soon as the international community looks the other way. In 1989 the IDB voted more money for the Highway of Death (BR364), so Brazil can better do to the Indians in Acre what they've done in Rondonia and so Japan can do to the Amazon what it has done to Southeast Asia. It should be clear by now that the multilateral banks have no real intent to change their ways and their "green" appearance is only the algae growing on their thick hides.

Commentators on the plight of the Amazon agree that there is a "wild west" mentality operating that glorifies all forms of "developing" the forest. In response, we should campaign to make jungle bashing and all its products as socially unpalatable as apartheid and the label "Made in South Africa." This means more than a boycott of lumber or hamburgers. It means a campaign against companies that destroy rainforests, companies that do business with those companies, companies that do business with companies that do business ... in short, everything with a "Made in Brazil" label. And if Japan funds logging roads to the Pacific, we should reinstate the "save the whales" boycott against that country.

Brazil has many new laws to protect the environment along with dedicated environmentalists and ordinary citizens appalled at what's happening to the Amazon. With a new elected government, maybe they can at last begin moving in the right direction. [ed. note: In early March, the new president chose Brazil's most famous ecologist, Jose Lutzenberger, to be Secretary of the Environment — an

continued on page 22



an excursion set up by a travel agency specializing in nature tours and, as I read, I began to think that if I was ever to see the Amazon, I'd better go now. Thus, 4 months later and a couple thousand dollars poorer, I met 23 strangers in Miami International, where we crowded into a Varig jet and flew south.

We landed at Puerto Velho, boarded a bus and headed into the mysterious rainforest. Only it wasn't there. Our first good look at the Amazon was BR364 — the Highway of Death — paved by the World Bank with our tax dollars. On both sides were endless pastures with a few forlorn palms and equally few cows.

As we went south the rainforest finally appeared as a distant line of trees on the horizon. We passed through Ariquemes (malaria capital of the world, according to *National Geographic*), a town with wide muddy streets and many new but already decrepit buildings, and continued toward Bolivia. We were within the area of fires that the world saw last year in those now-famous satellite photos. Still, the rainforest remained tantalizingly on the horizon. This is Polonoeste, the infamous settlement project that the World Bank funds, or does not fund, depending on whether we environmentalists are making it hot for the bankers during appropriations hearings. Leaving the Highway of Death for one of the dirt roads that form a grid over the landscape, we at last saw a reason to hope: plentiful forest, sometimes even extending up to the road. This part of Polonoeste, where we were to spend the next 9 days, was settled about 8 years ago by colonists moving along the road grid, clearing as they went. What was once a vast forest is now a patchwork of small woodlots, each a few square kilometers at most.

Our destination was Fazenda Rancho Grande. Built by a German family, the ranch covers 750 hectares with 500 hectares kept in original forest. Unlike most Polonoeste colonists, Harald Schmitz, Rancho Grande's owner, has heard about the potential of eco-tourism and knows about farming in the tropics. In his dining room, bookshelves held numerous agricultural publications in three languages, and Rancho Grande's orderly appearance was in dramatic contrast to the fazendas around it.

On each of the following days, we would ride a ranch truck to a locality near the town of Caaculandia. From here we would wander into one of the forest fragments for a day of wildlife watching or generally communing with the forest. None of us was disappointed — even the smaller woodlots were filled with life — but our enjoyment was tempered by the realization that we were seeing an ecosystem running on borrowed time. At the end of the day, talk always turned to the amount of destroyed forest we had seen — and what we knew would start again during the next dry season.

was easy to understand: Beneath its lush forest cover our little section of Rondonia is a vast rock pile. Huge boulders lay everywhere and the cleared lands bore a striking resemblance to the worn-out New England hillsides where I grew up. Small wonder that most Polonoeste colonists must move on within 5 years.

Polonoeste is like a giant slime mold — even as it sends fresh tentacles into the forests of Acre along BR364 (thanks to still another infusion of our tax dollars, this time through the Interamerican Development Bank) it is decaying in Rondonia. Of the parcels near Rancho Grande that have not already been abandoned, 70% are owned by absentee landlords. Their tenants earn about \$50 a month per family and can keep 40% of what they harvest. The salary carries no cost-of-living adjustment and Brazil's inflation is now at astronomical levels. Even some in the landlord classes are in trouble. Land in Polonoeste is cheap and banks have made numerous 5-year loans for agricultural credits. These loans came with "technical assistance" in which "experts" examined the parcel and told the colonist what crops should be successful. Still, many of these leveraged farms have failed to break even in 5 years (when the loans come due), leaving a residue of bankrupt colonists and banks holding the proverbial bag. The abundance of cleared land containing neither human habitation nor crops is typical of the World Bank's development schemes.

Before week's end we all wanted to do something to save the Rondonia rainforest. Our hosts agreed that eco-tourism was a better form of economic expansion than clearing more pasture. Together we came up with a possibility. It was a variation on the well-known Costa Rican model: Buy up neighboring parcels from bankrupt would-be land barons and let the tenants stay as long as they use the land they have already cleared. If they kept all that they grew, instead of only 40%, sustainable farming on many parcels would be possible. At this point I suggested a corridor to the nearest park or reserve?

Parks? Reserves?

Our hosts seemed puzzled. "You know," I continued — less confidently, "those protected areas and Indian reserves the World Bank says that Brazil was going to set up here." Someone found a copy of the December 1988 *National Geographic* with its map of Rondonia. We looked at all the colored lines marking out an impressive network of reserves and parks. Several of the Schmitz family had heard of a huge Indian reservation somewhere to the south, but nothing of the several "parks" that were supposed to lie to the north and east. I guess the World Bank got so busy promoting those parks in Washington that it plumb forgot to tell the Brazilians about them.

The planning went on through the

House. As I gazed at one very old and scarred trunk I thought of the real Brazilian history that will be lost when the last of these trees disappear into cow pasture. The gaudy old rock-pile in Manaus will be all that is left.

Degraded or not, the forests of Rondonia are still alive with insects. Symbol of the Brazilian rainforest, huge blue *Morpho* butterflies of several species were sighted daily. Some other wildlife encounters made much deeper impressions. One day a Jaguar, hurrying to an appointment elsewhere in the forest, nearly knocked down one of our unsuspecting butterfly watchers. The rest of us, jealous since the largest things we'd seen were monkeys, demanded details. A wavering and uncertain "Nice kitty ..." was all we could get out of him.

I can't say we brought away any unique insights into the deforestation of the Amazon. The recent flood of journalists, all probing the death of Chico Mendez and writing about touching interviews with Indians and *cablocos*, need not worry about being upstaged by us. What we did bring away was a personal experience of seeing what is happening — something no photograph or article can duplicate.

There has recently been a small flood of printers' ink spilled about the Amazon. Susanna Hecht and Alexander Cockburn have written a book about Chico Mendez and the forest people's movement, an article by Michael Parfit on rubber trappers has appeared in *Smithsonian*, and the final 1989 issue of the *Ecologist* is devoted to Amazonia. Of this literature, *Fate of the Forest* by Hecht and Cockburn is the most detailed. Looking beyond the usual suspects — international bankers, corporations and speculators — the book places primary responsibility for the present and most destructive round of deforestation on the recent military government.

In a policy that was equal parts nationalistic megalomania and shrewd self-interest, the generals first tried previous schemes of "flooding the Amazon with colonists." When that didn't work they tried flooding the Amazon with international corporations. The following years of frantic building and speculating in roads, dams, and iron mines, have produced today's crisis. They have also produced a huge and corrupt pork-barrel clique of construction tycoons and land speculators; a sort of Army Corps of Engineers bloated by limitless international debt and the grandiose irresponsibility of the Brazilian oligarchy. Twenty years ago, Lucien Bodard saw the holocaust brewing and described the scheming corruption and the genocide in *Le Massacre des Indiens*, published in English as *Green Hell*. He also saw the beginnings of the Highway of Death:

*The highway, the road that is killing the Indians, the road of Brazilian penetration, conquest and civilization, would not exist had not the daunting machinery taming the mato been provided, one way or another, by Uncle Sam.*

# HUNDREDS OF SPECIES GOING EXTINCT WHILE BUSH ADMINISTRATION DELAYS ESA LISTINGS



Golden-cheeked Warbler

by Jasper Carlton, E! Biodiversity Project Coordinator

The biological diversity of the United States has never been so seriously threatened. About 4000 native species in the US are formally recognized by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) as potential candidates for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). About 6000 native vertebrate, invertebrate and plant species are considered by the E! Biodiversity Project to be biologically threatened. At best a few hundred of these species are receiving priority or adequate attention by state or federal agencies. Species extirpation and extinction rates are increasing due to uncontrolled human development, particularly in the last "gasping biotic fragments" of North America. Hundreds of these species may be lost to extinction without attempts ever being made to save them, due to the policies of the Bush Administration. Ronald Reagan established a bureaucratic system that dismantled much of our environmental law and regulations relating to the preservation of natural diversity, and the Bush Administration appears to be applying the same policies, particularly in regard to the implementation of the Endangered Species Act.

## New Listings Delayed

The formal listing of a species as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 is an essential first step in efforts to preserve and restore species and their ecosystems. However, there are currently thousands of species in the US that face serious risk of extinction but have not been listed as Endangered or Threatened by the Fish and Wildlife Service — the federal agency with the principal responsibility for implementing the ESA. [Endangered species are considered to be in danger of extinction; Threatened species are considered to be in danger of becoming Endangered.] Moreover, under current rates of listing, even the FWS estimates that it would take at least 40 years for it to list all the species facing possible extinction. America is in a biological meltdown and the Bush Administration is constructing Star Wars apparatus and building B-1 bombers!

Species must be formally listed by the FWS before they can benefit from protection provided under the ESA. A host of statutory safeguards follow listing of a species as either Endangered or Threatened. The Act establishes criminal and civil penalties for the "taking" of Endangered or Threatened species, and this term has been construed broadly by the courts to prohibit habitat modification or degradation. This is the part of the Act that the exploitive/industrial interests of the US fear. From their perspective, the fewer species listed, the fewer restraints there will be on development. In addition, the government is required to develop and implement recovery plans for all species determined to be Endangered or Threatened. The Bush administration is failing miserably in this area, as well. For example, the Earth First! Biodiversity Project is preparing to legally challenge the failure of the FWS to implement the National Recovery Plan for the Eastern Cougar.

Conversely, if a species has not been

listed as Endangered or Threatened, none of these statutory safeguards come into play. Hence, even if such a species is facing imminent extinction, any person may kill it or destroy its habitat without risking sanctions under the Act, and the government is under no legal obligation to protect it or pursue its recovery.

The FWS has relegated hundreds of species that are in fact biologically endangered or threatened to administrative limbo. These are species for which the FWS concedes it has "substantial" information indicating that listing is "warranted," but for which it has delayed further action — in some cases for as long as 15 years — on the grounds that such action is "precluded" by work on other, supposedly higher priority, matters. What could possibly be of higher priority than preventing the final extinction of a species?

In some cases, it is apparent that the FWS has undertaken little, if any, effort to determine the biological status of species, or their ecosystems, that have been placed in this "warranted but precluded" (WBP) category. Rather, the FWS has adopted a policy of allowing hundreds of species to languish in the WBP category indefinitely. The inevitable result is species extinctions. Indeed, Defenders of Wildlife and other conservation groups have estimated that nearly 300 species have already become extinct while awaiting final actions by the FWS.

The E! Biodiversity Project estimates that 1784 species (1700 plants and 84 animals), are presently classified as "warranted but precluded" by the Fish and Wildlife Service. All of these species are considered biologically threatened or endangered. They include Sherman's Fox Squirrel (still being legally shot by Florida hunters), the Louisiana Black Bear, Bonneville Cutthroat Trout, Oklahoma Salamander, Uncompahgre Fritillary Butterfly, Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk, Appalachian Bewick's Wren, and many crustaceans, reptiles, sponges, insects and hundreds of species of plants. Some of these species have been relegated to the WBP category for many years. The formal petition to list the Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk was filed 10 years ago.

Many "uncharismatic" species have been in the WBP category even longer, apparently because the FWS has decided they do not deserve protection. For instance, 5 species of sponges and 38 species of crustaceans were the subject of citizen listing petitions filed 16 years ago and are still considered "warranted but precluded."

Because, contrary to FWS's statutory obligations, the agency has not carefully monitored the status of species assigned to the WBP category, ascertaining the degree to which these species have actually declined, or to which their ecosystems have been degraded, is difficult. Nevertheless, it is apparent that many species languishing in the WBP category face far greater threats of extinction as a consequence of FWS's negligence and that their habitats have been allowed to be degraded or destroyed. In effect, the FWS is contributing to the ecological collapse of ecosystems throughout North America.

A recent illustration involves the Mojave Desert population of the Desert Tortoise, which was the subject of a listing peti-

tion in 1984. The tortoise was allowed to remain in the WBP category until August 1989, when the FWS was finally compelled, under threat of legal action, to take the extraordinary step of "emergency listing" the species because of a "significant risk to the immediate well-being and survival of the species." While an outbreak of respiratory disease was one of the factors cited by the FWS in making its emergency listing decision, the FWS conceded that the tortoise was already in "serious peril for many reasons," including "habitat degradation" and other factors that could have been ameliorated by earlier listing. [Moreover, the respiratory disease appears to have been exacerbated by the release of captive tortoises in the wild.]

Unfortunately, the tortoise is not an isolated example. As noted earlier, hundreds of species may have become extinct while awaiting listing decisions. The Nature Conservancy has estimated that 166 unlisted species (3A candidate species) — 30 vertebrates, 85 invertebrates, and 51 plants — may have become extinct while the FWS focused its attention on "higher priority" matters. (3A candidates are taxa no longer being considered for listing as Endangered or Threatened because of persuasive evidence of extinction. This category in itself represents a failure on the part of the FWS, given that some of these species may not be extinct, but rather in extreme need of protection.)

In addition to its abuse of the WBP category, the FWS has circumvented or ignored the Act's listing provisions and deadlines in other, related ways. In some instances, the FWS has simply failed to make any determination, within 12 months of its receipt of petitions granted favorable 90-day findings, of whether the species is warranted, not warranted, or warranted but precluded. In several cases, the FWS has proposed the listing of species as Endangered or Threatened, but has failed to either complete the listing process, formally extend the time necessary for listing, or withdraw the proposal within one year, as the ESA requires. Some activists suspect that political interference with the biological planning process is at the root of these delays, even though such interference has been expressly prohibited by Congress in amendments to the Act.

## Backlog of Candidate Species

Because of the FWS's glacial approach to its listing obligations, we are losing the opportunity to recover numerous species in the wild. Since passage of the Act, only 427 US species have been listed as Endangered and 135 as Threatened. From purely a biological and legal perspective, at least 1500 species in the US should be listed and protected.

In the Fish and Wildlife Service's 1991 budget requests, it estimates that 600 US species presently warrant listing as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA. In contrast, the E! Biodiversity Project believes that all 950 C-1 priority candidate species, plus many others that have been misclassified, should be added to the Endangered species list. Despite the huge backlog of unlisted species, the FWS only listed 37 new

species in 1989 and expects to list no more than 50 in 1990 or 1991. The price of this bureaucratic footdragging is unprecedented extinction rates in this country.

Currently, 280 native US species are classified as both C-1 (priority candidates) and G-1 (critically imperiled throughout their range in the US and globally endangered). All should receive expedited listings at least, if not emergency listings due to imminent threats and precariously low population levels. Extinction of these species in the US could spell their end on the planet. Jasper Carlton has formally requested this action from the Secretary of the Interior, Manual Lujan, and the White House Science Advisor, D. Allan Bromley.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has the responsibility under the ESA to promptly use emergency listing procedures to prevent a significant risk to the well-being of any candidate species. However, it has only considered such action when confronted with the threat of litigation. The Woodland Caribou in Idaho and Desert Tortoise in the Southwest are two examples.

The FWS has conceded in Congressional budget inquiries that, at its own projected pace, the "listing of all species that are in fact endangered or threatened could require 30-40 years." Remarkably, therefore, species that may be in imminent danger of extinction today may not even be protected by the Act until 2030. Indeed, FWS itself has admitted, albeit with characteristic understatement, that "some species may become extinct" as a result of its listing policy.

Moreover, the situation will likely be even bleaker than the sorry scenario conceded by the FWS. The FWS's estimate of 30-40 years to complete the listing of species now in jeopardy is based on its plan to list 50-60 species in fiscal year 1990 and, presumably, a similar number in subsequent years. Yet, even these paltry projections appear overly optimistic in light of the FWS's past performance. To make matters worse, the FWS has recently shifted the primary responsibility for making listing decisions to its regional offices — a bureaucratic reorganization that many observers, including some within the FWS, believe is resulting in even fewer listings.

More regional decision-making has yielded fewer listings for several reasons. First, the regional offices are under more political and economic pressure from local interests directly affected by listing decisions. Second, regional offices have their own economic and bureaucratic disincentives to list because they must spend time and resources developing and implementing recovery plans and taking additional steps, including enforcement actions and consultations with other federal agencies, for every species listed. Evidence suggests that the FWS will not list a species voluntarily if the state in which the species is found opposes the listing. The failure of the FWS to list Woodland Caribou as federally Endangered in Montana is one example.

Therefore, if the FWS is permitted to proceed with business as usual, it will likely take the agency far more than 40 years to list

## 30 Vertebrate Species Lost While Awaiting Listing

The following vertebrates are Category 3A Candidate Species — taxa no longer being considered for listing as Endangered or Threatened because of persuasive evidence of extinction. The numbers of invertebrate and plant 3A species are even greater, 85 and 51, and these numbers include only those species and subspecies recognized by the Fish and Wildlife Service; others may have gone extinct without ever having been "discovered" by science. If any readers have evidence that any of these species still survive in the wild, please contact the E! Biodiversity Project (2365 Willard Rd, Parkersburg, WV 26101-9269) and the regional office of the US Fish and Wildlife Service immediately.

*Alsophis sancticrucis*, St. Croix Ground Snake  
*Ammocramus henslowii houstonensis*, Texas Henslow's Sparrow  
*Coregonus alpenae*, Longjaw Cisco  
*Coregonus johanna*, Deepwater Cisco  
*Coregonus nigripinnis nigripinnis*, Blackfin Cisco  
*Cyolora cornuta nigerrima*, Navassa Island Iguana  
*Cyprinodon nevadensis calidae*, Tecopa Pupfish  
*Cyprinodon* sp 3, Monkey Spring Pupfish  
*Fundulus albolineatus*, Whiteline Topminnow  
*Gambusia amistadensis*, Amistad Gambusia

*Geomys pinetis fontanelus*, Sherman's Pocket Gopher  
*Geomys pinetis goffi*, Goff's Pocket Gopher  
*Gila bicolor isolata*, Independence Valley Tui Chub  
*Gila crassicauda*, Thickettail Chub  
*Lampetra minima*, Miller Lake Lamprey  
*Leiocephalus fremitus*  
*Melospiza melodia graminea*, Santa Barbara Song Sparrow  
*Microtus ochrogaster ludovicianus*, Louisiana Vole  
*Monophyllus plethodon frater*, Insular Long-tongued Bat  
*Notropis orca*, Phantom Shiner  
*Notropis simus simus*, Bluntnose Shiner  
*Oncorhynchus clarki* ssp 3, Alvord Cutthroat Trout  
*Peromyscus gossypinus anastasiae*, Anastasia Island Cotton Mouse  
*Peromyscus gossypinus restrictus*, Chadwick Beach Cotton Mouse  
*Peromyscus polionotus decoloratus*, Pallid Beach Mouse  
*Rana onca*, Relict Leopard Frog  
*Rana* sp 5, San Felipe Leopard Frog  
*Stizostedion vitreum glaucum*, Blue Walleye or Blue Pike  
*Tamias minimus atristriatus*, Penasco Chipmunk  
*Thryomanes bewickii leucophrys*, San Clemente Bewick's Wren

## BIODIVERSITY REPORTS

# Over 1/3 of North American Fish in Peril

A new report by the American Fisheries Society — manifestly not an extremist environmental group — warns that 364 of North America's 1000 species and subspecies of freshwater fish are endangered, threatened, or of special concern. This is 113 more than when the Society compiled its first list, in 1979, and does not include the 40 species thought to have gone extinct this century. Major problems afflicting this continent's fish include dams, industrial and agricultural runoff, acid rain, siltation from logging and farming, stocking of non-native fish species, and accidental introduction of ornamental

species. Overfishing *per se* is not a major problem for most American freshwater fish, but fishermen are partly responsible for the crisis insofar as they have caused the introduction of non-native fish, especially trout and bass, in waterways throughout the continent. The situation is most critical in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Among the imperiled fish are various minnows, killifish, chubs, darters, cave fish, two-thirds of all North American sturgeon species, and the Paddlefish. (*New York Times*, 1-30-90)

the species presently in sufficiently grave circumstances to qualify as Endangered or Threatened. And this, of course, does not even take into account the species that may not currently qualify as Threatened or Endangered (and thus are not presently considered candidate species by the FWS) but whose condition will seriously deteriorate in the future. Most species classified as "sensitive" by the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are sliding toward endangerment.

The present policy of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to only "complete regulatory (listing) actions for those species most in need of legal protection" — in other words, those recognized as teetering on the brink of extinction and not threatening economic development interests. Development interests applaud this approach since it means only a few species get listed and many of these are so imperiled that the likelihood of a successful recovery effort is small. Once a species goes extinct, an obstacle to industrial interests' exploitation of remaining wild habitat is removed. "Last ditch" captive breeding programs in commercial zoos, such as are under way with the Florida Panther, California Condor, and Mexican Wolf, are the end result of this policy — that is, *extinction in the wild!* Listings also appear to favor species with small habitat requirements.

The listing priority guidelines developed by the FWS and published in the Federal Register (9-21-83) consider degree and immediacy of threat and taxonomic uniqueness as the primary criteria for assessing listing priorities. The guidelines fail to reflect the need to take habitat protection measures in advance, while species population levels and available habitat are sufficiently healthy to allow for recovery in the wild. It is a high-risk, single species approach that overlooks many rare and sensitive species due to an imposed priority-rating system and budgetary and political constraints.

### Failure to Request Needed Funding

The US Department of the Interior has actively resisted efforts to obtain additional funds for the implementation of the Endangered Species Act, even while continuing to use lack of funding as an excuse for not listing new species. For example, The Nature Conservancy proposed that the FWS's Fiscal Year 1990 budget for listing be expanded from approximately \$3 million to \$15 million. The Interior Department conceded that the larger sum, which would still pale in comparison with other federal expenditures, including those of the FWS for huntable and fishable species, would allow it to list about 250 species per year.

Yet the Department declined to pursue the proposed level of funding for two express reasons. First, it stated that an "increase for this lower priority activity runs counter to the President's goal of reducing the large Federal deficit." Second, and even more alarming, the Department resisted efforts to devote more resources to listing because "any significant increase in the number of species being listed each year ... would require a commensurate increase in funding for recovery, consultations, law enforcement, research and related subactivities."

In other words, the Reagan/Bush Administrations seem to have decided *not* to fulfill their listing obligations under the Endangered Species Act so as to avoid duties under other provisions of the Act that come into play once a species is listed. Indeed, the Department actually sought a substantial *decrease* in its FY 1990 budget for implementation of the ESA, including a reduction in the minuscule amount it was spending on the listing program.

### Need for Listings by Ecosystem

The EF! Biodiversity Project and others have suggested that the FWS undertake a concerted effort to propose multiple species for listing at once, particularly where the species are geographically or biologically related. With so many species facing extinction, it is ecologically imperative, as well as cost and management effective, to list and protect all of these species within a particular ecosystem, especially when one or more species are already listed within that ecosystem.

A few biologists have argued that if one species is already listed, such as the Grizzly Bear, other rare species in the same area will also be managed effectively. Unfortunately, this has not been the case, since the federal land management agencies — including the Forest Service, BLM, FWS, and National Park Service — develop minimal management plans for single listed species — not for all

species, nor for the preservation of ecological processes.

In addition, recovery plans are developed (though usually not effectively implemented) for single species management which may actually be detrimental to other endemics dependent upon a particular ecosystem and to other listed species that have not received adequate consideration under an ecosystem approach to management. The needs of many rare and sensitive species are overlooked. The FWS should require coordinated programs to manage and restore entire threatened or sensitive ecosystems including all species sensitive to environmental problems within these ecosystems. Ecosystem fragmentation, degradation and eventual collapse is inevitable if single species management and emphasis continues.

In a few recent cases, the FWS has adopted a multiple species approach on a very limited basis. It simultaneously proposed Endangered status for the Lower Keys Rabbit and Threatened status for the Squirrel Chimney Cave Shrimp, both of which reside only in Florida; simultaneously announced Threatened status for the Cheat Mountain Salamander and Endangered status for the Shenandoah Salamander, which are closely related species; and simultaneously determined Endangered status for four species of plants native to central Florida. The FWS has recently become embroiled in a legal dispute regarding the ESA listing of hundreds of species of rare Hawaiian plants found within the same ecosystems.

It is critical that the US Fish and Wildlife Service take an ecosystem approach in developing future listing packages by listing all imperiled species within the area. In some cases, this must involve ESA listings for dozens of vertebrate, invertebrate and plant species. Listing and recovery plans must be developed and implemented to ensure the preservation of all components within sensitive and threatened ecosystems.

A multiple species/ecosystem approach is needed immediately for the Longleaf Pine-Wiregrass, Everglades, and Keys Ecosystems in Florida; the Cahaba River (Alabama), Clinch River (TN), Colorado River (CO, AZ), Platte River (CO, NB), and Rio Grande (NM, TX) Ecosystems; the chaparral in southern California; desert riparian ecosystems in the Southwest; and ancient forest ecosystems of the Northwest, to name a few.

The Bush 1991 budget is evidence that the FWS still has no intention of accelerating the listing process commensurate with species and ecosystem needs for protection. Apparently, multiple species listing packages are only being seriously considered for foreign species that have no domestic economic or political ramifications.

The vigorous implementation of our landmark legislation, the Endangered Species Act, and the protection of this continent's last large, natural, biologically intact ecosystems should be made national priorities now. Preservation of America's imperiled flora and fauna should be a priority of Earth Day 1990.

### Conclusion

The Fish and Wildlife Service must be made to account for its inadequate implementation of the Endangered Species Act's listing process. FWS's present policies and procedures are at odds with the Act's objective of recovering Endangered and Threatened species and their ecosystems.

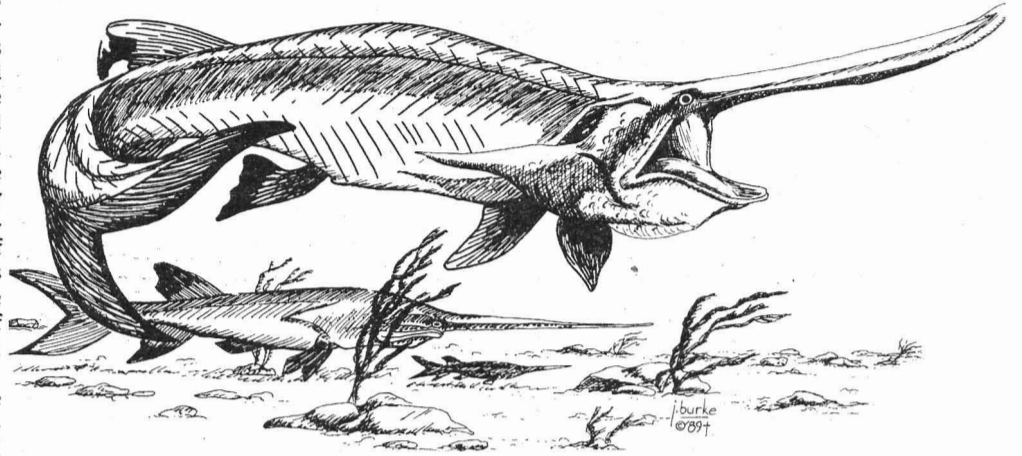
The EF! Biodiversity Project believes that the FWS is unreasonably delaying the listing of species in danger of extinction, in violation of the Endangered Species Act and the Administrative Procedure Act. Litigation may be required to force a positive change in the FWS's approach to listing. Major actions are needed to focus public and congressional scrutiny on a federal policy condemning numerous species to extinction.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Write to John Turner, FWS director, expressing your outrage about his agency's failure to protect the hundreds of species facing extinction. Write your congresspersons urging immediate correction of the FWS's failure to list and protect qualifying species under the ESA; ask them to increase funding for both listing and recovery efforts for Threatened and Endangered species.

\*John Turner, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240

\*senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510

\*representative, House of Representatives, DC 20515



## The Paddlefish Struggles to Survive

OHIO: UPSTREAM THROUGH BULLSHIT ALL THE WAY

It is written that early American settlers were cautious about letting their children play in or around large rivers if Paddlefish were known to be present. Cruising two to three feet beneath the surface with their large mouths agape, Paddlefish were reported to have swallowed small children and even furniture on occasion! Though probably untrue, the thought of renegade schools of huge spatula-faced Paddlers controlling human populations and leaping from the water to snatch unsightly plastic lawn chairs from fishermen sounds welcome and warranted.

These attacks should begin as soon as possible in Ohio!

Ohio Division of Wildlife officials remain completely unresponsive to the urgent needs of this species. [For background on the Paddlefish, see June 1989 issue.] Ignoring irrefutable biological data showing that Paddlefish populations in the Ohio Valley are endangered and under increasing environmental threats, Ohio seems ready to actually sponsor their statewide extinction!

In response to an onslaught of pressure from activists all over the country, a Division spokesman said, "we don't like to be told what to do." During the recent annual review process of the Division's endangered list, they were presented with a seven page petition to upgrade the official status of the Paddlefish to endangered; to date, they have refused to respond.

The Nature Conservancy has given the Paddlefish a state ranking of S2 in Ohio. A status of S2 is "Imperiled in state because of rarity (6-20 occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because of other factors making it demonstrably very vulnerable to extirpation from the state." (It's worth noting that the Smooth Green Snake, *Opheodrys vernalis*, is also considered Imperiled in Ohio and can be found on sale at Petland.)

Ohio Division of Wildlife has ignored offers of funding assistance for a reintroduction and recovery program. They intentionally mislead the public and lied to the media in a statement claiming that Paddlefish are protected from fishing in the state. They have used the "lost document" technique when asked to produce the official record of decision for previous Paddlefish reviews. They have refused to promulgate regulations prohibiting the take of Paddlefish, stating a lack of enforcement capability! In sum, Ohio Wildlife officials have stated that the Paddlefish can no longer breed in Ohio, removed it from the state endangered list, and summarily written it off.

We plead with EF!ers all over the country to help us save this ancient species by writing or calling the Governor of Ohio

to request a *stay of execution!* Repeatedly demand that this species be protected and allowed suitable wild habitat in the state. Tell him we will make the entire country aware of their apathetic treatment of this species.

\*Governor Richard Celeste, State House, Columbus, OH 43215; 614-466-3555

### TEXAS: VICTORY!

Officials in Texas, where Paddlefish have been on the edge of local extinction since 1977, have finally decided to take time out from slaughtering rattlesnakes to attempt to restore Paddlefish populations! The Fisheries Director of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Gary Matlock, stated in a letter that they have released 31,742 baby Paddlers into the Neches River System and are committed to an ongoing recovery program. The Director said that Paddlefish are fully protected throughout the state and expressed a desire to see them protected throughout the nation.

Earth First! activists who helped us blast Texas can feel a sense of relief for the fish. We must now commend the state for their decision and urge them to protect and restore natural habitats and preserve the genetic integrity and migratory ability of the fish. We must insist that releases of hatchery-raised Paddlefish occur among a sufficient number of wild fish so that wild instincts and natural spawning are sustained; and insist that the releases not be simply a prelude to commercial fishing of the species.

### WEST VIRGINIA: VICTORY!

Ohio EF!, Jasper "the Snake" Carlton, and other activists have persuaded West Virginia Governor Gaston Caperton to produce a legal mandate for Paddlefish protection despite West Virginia's lack of a state endangered species act. Caperton plans to have regulations promulgated to outlaw the taking of the fish beginning in 1991. This decision, presented in the political spirit of "providing for a fishery resource," is a critical catalyst for the beginning stages of a bioregional approach in the Ohio River drainage to stop the westward extirpation trend of the species.

Governor Caperton, who blamed the decline of Paddlefish populations solely on habitat destruction and the decline of water quality, advocates aggressive efforts to improve conditions in the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. The Director of West Virginia's Department of Natural Resources, J. Edward Hamrick, has admitted that state dams and associated activities adversely affect migration and spawning.

Having recognized the threats, these state officials can now proceed in their respective capacities to remove the problems.

continued on page 23

## Laurel Fork

# Where the North Comes South

by R.F. Mueller, Virginia EFi contact

### Regional-Historical Perspective

To understand North American ecosystems it helps to look back at least 18,000 years to the Late Pleistocene when continental glaciers stood as far south as northern Pennsylvania and southern Ohio. From this perspective is revealed much of the kaleidoscope of floral and faunal events and interactions that formed the wilderness we're trying to protect and recreate in the East. Nowhere is this perspective more useful than in the high Alleghenies of the Central Appalachians, where northern-type forests, bogs and glades still provide refugia for plants and animals that were driven south by the ice. In some cases refuges occur hundreds of miles south of their nearest relatives.

Since the arrival of Europeans some of those species have been extirpated or reduced to relic populations. In part this happened because their position on the southern fringes of their ranges made them particularly vulnerable. Some of the bogs and glades of the region still support such locally rare boreal plants as Bog Rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), Eastern Larch (or Tamarack, *Larix laricina*) and Twin Flower (*Linnaea borealis*); while other northern species like cranberries and blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.) are more widespread in the region. Many species were probably lost or greatly diminished in numbers when the grand primary Red Spruce and hardwood forests were destroyed by logging and associated fires at the turn of the century. However these forests are now reclaiming their highland range and we have an opportunity to reestablish many associations that formerly existed here.

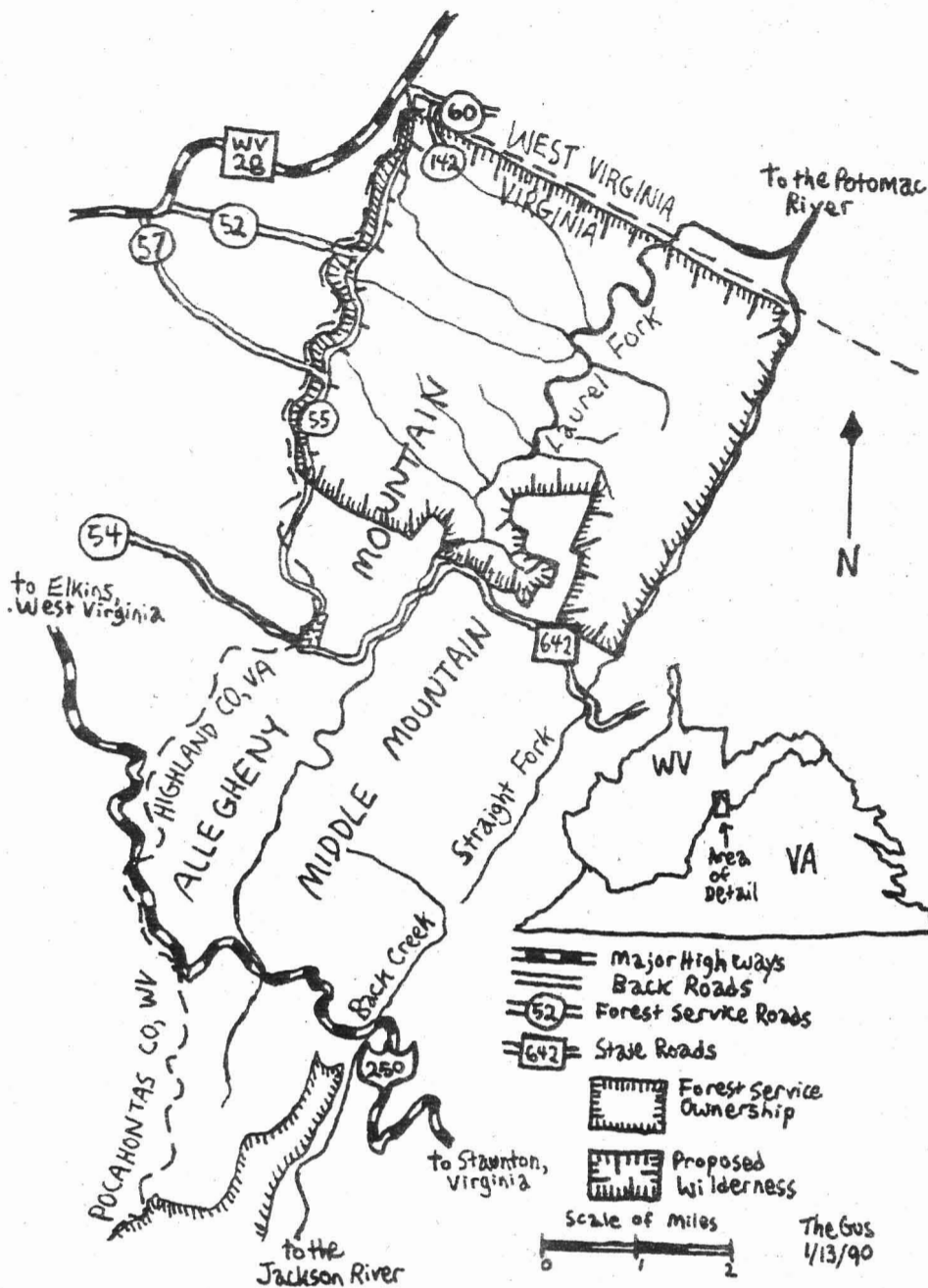
Most of this salient of northern habitat lies in West Virginia within the Monongahela National Forest. However its eastern edge crosses into Virginia in a watershed known as Laurel Fork, in the George Washington National Forest, and this is our main topic of interest here.

At the late Pleistocene glacial maximum, when the ice lay a few hundred miles to the north, the highest areas of the Central Appalachians were covered by alpine tundra similar to that which now occurs on New England's peaks. At that time the mixed deciduous forests that now cover the lower slopes of the Alleghenies were located far to the south. To a lesser degree the same was true of the northern hardwoods that now dominate the upper slopes. Instead the entire region, except for the tundra on the heights, was occupied by an open spruce-pine-shrub parkland. This parkland, we are told, was home to an impressive megafauna consisting of such species as Mastodont, Stag Moose, Caribou and Musk Oxen as well as their predators. As I explained in a recent article (Efi, Brigid 1990), certain characteristics of existing native vegetation still show evidence of megafaunal browsers. Today the closest approximation to this parkland habitat are open glades in the Red Spruce montane forest on the highest slopes and peaks in the region. Presumably it was around the time of the glacial maximum that the colonies of northern refuges were established. Today some of these colonies persist where conditions still don't deviate too much from those of the Pleistocene.

### Character of the Land

The 10,965 acre Laurel Fork Special Management Area of the George Washington National Forest (GWNF) is unique in this Forest because of the Area's location on a high, stream-dissected plateau of Allegheny Mountain. The elevations, ranging from 2700 feet to over 4000 feet above sea level, have given rise to a forest of northern hardwoods and montane Red Spruce quite unlike the oak-rich forests that dominate elsewhere in the GWNF.

Laurel Fork takes its name from its main stream, a branch of the Potomac bisecting the area. It is a well-watered area with a number of trout stream side branches of Laurel Fork. The hardwoods consist chiefly of Beech, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Yellow Birch, American Basswood, White Ash, Northern Red Oak and Black Cherry. In addition to Red Spruce, Eastern Hemlock is a common evergreen and there are stands of planted Red Pine, a species that is here also as a native at the southernmost part of its range. Minor and understory trees include Service Berry, Striped and Mountain Maple, and Witch Hazel. Especially indicative of the northern environment is Trembling Aspen, which in a few places lives in openings with Big-toothed Aspen. Both are favorites of the Beaver. Ground cover beneath the trees consists of abundant club mosses and other



northern herbs and shrubs.

Although the forest of Laurel Fork is almost identical to that of parts of the Adirondacks and New England, it includes some additional species more characteristic of the Appalachians due to the proximity of highly diverse mixed forests at lower elevations in the region. As a result trees such as Fraser Magnolia and Black Locust see themselves from time to time and are able to persist in low numbers at higher elevations.

Of particular interest are the picturesque Beaver ponds and meadows with rimming Red Spruce and thickets of Mountain Laurel and blueberries. These occur in the upper reaches of Buck Run and other high elevation streams. Some of the ponds contain active lodges, and evidence of dam building and feeding is common. In these areas the ponds are fed by small, cold streams that contain such plants as Water Starwort. Sphagnum Moss, an indicator of acid conditions, as are many of the other plants, occurs in the boggy meadows. A variety of grasses, sedges, broad-leaved plants and ferns are present throughout. In the dryer meadows and openings in the spruce forest, hawthorn, a favorite food of wildlife, is associated with stunted Black Locust.

An elegant little inhabitant of Laurel Fork is the Smooth Green Snake, which is also near the southern limits of its range in the Appalachians. The area is prime habitat for such northern species as the Hermit Thrush, Mourning Warbler, Varying Hare, Northern Flying Squirrel, Porcupine, Fisher and Goshawk. Although some of these species have probably not been present since the 1800s due to devastating logging and hunting, the area is within their ranges and the excellent recovery of the forest creates favorable conditions for their reintroduction or resurgence. By contrast, White-tailed Deer and Black Bear are presently abundant.

### Rationale

The Laurel Fork Area was part of the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process of the US Forest Service for possible designation under the Wilderness Preservation System. However, because of its

anti-wilderness bias, the Forest Service did not recommend the area for Wilderness. Recently, however, citizen support has been building again for Wilderness. If designated, Laurel Fork would be one of the largest Wildernesses in Virginia, and would improve the large wilderness deficit of the GWNF relative to National Forests as a whole (3% vs. 17%).

The importance of large wilderness in the preservation of Earth's biodiversity has been well established through conservation biology, which has shown that most existing wilderness preserves are losing species because they are too small. Unfortunately this situation especially characterizes the designated Wilderness Areas of the Eastern United States; they are much smaller on average than Western Wildernesses, which have themselves already begun to lose species. Clearly, we need many more and larger Wilderness Areas in the East. Also, just as in the West, we need old-growth areas to foster the rarest and most sensitive native species. In the East this means restoration of such areas through Wilderness protection. Protection of Laurel Fork would be a step, albeit a modest one, in this direction. As a mature forest developed under Wilderness protection, it would gradually be enriched by large snags and den trees, down trees, debris dams in streams, and the macro and micro fauna and flora characteristic of old-growth ecosystems which at present are rare or virtually nonexistent in the Forest. This development, coupled with the rich riparian zones and Beaver ponds, would create a type and degree of native habitat diversity not seen in the George Washington National Forest for decades. As a result, extirpated species shy of clearcuts, roads and other human development could return and others now rare could increase in numbers.

### Vision for the Future

At present Virginia Earth First! and Virginians for Wilderness are asking that Laurel Fork be preserved as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, this status is adequate for interim protection only. No system of small wilderness areas

can accomplish long-term ecosystem protection, let alone the maintenance of evolutionary processes comparable to those that shaped the ecosystems. Rather our hope for the future must lie in large integrated ecological preserves such as have been proposed by Reed Noss (Efi, Eostar 1983; *Natural Areas Journal* vol.7(1), 1987). I have applied this concept to the Central Appalachians (Efi, Mabon 85, Lughnasadh 88), and Jamie Sayen has proposed analogous wilderness preserves for the entire Appalachians (Efi, Beltane 87). In such a system Laurel Fork would form part of a wilderness core surrounded by buffer zones and would be connected by broad communication corridors to other preserves in the region and eventually throughout the entire continent. In this scheme the Laurel Fork Wilderness could be expanded westward and northeastward into the Monongahela National Forest and to the south and east to incorporate privately owned parts of Allegheny Mountain and the Valley and Ridge region. This might be accomplished by outright acquisition or through easements or other instruments of land protection. In this way the Wilderness core might be expanded to 30,000 acres or more.

The Laurel Fork area and its extension along the higher elevations of the Allegheny front is transitional in broad ecotones to oak-chestnut forests of the Valley and Ridge Section to the East and to more complex mesophytic forests at lower elevations to the west. However the salient of northern-type habitat of which it is part is restricted to several thousand square miles of area ranging over the Allegheny Plateau in West Virginia and north into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and always at higher elevations. The northern hardwoods and especially the Red Spruce montane forests tend to form rather small and isolated islands of habitat.

Thus populations of relic and disjunct northern species tend to be low locally and so are especially vulnerable to climatic and human-induced variations and threats. Some species, such as Varying Hare, are subject to periodic great fluctuations in population levels from natural causes. Because of these characteristics it is essential that all preserves be as large as possible and that fragmentation be minimal. In particular a broad corridor of protected lands along the northern-type habitat salient should be established through Maryland and Pennsylvania following Sayen's proposal. Recently Gary Gyekis of the Kindred Spirits Education Project (RD 1, Box 473-C, Lewisburg, PA 17837) has outlined preserves on both sides of the Allegheny front in north-central Pennsylvania (personal communication, 2-89). There should be many more such grassroots efforts but we also need a national governmental commitment to an integrated ecological preserve system that would replace the now outdated Wilderness Preservation System.

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Ask the GWNF supervisor to place Laurel Fork under special management to protect its wilderness values. Ask your congresspersons to support its designation as Wilderness. Work toward our long-term goal of integrated ecological preserves by spreading the word via letters to editors, demonstrations, and other public actions.

\*Supervisor, George Washington NF, POB 233, Harrisonburg, VA 22801

\*representative, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515

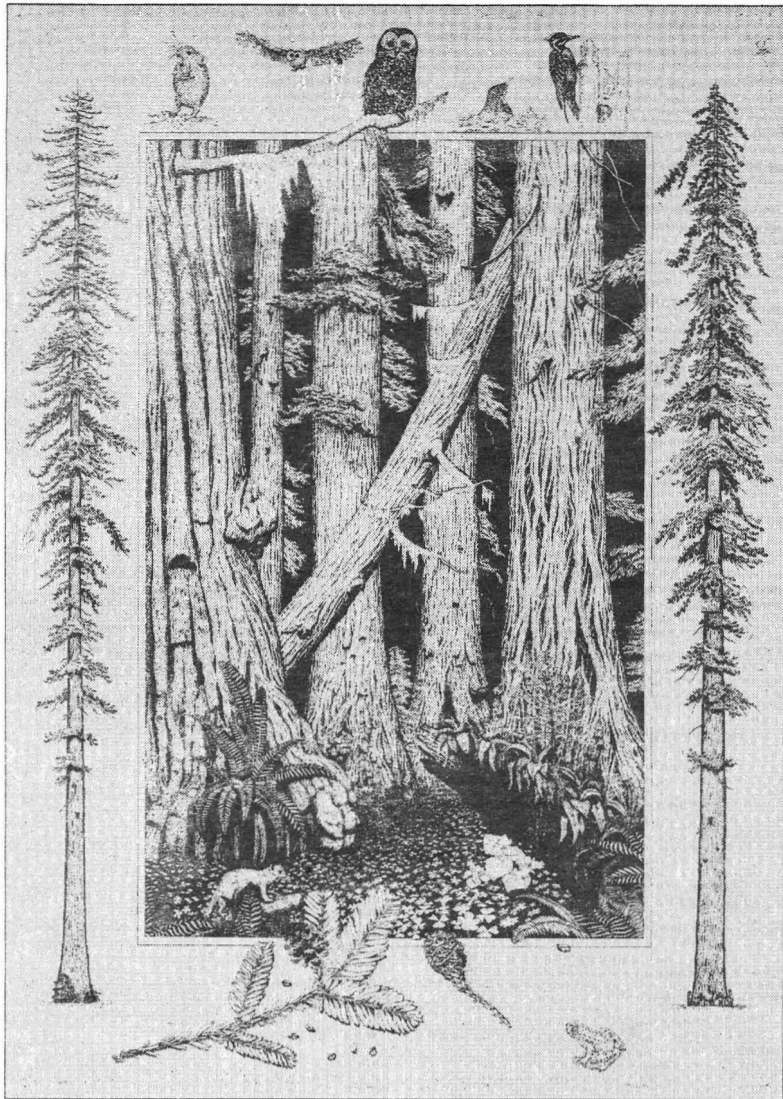
\*senators, Senate, DC 20510

## Fragmented . . .

continued from page 19

encouraging sign.] However, if the smoke clouds again increase during this year's dry season, we should feel no qualms about shoving hard from the outside. Nor should we allow ourselves to be sidetracked by the excuse that "we're doing the same thing in Hawaii and the Tongass." Our fights there must continue, but if the Amazon is lost, whatever other environmental successes we may have will be little and cheap by comparison. We "outsiders" may not be able to save the Amazon but we can stop being part of its destruction and ensure that it doesn't go quietly.

R. Wills Flowers is an entomologist at the University of Florida and a frequent contributor to the Journal.



THE LAST REDWOODS is a full color reproduction of an original etching by Claus Sievert. The work was inspired by a visit to *Headwaters Forest* and is intended to benefit causes which are working to save ancient forests. The poster comes with a short fact sheet on redwood habitat. The original, limited edition etching (hand colored) is available upon request.

SIZE: 22 X 28

PRICE: \$28.50 ppd.

CLAUS SIEVERT P.O. BOX 411233 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94141

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## Paddlefish . . .

continued from page 21

Governor Caperton can move the state EPA (Environmental Pollution Assistants) to classify and qualify the entire drainage of the Ohio and Kanawha as Warm Water Habitat under EPA guidelines and revoke all pollution permits. Director Hamrick can spearhead a statewide program of restoring river and riparian habitats and dismantling all dams and impoundments. This dam dismantling, due to the "hundreds of jobs it will create," should be overwhelmingly supported by the West Virginian public and could have a very positive effect on his political career, not to mention his chances for invitation to the Ohio River Rendezvous [see Bulletins]. EF! activists stand ready to assist West Virginia and other states in the development of such programs to purify and redignify our great rivers and their inhabitants.

### ALABAMA: A TURNAROUND

Alabama has historically allowed the unlimited slaughter of their resident Paddlefish by commercial and "sport" fishers. The commercial death alone of Paddlefish in 1980 was about 332,000 pounds and by 1986

the caviar dealers had pushed populations to the point of official decline, yet still the state failed to protect the fish.

Then in 1987, when the cooperative tagging program of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Auburn University, and the Alabama Game and Fish Division had been canceled due to the absence of mature female Paddlefish, it was decided that perhaps things had gone too far. In November of 1988 the Alabama Conservation Department enacted an emergency regulation protecting the fish from take and even from possession of its parts. In 1989 this regulation became permanent and now stands as one of the most aggressive state measures for protecting the fish.

Following through on their promise to rigidly enforce this law, officers nailed two local degenerates in possession of fish in May. Judge Pamela Baschab reeled in fines and court costs from the two of almost \$1000. This sweet justice is little compared to felony charges, fines of up to \$250,000 and five years in prison that can be handed out for interstate trafficking in wildlife. (Perhaps the FBI could lend a bit of moral integrity to their work by fighting interstate wildlife trafficking!)

Alabama can be a prime example to other states which use "paper management" protection methods and boast that they are protecting the species.

### MISSOURI: POACHERS BUSTED

Thanks to a tip from a concerned citizen, Missouri Conservation Agents working undercover with the US Fish and Wildlife Service busted members of two rings selling Paddler eggs for caviar. The rings, which operated at Truman Lake and Table Rock Lake, were also charged with selling catfish, possessing furbearers out of season, and federal crimes including violation of the Lacey Act and conspiracy to sell wildlife illegally. Five Missourians were fined \$7950, had their wildlife slaughtering licenses suspended for two years, were sentenced to a combined 110 days in jail, and were ordered to make restitution to the state for their profits. Another from Missouri and two from Tennessee face federal charges with serious penalties. According to Ron Glover, Special Investigations Supervisor for Missouri, many male Paddlefish have been caught, gutted and then tossed overboard when the poachers saw they had no eggs. Paddlefish have no reliable external characteristics for sex determination.

In 1990, when it seems the entire impetus of law enforcement is focused on the "war on drugs" and the harassment of wilderness lovers, it is a pleasure to hear that some agencies are taking *substantive actions against substantive problems!* When crimes against natural diversity are met with serious consequences, and those who would allow or cause an extirpation or extinction of a species, be extirpated themselves from free survival and reproduction and be impounded, shown pain and discrimination and be given unsuitable habitat (jail), then and only then will law and justice have any meaningful connection.

### PADDLEFISH ON THE AIR

Northern Ohio residents will soon be treated to a Paddlefish Program on WOBC Radio, 91.5 FM, by local EF! rowdy John Katko, to be presented on "Hard Day on the Planet," northern Ohio's only environmental radio show. (John sponsored the Green Fire show in Cleveland last summer and organized a geriatric jalapeno-eating contest afterward.) Thanks from the fish to all activists who have written letters on its behalf and to St. Clair, Snake Carlton and the rest of the Paddlefish Patrol for their unselfish fire. Watch the Journal for future updates and stand by for action in Ohio.

—Steve Moore, Ohio EF!, Scioto River Group

## Earth First! Foundation 1989 Treasurer's Report

Beginning balance, Jan. 1, 1989	\$62,988.66	
Ending balance, Dec. 31, 1989	\$51,035.87	
Committed Funds, Dec. 31, 1989	\$42,196.94	82.7%
Uncommitted Funds, Dec. 31, 1989	\$8,838.93	17.3%

### Income

Contributions, unrestricted	30,139.02	60.1%
Contributions, earmarked	17,011.49	33.9%
Interest	2,980.91	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,131.42</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Expenses

Projects	50,333.98	81.1%
Office Equipment	4,019.95	6.5%
Printing & Postage	2,304.37	3.7%
Meetings & Travel	2,069.21	3.3%
Other Expenses	1,904.70	3.1%
Contract Services	1,452.00	2.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$62,084.21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Projects Funded, 1989

Altamira Project	792.51
Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition	3,965.00
Biodiversity Project (all earmarked funds)	14,848.47
Central Appalachian Rendezvous	420.00
Edward Abbey Deep Ecology Award	1,000.00
EF! Environmentally Sound Promotions	6,525.00
EF! Journal Research Fund	5,180.00
Florida EF!	4,600.00
Free Our Public Lands Project	745.00
Glacial Erratic Newsletter	750.00
Grizzly Bear Task Force	2,521.00
HUB project	1,790.00
Log Exports Project	500.00
Midwest Roadshow, R. Featherstone	532.00
Northeast Rendezvous	200.00
Preserve Appalachian Wilderness	2,000.00
Redwood Action Team	1,500.00
Rockies Roadshow, D. Lyons	400.00
Walkabout Newsletter	410.00
Wild Rockies Mapping Project	280.00
Wild Rockies Roadshow	300.00
Wild Rockies Wilderness Slide Show	1,075.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,333.98</b>



# The Earth First! Directory

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

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

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

## National EF!

EF! ALASKA TASK FORCE  
POB 1019 San Raphael, CA 94915  
(415) 824-3841

EF! BIODIVERSITY PROJECT \*  
Jasper Carlton 2365 Willard Road  
Parkersburg, WV 26101-9269

Road Closure & Northern Rockies Coordinator  
Keith Hammer POB 2072  
Kallispell, MT 59903 (406)755-1379

EF! DIRECT ACTION FUND  
Mike Roselle POB 210 Canyon, CA 94516  
(415)376-7329

EF! ECO-VIDEOGRAPHE  
1409 21st Ave. San Francisco, CA 94122  
(415)753-1614

EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION  
POB 1683 Corvallis, OR 97339

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Vince Packard POB 65 Myra, WV 25544

## USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

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

- \*Earth First! Foundation, POB 1683 Corvallis, OR 97339 (contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
- \*Arizona Earth First!, POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722
- \*Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516
- \*EF! Biodiversity Project, Jasper Carlton, 2365 Willard Road, Parkersburg, WV 26101-9269 (Contributions to the EF! Foundation earmarked for the Biodiversity Project are tax-deductible.)
- \*EF! Ocean-Dolphin Task Force POB 77062 San Francisco, CA 94107-7062
- \*Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306
- \*Florida Earth First!, POB 13864, Gainesville, FL 32604
- \*Grazing Task Force, POB 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703
- \*Humboldt County Earth First!, POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440
- \*Los Angeles Earth First!, POB 4381, North Hollywood, CA 91607
- \*Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, POB 516, Stevens Point, WI 54481
- \*New Mexico Earth First!, 456 Amado St, Santa Fe, NM 87501
- \*Nomadic Action Group, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516
- \*Ohio Earth First!, POB 91, Greencamp, OH 43322
- \*PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness), POB 36, Jefferson, NH 03583
- \*Portland Earth First!, POB 13765, Portland, OR 97213
- \*Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
- \*Southern Willamette Earth First!, POB 10384, Eugene, OR 97440
- \*Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713
- \*Virginians for Wilderness, Route 1, Box 250, Staunton, VA 24401
- \*Washington Earth First!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227
- \*Wild Rockies Earth First!, c/o 834 Sherwood, Missoula, MT 59802
- \*Wolf Action Network, HCR 79, POB 1046, Crowley Reservoir, CA 93546
- \*Yellowstone Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715

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

# EF! BULLETINS

**WALL STREET ACTION.** On Monday April 23, the day after Earth Day, people from across the country will meet to shut down Wall Street! We will fill the streets with people, disrupting "business as usual" with our own Celebration of Life. We will bring costumes, music, theater, and trees as well as symbols of corporate waste. Affinity groups prepared in nonviolent direct action will blockade the Stock Exchange and other centers of corporate plunder. For information contact POB 1128, Old Chelsea Station, NY, NY 10011; 201-846-5934 or 617-629-9782.

**WICHITA RESCUE THE EARTH RALLY.** This year's rally will be held on Sunday afternoon April 22 at the Vulcan/Racon chemical complex, a major CFC producer. The Rally is being organized by Green Wichita Alliance and other local environmentalists. For information call 316-522-1569 or 683-0387 or 522-4741 or write Pat Eytchison, Rescue the Earth Rally Committee, 3908 Greenwood, Wichita, KS 67216.

**GABEF! Plans.** Greater Adirondacks Bioregion EF! is planning the following events: April 1, completion of EF!'s Adirondack Wilderness Proposal; April 28, meeting in Schenectady, NY; Earth Week, local educational presentations throughout state; May 18-20, GABEF! Rendezvous and Ned Ludd day. For information, write or call GABEF! contact Tom Carney (see Directory).

**COMPUTER NEEDED.** The EF! Biodiversity Project desperately needs a Mac computer system in order to remain effective in its campaign for preserving biodiversity. The Project needs a Mac Plus or SE with hard disc drive and Imagewriter II printer. If you can help the Project with a donation of either money or a new or used system, please contact Keith Hammer at POB 2072, Kalispell, MT 59901 or 406-755-1379.

**DESERT CONFERENCE.** The annual Desert Conference will be held May 4-6 at the

Malheur Field Station south of Burns, Oregon. This marks the 12th time conservationists from Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada have met to enjoy desert field trips and presentations by scientists, artists, and conservation leaders. Workshops will focus on cyanide leach mining, public land withdrawals by the military, livestock grazing, and citizens proposals for protection of threatened wildlands. Room and board are provided at low cost; all participants must pre-register. For information and registration forms, contact Desert Conference XII, POB 732, Mtn. Home, ID 83647.

**THE LAST OF THE ANCIENT FORESTS.** Oregon ecologist and educator Sharon Teague will tour with slides and stories about the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest this spring. Her talk will be on the ecology and politics of ancient forests, and what concerned people can do. The talk is free but donations are welcome. Some dates are still available; to schedule a show call Sharon or Grant at 503-683-3663.

(sponsor abbreviations: AS = Audubon Society chapter; SC = Sierra Club chapter; NPS = Native Plant Society chapter)  
California and Oregon schedule:  
April 3, eve, Los Angeles, UCLA, Bruin Rainforest Action Group  
4-5, 7 PM, Claremont, Claremont College, Bauer Auditorium (AS)  
4-6, 7:30 PM, Van Nuys, Senior Center, 5040 Van Nuys Blvd (AS)  
4-7, eve, San Luis Obispo, Planetary Survival Alliance  
4-10, 7 PM, Cordelia, CTABldg, 4751 Central Way (AS)  
4-11, 7:30 PM, Modesto, Great Valley Museum Annex (AS)  
4-16, eve, Sacramento, Sacramento State U (SC)  
4-17, noon, Davis, UC Davis (TROFIC)  
4-17, 7:30 PM, Stockton, Central United Methodist Church (AS)  
4-19, 1:30 PM, Eugene, U of OR  
Northeast and Upper Midwest schedule:  
4-25, 7 PM, Boston, First and Second Church  
4-27, eve, Keene, NH, Antioch New England (college)  
4-28, 2 PM, Norwich, VT, Montshire Museum  
May 1, eve, Albany, NY, NY Audubon Society  
5-2, eve, Amherst, MA, Institute for a Sustain-

able Society  
5-8, 4:15 PM, Easton, PA, Lafayette College  
5-9, eve, Hamilton, NY, Colgate U  
5-10, eve, Buffalo, NY, State University of NY  
5-12, aft, Dayton, OH, Aullwood Audubon Center & Farm  
5-13, morn, Rocky River, OH, Westshore Unitarian Church  
5-19, 7 PM, Chicago, N Park Village, 5801 N Pulaski Rd (AS)

**HOBOS FROM HELL.** People wanting to hop trains to the RRR should write Hobos from Hell, POB 2497, Santa Cruz, CA 95063. You'll receive freight maps, a how-to article and possibly names of others in your area who might want to boxcar-pool for the trip.

**ENVIRONMENTAL FILMS AND TAPES WANTED.** Media Network, a national non-profit information clearinghouse on social issues media, will publish a guide to media resources on the environment this spring. We seek information about environmental films and videotapes. Send written materials only ASAP to Media Network, 121 Fulton St, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10038; 212-619-3455. Preview tapes will be requested later.

**Ozarks EF! to build Phantom Forest.** For Earth Day, Ozarks EF! will build a tree sculpture out of phone books to represent the trees killed for newspaper printing. They need help putting together the sculpture and explaining its message. Call Sue at (417) 882-2947.

**ABBEY DOCUMENTARY FILM.** Joshua Abbey is looking for any film, video- or audio-tape of Edward Abbey to use in a forthcoming documentary film. Contact Joshua at 1375 Lucile Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90026, (213) 665-3815.

**JOHN SIRKIS** will appear at the following Earth Week events:  
APRIL 17 - U of O, Eugene, evening  
19 - OSU, Corvallis, noon  
21 - TESU, Olympia, afternoon  
22 - Lewis & Clark College, Portland, afternoon

Student Action for Clean Air. On April 2, the Student Environmental Action Coalition is sponsoring a national action for clean air

in front of the US Capitol. The rally will pressure members of Congress to stop compromising our rights to clean air, and will be followed by lobbying for a strong Clean Air Act. For more info, contact: SEAC - UNC, (919) 962-0888.

**LOU GOLD.** One of the country's strongest voices for the old growth forests, Lou Gold will appear in the following places this spring. For more info, contact the Siskiyou Project, (503) 249-2958.

- March 26 - Community Event, Madison, WI  
27 - Plum Creek Nature Center, Beecher, IL  
29 - Carleton College, Northfield, MN  
31 - Florida Theatre, Gainesville, FL (benefit with River Phoenix, Dana Lyons, and others)  
April 9 - Willamette Univ., Salem, OR  
10 - Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA  
11 - American Univ., Washington, DC  
12 - George Mason College, Fairfax, VA  
13 - Nat'l Wildlife Federation, Washington, DC  
16 - Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, CT  
17 - Bristol Community College, Fall River, MA  
18 - Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH  
19 - Community Event, Ann Arbor, MI  
20 - Albion College, Albion, MI  
22 - Chicago Earth Day  
23 - Franklin Marshall College, Lancaster, PA  
24 - Rutgers Univ., NJ  
25 - Princeton Univ., NJ  
26 - Trenton State College, Trenton, NJ  
27 - Lafayette College, Easton, PA  
28 - Raritan Valley CC, NJ  
May 1 - Univ. of Illinois Chicago Circle  
7 - Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA

**SEA SHEPHERD LOOKING FOR CREW.** Captain Paul Watson is seeking fearless crewmembers and handy hands for this summer's drift-net campaign. See details on page 10.

# 1990 ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS

## WILD ROCKIES WILDERNESSFEST JULY 9-15 GRAVELLEY RANGE

## GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM, MONTANA

Time to rekindle the green fire for another year of battles for the Water Planet. This time EF! will gather in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Wild Rockies, Turtle Island. Some of you have received a letter from Jake Jagoff announcing July 2-8 as the dates. The actual dates are July 9-15, as decided by the 1990 RRR Committee. The confusion resulted from Jagoff being in Mordor (D.C.), and a lack of communication. Sorry for any inconvenience, but a convenient life is a boring one. The theme of this year's RRR, besides the standard one of Defend The Wilderness At Any Cost, is NO CONTROL. The RRR Committee assumes no responsibility for any bizarre activity at the gathering and will not attempt to guide the course of events there. This is again despite Jagoff's missive which states that "...anything that prevents EF! from defending wilderness, biodiversity and those brave folks engaged in this struggle does not belong and will not be tolerated at the 1990 RRR." Lighten up Jake. However, be advised that the reason for this gathering and all the hard work and travel involved is **Defending Wilderness, Biodiversity, and Planet Earth.**

Please go elsewhere if your mission is to hang out with a hip crowd, disrupt the gathering, worship crystals or infiltrate.

**Down to brass spikes:**

**Workshops:** If you want to lead a workshop or provide a forum for an issue, send your proposal to Mike Stabler, 2845 Elm, Boulder, CO 80303 ASAP. If you have a specific date and/or time in mind tell Mike and you will be scheduled. All topics are welcome but keep in mind the purpose of the RRR! There will be an open schedule sign-up board at the RRR.

**Rally July 13-14** Friday morning to Saturday afternoon. All performers get the same amount of time. No one will receive special invitations or be paid, expenses or otherwise. We will operate with a lottery system. All names go into a hat, and a certain number are to be drawn according to how much time is available. No draw, no play unless someone wants to switch with you. There will be an open stage for your favorite swingers Saturday night. Anyone can play at evening campfires. Write to Jake to let him know you are coming if you plan to perform, and what equipment you are bringing or will need: Jake Jagoff, c/o the Ecology Center, 137 E. Main, Missoula, MT 59802.

**Other events:** Considering that the War Dance was a high point of last year's RRR, it would be great to have another. We all need to get down and boogie in the dust in the true pagan, Earth-loving, naked and painted tribal tradition. Will someone coordinate it, if such a thing can be coordinated? And beware: the Mudhead Kachinas will be in very visible attendance.

**Trash:** For anyone who didn't hear, all the rubbish that was supposed to be recycled from last year's RRR got thrown away because people mixed it all up and left a huge mess and an incredible headache for the Committee. Therefore **everyone is responsible for their own crap.** Pack it in, pack it out. Simple. Maps to local recyclers will be available. Try not to bring any glass. Bring a minimum of containers and potential rubbish! Reduce and reuse!

**Refreshments:** Bring homebrew if you make it! We hope to be able to provide kegs of locally brewed beer. If you plan to imbibe bring your own mug. Again, avoid bringing any glass and minimize aluminum.

Dogs are discouraged from attending and should ask their humans to leave them at home. If you must bring your mutt you are responsible to see that it is kept in control, does not bark, does not crap everywhere, doesn't get in fights or bite people, harass wildlife, etc.

Medical people are needed—contact the Committee to volunteer for a shift in the med tent and offer other assistance. We may need someone (preferably an M.D. or R.N.) to coordinate the tent and advise on what supplies are needed. We also need big tents. Offer them if you can.

**Children:** Have fewer of them. Beyond that, parents or others are needed to coordinate a children's area with a tent/tarp, schedule sitters, provide toys and art supplies, etc. Contact the Committee.

**Rides:** National ride coordinators are Tom and Carla, POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 585-9607. Contact them if you need a ride or can volunteer to be a regional coordinator. Regional contacts will be published with the map of the site if available.

**Vending:** The Committee will try to limit sales of trinkets and such to those raising money for EF! activities—who are welcome. Gee-gaw peddlers trying to line their own pockets will be encouraged to contribute to the Committee to help cover RRR expenses.

**Site:** We are narrowing down the site in the Gravelleys. It may be exclusively walk-in. If you are handicapped and cannot get in under your own power contact the Committee and we will arrange a way for you to get in. Jagoff will carry you! The climate will be unpredictable—the site may be above 8000 feet and anything from 90 degrees to snow is

possible. Bring enough clothing and a good tent! With any luck we will publish a map to the site in the May 1 Journal.

**Money:** There is a \$25 dollar fee for the RRR: cheaper than Club Med and a better antidote to civilization! Try to pay with cash.

**T-shirts:** We need designs. Send proposals to the Ecology Center by May 15 (address under Rally) We will select 4 designs and will set up a silk-screening operation at the RRR to print shirts to order! Send one-color, simple designs with bold lines. They should be black ink on white paper, maximum width 11 inches, length up to 18 inches.

I'll sum up with a statement from Jake's memo: "As always, the rally will play a pivotal role in focusing the energy and vision of 500 assorted EF!ers (give or take a few FBI agents) into concerted, meaningful action. It's especially crucial this year, given recent events in Arizona, Montana, Washington and elsewhere (not to mention the accelerating demise of the Biosphere), to use the momentum of the RRR to create more coordinated, effective actions/campaigns throughout the year".

**Contact the RRR Committee at:** POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715

# STARTING A LOCAL GROUP

## Some Thoughts from One Who's Done It

Have you been reading the *EF!* Journal for a few months or years, thinking you really ought to get more involved? Have you actually tried to start a local group, only to find a depressing lack of environmental direction in your community? Here are a few ruminations from one overworked, undercover, approaching middle-aged eco-warrior — maybe they'll give you some ideas. (Since I'm from the East, I've naturally got an Eastern bias — also, because *EF!* has a much shorter track record in the East than out under the big sky, I've been thinking about the need for getting Eastern groups under way, about the inherent differences in our issues, and about differing strategies.)

Getting a group going is easier than you might think. It only takes a couple people to make a stir in a community, if you know how to do it. I've been reasonably effective in bringing *EF!* messages to central New York, working with just a few friends, despite a full-time job, family obligations, and an inability to drink anything alcoholic. Let me tell you about how I got started:

I've been "officially" active for only about a year. I'm a long-time Abbey fan, read all about Hayduke and Bonnie the year the book came out, but didn't know about *EF!* groups until the spring of 1988. Then, in January 89, I attended an *EF!* workshop at the Rowe Conference Center in the Massachusetts Berkshires. The workshop was run by Dave Foreman, with the assistance of Jamie Saxon of Preserve Appalachian Wilderness. The weekend was inspiring, especially Dave's impassioned speeches — he told us how *EF!* got started, explained the concepts of biocentrism and deep ecology, and gave us many tips for action. One of those tips stood out. I took it to heart, and you should too. Dave said, "When an issue needs your attention, don't feel that you must wait until you know exactly what to do. It'll be too late. Just do something. One thing will lead to another, and you'll be off."

I got back to New York fired up and ready for action. What to do? Well, it just so happened that another person from my area, Caren, had recently started weekly *EF!* meetings. The first two had been attended by up to 60 people. I went to meeting number three.

What a disappointment! I live in a pretty environmentally aware community, home to activists of all sorts, so I figured folks would be there with all kinds of issues. They weren't. In fact, they all seemed to be waiting for someone to tell them what to do. "Teacher, what's our assignment?" Or, far worse, "When are we going to trash a bulldozer?"

Soon the meetings petered out, with virtually nothing accomplished. But Caren and I were determined that *EF!* and the concepts of deep ecology would insinuate themselves into the local consciousness. So, we did two things.

First, we gave an "interview" with a local weekly paper. Newspapers are always looking for news, and this one was delighted to get some "inside information" on the radical and controversial environmental group famous for spiking trees out West. We concentrated on questions about deep ecology and wilderness issues. The article was well written, and made folks aware that *EF!* had come to central New York.

Second, we picked a local issue and got *EF!* involved. We had just learned that the New York State Parks Commission wanted to build a picnic ground on the only remaining wild section of the south shore of one of our state's beautiful Finger Lakes. I knew the area, had birdwatched often there, and was damned if it was to be turned into a hot-dog grillery. So, to get people thinking about the issue, we obtained a copy of the map showing the park commission's proposal, then scheduled an *EF!* bird walk in the area one Saturday morning. We figured we'd show people the beauty and ecological diversity of the area, then point out where the roads, parking lots, and picnic tables would go. We sent notices of the event to the local papers, all of which printed them.

Hardly anybody came. But that didn't really matter — because along with our notices, we had included a brief explanation of the issue and why *EF!* was concerned about it. Therefore, even local folks who didn't attend our hike were aware of the state park's proposal and knew that *EF!* was against it and cared enough about the issue to initiate some action.

Next, and this is very important, we gathered background information on the issue. We contacted local ornithologists for information on historical and current bird-life in the area. We talked to members of our county environmental management council and got the history of the issue. Then, when

we were sure of our facts, we prepared an *EF!* position statement on the park commission's proposal. We sent letters about the proposal to the local papers, distributed the position statement at the local farmer's market, went to a town meeting to voice our concerns ... and started a groundswell of interest!

At the next town meeting, when the proposal came up for a vote before the town council, over 25 folks appeared to protest the development, most of whom I'd never even seen before! As a result of our articulate, anti-development stance, the vote was postponed pending further study, and it now seems that we may have a chance to stop the development completely. Of course *EF!* can't take all the credit for this show of support, but when we began working on the issue, other local environmentalists told us it was hopeless.

Now, you might think: "So what. Couldn't the local Sierra Club have done the same thing? Where were the pickets, the demonstrations, the tree spikes?" True, it's not a very dramatic story. But the local Sierra Club wasn't involved. And if they had been, they probably would have looked for a compromise plan. We didn't. We drew the line and said, "Stay out of this area; no development, period." And we may just get our way, because more and more, public sentiment is with us.

My point: *EF!* is more than pickets and demonstrations. It's an attitude — no more compromise! And there are so many ways to get this message across. There are definitely times and places for demonstrations. We may need one yet on our picnic ground issue. But even more important is becoming informed and articulate on issues, then countering development with no-compromise, deep ecology messages at every juncture. And we can do this constantly, through letters to editors, position statements, talks at meetings, wherever there's an opportunity to speak out. So even if you're not a spike-wielding demonstrator, this movement has a crucial place for you.

Also important, especially for a group just getting started, is concentrating on local issues and using tactics appropriate to those issues. Using a newspaper in Massachusetts to discuss tree spiking in Oregon, for example, may not be the best use of your time

when there are major issues right in your community that do not require tree spiking. I say this based on another experience I had in getting the *EF!* word out in New York: I wrote an article about the recent arrests of the Arizona Four which was also published by one of our local weeklies. I felt it important to publish an *EF!* version of the story, since the popular media version is so distorted. I'm glad I did, but in writing the article, I may have come on stronger than was necessary to make my point. This led to a debate, via letters to the editor, about the merits of monkeywrenching which was probably counterproductive. My time would have been better spent working on another local issue.

Now, I'm not saying we need to water down our credo or our tactics. But I am saying that we need to match the tactics to the job at hand, especially in the East where *Earth First!* is still getting started. Many of the issues are different in the East than in the West, and so is public sentiment. Out West we're trying to save our remaining wilderness; in much of the East we're trying to save big woodlots. Here in central New York we have no Burr Tails about to be paved, no old-growth Douglas-firs to be trashed. The corrupt federal agencies — US Forest Service, National Park Service — are less evident. In some cases, they aren't even as corrupt. Also, the East has more local environmental groups already in place. *EF!* battles and tactics in the East will probably be different than in the West where the group was born. A major topic here should be wilderness restoration, a concept that will require massive public support. And monkeywrenching, unless absolutely necessary, is likely to be counterproductive, especially in light of the recent FBI smear.

So what does this mean for fledgling *EF!*s? Well, here are a few suggestions. If you don't already have a core of like-minded friends, infiltrate an existing local environmental group. Learn about your local issues. Then, get the group members to start thinking about these issues from the deep ecology perspective. Prepare proposals from a no-compromise position. If you go to meetings, speak or testify as an *EF!*. Explain that wild areas and wild organisms need to be saved just because they are. Get folks to stop

thinking only in terms of economics. Use the power of your firm beliefs to speak from the heart.

Also, and I can't overstate this, *learn the facts* about your issues. Recently I've been trying to enlist support for *EF!* from folks at a local university. I'm discovering that many students and teachers of ecology and natural resources are in sympathy with the concepts of deep ecology but feel that *EF!*s are a bunch of bozos. Some of this is university-bred condescension, but it's also true that in our zeal to preserve the wild we can be careless with facts, and this is dangerous. Credibility is like virginity — you only lose it once. If we're going to be successful in our mission we *must* enlist the support of the professionals in conservation biology. And to do that, we must learn to speak their language.

Along these lines, you might attend a course in ecology at a local college. Or find a sympathetic ecologist to teach a local ecology workshop for activists.

Finally, think awful hard about monkeywrenching. Let's use this tactic the way it was always meant to be used — as a statement when there's no other way to make the statement, or as a last resort. We should exhaust the other ways to attain our ends before turning to means that may alienate many of our allies. Those at our local group meetings who wanted to "go out and trash bulldozers" without thought of carefully choosing targets would have been our demise. Fortunately, they've dropped out of sight.

Sigh. Does this all sound boring and academic? Not what *EF!* is supposed to be about? Well, I have been getting more pragmatic as I've grown older. And I warned you that I'm approaching middle-age.

But if *EF!* is to grow and prosper as a force in shaping the future of our planet through the proliferation of deep ecology — as I believe it can — we all will have to use both halves of our brain.

Just don't forget, when you're not writing proposals, testifying, or reading ecology texts, to climb those mountains, run those rivers, watch the hawks soar....

And take a copy of *Ecodefense* with you.  
—Rick Bonney

## CRITTER FLEA MARKET

### ... and what I did with my allowance

There is a certain penetrating sadness in the eyes of a wild life peering through wire mesh. Eyes long-tired from searching for the opening that must lie somewhere in a corner of the cage. Even if it isn't there, may as well keep lookin'. Nothin' else to do... but die. But good pets don't die. They remain alive and interesting for the pleasure of their captors until they are sold or traded for plastic dishes, gospel tapes or used tools at the critter flea market. May even be traded for a different critter. Different critter. Same eyes. Lookin'.

Wanna buy a fox snake? How about a baby lion to keep in your garage? Couple of coons to train your dogs with? Wood ducks, 30 bucks a pair, already pinioned. How about a case of bobwhite quail or just a 12-pack. Gotcha covered. You can even buy a wallaby or a coati. Thousands of wild lives, and domestics too, for sale or trade.

At the market one October, I came across a 4 month old female possum in a shoe box. What? Only 5 bucks for this champion of successful evolution. Five bucks to release another *Didelphis* to the plastic-plagued Ohio countryside? "Goin' home" I said.

"What?"

"I was talkin' to the possum."

Home to the sycamore-lined banks of the wounded Scioto to begin the process of introduction to the wild. Named her Jan, after a friend of mine. My friend said she was insulted. The possum said nothing.

Jan grew quickly on King Kuts and apples and by December was ready to meet other possums. By May she had a nest of straw and 5 wriggling tails hanging out of her pouch. Today she and her offspring claim the trees and run the rat tunnels, gray-ghost predators of the quiet night.

Then there was the coyote. Brought to the critter flea market in a cage so narrow it couldn't lie down. Ribs stickin' out like a picket fence; 25 bucks. Goin' home!

Two months and two chickens later it went with me and Joe Uglyfish to Mohican State Forest. Off like a rocket, through the snow. Never looked back. Home.

Flea market special: southern flying



squirrels, 40 bucks a pair. Wild nocturnal gliders lying in the bottom of a bird cage in the sun. Goin' home.

Bob white quail, 60 birds to a cage, many blood soaked from pecking. No water. No room for it. Plenty of droppings to eat. Wildness comes cheap at 2 bucks apiece. Six lucky birds who dreamed of sweet fallen grain and tasty insects and bursting into wild flight ... goin' home.

Too many lives, not enough green paper. Wild lives, lookin' waitin'.

Beaver tied down in a wooden cabbage crate, panting in the sun in the booth next to the used guns.

Local herp society ... get yer snakes here ... over at the end by the Amish guy sellin' apples. Fox snakes, garter snakes, kings, corns, and milks. Baby boas drinkin' out of bottle caps.

"Got any copperheads?"

"Got a bunch at home. If ya want some, I'll bring em next time if you'll be here. What

you wantin' copperheads for?"

"Wanna make a pair of suspenders for a developer friend of mine" (wanna drop em down your coat and watch you break-dance). "Bring em next time and I'll be here."

A cage door left open. Exotic birds cramped from sitting, lookin', jumped out to their new freedom. Cockatiels and zebra finches laughing down forty feet from the top of a silver maple. Free wild lives, till winter. Sad faced monkeys peeking out through the cracks of their crates. White-tail fawns in the back of a pickup, tied by the neck to the sideboards with Nubian goats and Vietnamese pot-bellied pigs. Freak miniature horses: get em here; make good house pets. Salamanders by the sack, ducks by the dozen, coons by the cage. Canada geese overweight from landlocked waddling and tinsnipped wings. Descended skunks and devoiced peacocks. Multi-colored foxes specially bred for you preference. Inbred

continued on page 28

# TOADSTOOL TREKKING

## RHIZOMES FOR ANCIENT FOREST

by Liam Kellen, Western Oregon Cascades

My voice  
Becomes the wind;  
Mushroom-hunting.  
—Shiki

*ed. note: Various authors have addressed the coevolution of hominids and other animal species. For example, Mark Sunlin in a recent article for EF! (11-89) discussed the symbiotic hunting relations between tribal humans and wolf packs; John Cavallo in an article for Natural History (2-90) presents his hypothesis about the predatory/parasitic relations of Leopards and early humans in Africa: Leopards ate people, but people ate Leopards' unguarded victims cached in trees. Whole Earth Review (fall 89) has presented fascinating articles on the coevolution of humans and plants: Human consciousness as well as past human migrations may in part be attributable to plants. Here Liam Kellen broaches the subject of the coevolution of humans and fungi.*

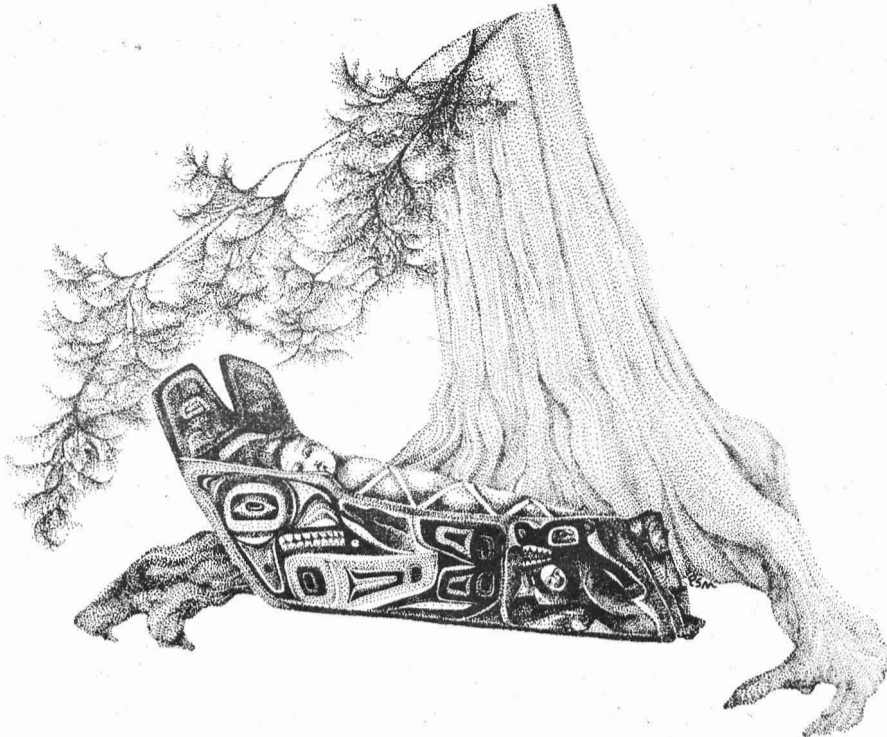
Like everyone in western Oregon not catatonically blind to the globes of color popping up around their ankles each fall, we are fanatics for the forage. We are made warriors with the adrenaline of the hunt and made peasants by the practical reward of a sure harvest. We've got Chantarelles fever and Boletus on the brain.

In Eugene, mushroom hunting surpasses football hands down as the favored fall recreation of the masses. At least some of the masses. Mushrooms are cause enough to save the remnants of the ancient forest, most of which the Forest Circus has brazenly clearcut and then, in a further act of stupidity that can't even be rationalized by short-term profit, proceeded to "sterilize" by slash burn, bulldozer and poison in the vain hope that a healthy Douglas-fir monoculture will grow. (PETA take note: we only eat the fruiting body, like an apple picked from an apple tree.)

Mushrooms are neither "animals" nor "plants," conclude those who spend their time sorting experience into things-on-the-shelf. By the 1970s mushroom scientists ("mycologists," they prefer) won respect by voting that fungi had taken entirely different evolutionary paths and convincing their plant and animal colleagues to go along with this. The Fungi Kingdom was elevated to equal stature, if not equal research funding, with the Kingdoms Animalia and Plantae. By latest count the disciples of Linnaeus have named over 3000 mushroom species in our Northwest temperate rainforest. But even reckoned by the grid of old Carolus, that quantity might be very low (many have yet to be "discovered") or very high (many mushrooms tend to behave like a chameleon, depending on soil, moisture, etc.).

Someone might ask, with Nietzschean innocence, "What is a mushroom?" To intellects such as Thomas Gradgrind, in Dickens's *Hard Times*, who want only the facts, the horse is a gaminivorous quadruped and the mushroom is a fruiting fungi. Having lived decades amidst Mushrooms in the Mist, I'm less concerned nowadays about the Linnaeus pigeon holes than I am the practical and philosophical. I find that most outsiders (those who don't live in a drizzly rainforest) perceive mushrooms not "scientifically" but instead adopt one or more of several stereotype attitudes. A mushroom is, for most: A) something to kick across the lawn in the absence of a football; B) something to order on pizza; C) an out of date way to get high; D) a concept of reality much the same as the concept "human self."

Although any of these choices could be a fine topic to write about, D is perhaps the most fruitful. The outsiders who choose D tend to be really outsiders, outsiders to Western culture in general, such as Mexican Indians or French anarchists like Deleuze (for more traditional anthropology on subjectivity and mushroom mycorrhiza, see *Dreamtime* by John Duerr or *Visionary Vine* by DeRios). Many are the parallels between the human and the mushroom. The *Homo sapiens* individual is nebulous; the mushroom is also nebulous. "Man" is mobile; the mushroom is mobile. Mushroom cells are tied in to the environment by a vast number of "systems." So are human cells via what we normally call the senses. The "higher" Basidiomycetes are at the top of their evolutionary branch in the classical Great Chain of Being. *Homo sapiens* are at the top among animals, at least according to *Homo sapiens*. To traditional cultures, a mushroom was



Nootka Cedar Cradle by Peggy Sue McRae

Soma, and Soma was the only plant-like critter commonly deified by these cultures (see Gordon Wasson, *Soma*).

Humans tend to categorize themselves as either essentially clay-like, i.e., bodies, or as mystical souls that transcend the physical and unite with Universal Spirit, or some dual arrangement that includes both images. Likewise the reifications of mushrooms, either clay-like lumps, or gossamer mycelia of mystical Gaia, or both.

Partisans of dead, chemicalized biology have for these and other reasons avoided mushrooms like the plague since "Renaissance" times. No one writes about mushroom community interaction or even mushroom evolution. (Most books on mushrooms, including guides, are founded on dusty pre-Darwin classification tables.) Even with "chaos science" helping to unravel the frayed edges of the Cartesian parchment, mushroom lifestyle remains a little too jumbled for "serious study." Like the human neural network, mushroom mycelia present problems of amorphous, culturally loaded intangibility to microbiologists and others who favor the clockwork of "things."

But without any blessing from microbiology, the mycology *avant-garde* has been hot tubbing together at Breitenbush Hot Springs in the Oregon Cascades each fall for nearly a decade. Here, the world's mushroom heavies discuss the higher consciousness of the fungi, fungal domestication of ant species, communications media of pheromone chemicals (i.e., mushroom languages), and mushroom sexuality.

Field trips for mushroom students and mushroom huggers alike are the fall and winter weekend agenda. Conifer loving mushrooms lure you into the dark, moss covered, spider web laced, salamander breeding, claustrophobic center of wilderness.

There have been a couple of rains in September and that's enough excuse to go out early in October to find Chantarelles. This week we will float the Umpqua River. Along the shuttle road at every pit stop is the usual National Forest propaganda. Multiple Use Moose is in, as contrived by a graphically and politically attuned Freddie public relations department. Woody Owl has fallen victim to the harsh reality of the Forest Circus market surveys, which reveal that having an outlaw relative — Northern Spotted Owl, the subject of "hearings" and wanted posters throughout Oregon — has been fatal to Woody's media career.

Our group consists of 5 rafters and 2 kayakers, all of us from the Eugene area. The Umpqua carries snowmelt from Mt. Theilson and Crater Lake into the Columbia River. In mid-fall, releases from upstream dams make the Umpqua a torrent compared to its summer flow.

An "Indian style" campfire, a small fire of sticks in a circle of stones, has died down and the moon hasn't come up yet over the Umpqua River canyon. The debate meanders, like a little stream in a broad valley.

"You can tell river people apart mostly by where they pee," announces James with usual confidence. "The Cowboy Rafter drinks beer constantly. Coors. He pees right into the campfire. He has a cowboy hat with snakeskins on it. But the Yuppie Kayaker would never do that. Kayakers drink Perrier

water and white wine. They'll ferret out a BLM outhouse and use it no matter whether its covered by blackberries, infested by bees, or teetering on the edge of a cliff. Experienced river rats just pee inside their wetsuit. When it's cold, why throw away heat."

"Sometimes you need male plumbing to have any choice in the matter, thanks to the damn chauvinist wetsuit companies," adds Laura.

"We should have brought a rocket box to carry out our waste," says Dan. "On the Colorado that's required. You just put the rocket box in the last raft. Downwind." Dan is a kayaker.

As I suspect, this is the cue for the feces/fertility lecture that James has polished at the expense of countless Oregon campfires. James endures Minneapolis for three seasons but spends summers in Oregon. This year, as usual, he is late migrating back. His voice exudes Midwestern authority.

"You should shit right in the riparian zone above high water. What it lacks in quantity, say compared to cow shit, human shit makes up for with the high quality nitrogen and bacteria that plants and mushrooms love.... We burn the decomposable wood in the riparian zone — the least we can do is shit in the right place. The reason they push for you to take it back with you has nothing to do with *environment*, it's *environment for humans* they're talking about. They want a sanitized, smell-less environment where junior won't step in it and play with it, God forbid, when he wanders into the rocks.

"Mushrooms especially need fertilizer. The mushroom mycelia, living in the soil and entwined with the tree roots, made a deal with animals: 'We'll offer up a delicious fruiting body; you can eat all you want. All we ask is that you shit on the ground so that our spores have a chance to grow in a new area.'

"We get a bargain. The success of the mycorrhizal fungi is improved, which is tied to the success of the voles that eat fungi. The owls that eat voles and the whole forest ecology benefit. Humans leave plastic garbage, beer bottles, all kinds of stuff — but not their shit, the one thing they should leave."

The next day we run into an enclave of *Amanita muscaria* on our first forage into the forest, a short trek into an ancient stand dominated by Douglas-firs. *Amanita* fruits early and is a sign that Chantarelles and other species are nearby. The mossy carpet gives off the correct pheromones — this is what it always smells like, I tell myself excitedly, anticipating both Chantarelles and their more exotic relatives. Like truffle pigs, the successful human hunts mushrooms by smell.

The magnificent *Amanita*, gills fully open, with the bright red caps and white "warts" as on the cover of every children's book of fairy tales, go unpicked by our discriminating party. *Muscaria*'s common name is the Fly Agaric — some say because if you eat it, you can fly; some say because of the flies that hang around it. If anyone had picked some, it would have been a tip that we had a chopper tripper among us. *Muscaria* for years has been a drug of choice for motorcycle clubs. But it's also used by habits of modern witches and by traditional cultures dating back at least 4000 years to Rig Veda

times in India. Most Eugeneans avoid it because of *muscaria*'s major "side effects" and because the critter resembles its deadly *Amanita* relatives, the Destroying Angels, mushrooms that reportedly taste great but then kill you with an excruciatingly painful heavy-metal-like toxin that over a 14 day period systematically demolishes your liver and kidneys. For this and other reasons, it's wise to *know your Amanita* before you start eating wild mushrooms.

*Amanita muscaria* is also Wasson's candidate as "The Divine Mushroom of Immortality," the Soma of much world folklore. Explorers who studied the native ceremonies around *Amanita muscaria* were shocked by the honor extended them to partake of this mushroom "second hand," i.e., after it had been eaten and passed through someone's kidney. They didn't know that the more folks who have eaten it, the more "pure" will be your trip. So the last person to drink actually has the coveted position.

But today Fly Agaric is left for the insects' enjoyment. The buttery, fragrant glorious Yellow Chantarelles alone will satisfy our tummies. We move further up the steep ravine. The novices are pushing through the brush without finesse, crawling under the natural bridge formed by a toppled and splintered thousand year old giant fir. They are shedding fountains of dew from their Goretex shrouds. They are sweating inside too, slowing down. The odd Russella and Boletus they encounter are starting to look good enough. "Damn the Chantarelles," they are thinking. Soon they are about 50 yards below and I head into an opening on the right, up a v-shaped canyon barely wide enough to house the ten-foot diameter firs. I reach the top of the ravine and look down beyond a small fern covered plateau to what must be a mushroom grofto.

I bolt down to the ferns and discover that access to my grotto is barred by a tangle of Vine Maple. But the grotto, which I can see in a few shafts of sunlight, is exactly what I'm seeking — also the type of Pandora's Box that has cost me twisted ankles and poison oak on past outings.

I scramble into the thicket and along the backs of some horizontal mammoth firs which have been down probably 200 years and are now fully adorned with mosses and ferns. I break through into a powder of well-decomposed fir every third or fourth step.

My last steps are no more than my legs scrambling to break my fall until I land on my rump on soft humus in the center of the grotto community with red, yellow, purple, and brown mushrooms nestled artfully in the moss. The place is enclosed by intense green walls of trees and rock, with only a few crevasses of light breaking the forest canopy above. The air is thick with water droplets and it's cold, even though just 500 feet away is a clearing where it is cloudless and 75 degrees. In December and January, the temperature and humidity in this mushroom grotto will be about the same as they are now.

I scan the mushrooms and see *Mycena*, *Lepiota*, *Clavala*, and *Cortinarius* species. But the inventory process is postponed. It's been too long since the mushrooms had their say. Whatever that might be, it's not being delivered in English, but it's being delivered passionately, so I sit back and listen.

After a while, I move around on my hands and knees within the bowl shaped arboretum, no more than 30 feet across.

The Magic Mushroom, the Soma of gurus and undergraduates. Here it stands of no more rank than the lowly *Mycena*. Was there was a time when all mushrooms had meaning for the clever hominid? Still, I'm drawn to the *teonanacatl* mushroom and examine the lithe stems and translucent caps. I touch a cap that instantly stains blue-green to record my fingerprint.

I retreat empty handed. A sudden burst of stupidity or contentment, perhaps both. (The dried *Psilocybe* would bring about \$500 a pound in California, something I will stew about a little while driving back to civilization.)

Time to go, says the ubiquitous time-keeper. I retrace my path to the ridge.

Human voices, oddly appealing, greet me as I return to the main canyon. "Chantarelles?" asks one.

"Na," I reply with adequate disappointment.

"Find anything?" asks another.

"Not much."

# A NORTH AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL BIG OUTSIDE

What follows is a proposal to allow much of the Western United States plus connecting land south into Mexico and north into Canada to return to conditions prevailing over most of the Western Hemisphere before 1492, that is, to become again a Big Outside [*The Big Outside*, Foreman & Wolke]. This Big Outside and others throughout the globe will help reverse global warming, acid rain, and other world-wide ecological horrors.

Let us call this concept IBO, for International Big Outside. In North America, IBO designation would encompass all the land between a line some 50 miles west of the Mississippi River and another line along the crests of the Cascade and Sierra Mountains. A less regular boundary would be 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico in Louisiana, Texas and into Mexico. This IBO would extend through western Canada and into Alaska — including all of Alaska more than 25 miles from salt water.

People familiar with the establishment and implementation of Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts (established under JFK's presidency) will grasp how IBO will be established and implemented. This National Park Service unit was first established as a concept and implemented gradually thereafter over many years. For IBO, some land areas may not be fully taken in for as long as a century, e.g., Denver, Dallas, Salt Lake City.

The first federal act will establish IBO as a concept, and set forth its eventual boundaries and the types of human lifestyles that will be encouraged, as well as the specific lifestyles prohibited, within. Unlike our National Park Service units, where year-round human living is generally prohibited, people will be allowed — even encouraged — to live within IBO.

This initial federal establishing act need not include actual transfer of title of any land to IBO. Funding for land acquisition may not be available. But once the act has passed Congress and been signed into law by the President, the long-term social dedication of all the land within the IBO boundaries to remain or become wilderness will become a public and permanent reality. Bit by bit, year after year, lands within IBO boundaries will be transferred to "management" — actually mostly non-management — as a huge wilderness.

Canadians, Mexicans, and eventually Central and South Americans will decide when and how to establish and implement

IBO within their countries. When IBO extends across the Panama Canal, we who have supported IBO may want to be among the first to toss soil into that ecologically disruptive strip of water to fill it in forever.

Persons who live within IBO will be encouraged to become part of a tribal community of not more than 50 persons. Tribes will live within IBO much as Native Americans did centuries ago, but with significant differences. When a tribe reaches 51, it must split within a month.

Perhaps the most essential lifestyle requirements pertain to age and birthing. Birthing will not be allowed. Each person before being admitted to year-round living in IBO must sign a statement that while living there she or he will not cause a conception. Before becoming pregnant the woman and her husband must move outside IBO and remain outside for at least 5 years after the birth.

Persons under age 5 or over age 75 will not be permitted to live year-round in IBO. However, one over 75 who shows she or he can walk 20 miles within 6 hours will be given a 2-year extension to remain inside IBO with a tribe that unanimously accepts her or him. Persons of any age can visit for two weeks each year. Those under 5 must be accompanied by an adult.

Each tribe is required to relocate their residence 50 miles or more away from the prior location at least each 2 years. No permanent buildings may be built. Various temporary structures such as tents and even long-houses for persons to live in during cold weather are permitted. Temporary structures must be taken down when the tribe moves.

**Help Needed:** Persons interested in helping to establish and implement IBO may contact the author hereof for suggestions. But far better will be self-starters. Organize meetings within your community or state to promote IBO. Contact the 2 US senators from your state and the US representatives of your district. Pressure each to work to pass the IBO establishing act.

Everyone on Earth will benefit indirectly from having Big Outside areas daily sucking in massive amounts of carbon dioxide. Hundreds of millions of our sisters and brothers may benefit directly by living in IBO areas for one year or more. Let us start IBO in the early 1990s.

—Richard M. Bowers, attorney, Rt.1, Box 28, Delancey, NY 13752



## CRITTER FLEA MARKET . . .

continued from page 26  
rabbits and imprinted coons. Wild lives lookin, stuck in rows of nick-nacks, used furniture and Bob Seger t-shirts.

My buddy Flea bought me a copy of *Hayduke Lives!* for Groundhog Day. Fell asleep reading it, and dreamed ...

It was May at the critter flea market. I picked up my copperheads and trotted to the swarming commotion four booths down. A sign above the booth said black rats 75 cents each and a tall bearded guy with a "Release the Virus" t-shirt and an aluminum baseball bat was smashing the shit out of everything in sight. I recognized the worn, bumper-stickered bat immediately. Before I could speak I was grabbed and pulled along by Joni and Flea, who were running full speed, laughing, and carrying talon gloves and bolt cutters. We passed Bill and the Cannibal who already had 14 people hogtied in a portapotty and were gleefully tossing in set leghold traps. We stopped along the chainlink perimeter fence when we heard the roar of the approaching semi. The familiar face behind the pile of beer cans on the dash was grinning as the truck bore down on the creek. It was Kat. I could now see the top of his "Jesus loves you, but he doesn't want to buy anything" shirt. As he flew up the embankment and hit the creek, he yelled something about aerodynamics versus hydrodynamics and smashed the fence flat for 40 yards. The side of the trailer was scrawled with a still-wet, hastily drawn green fist. And 7-foot letters that said ... GOIN HOME!

As I ran to greet him, I threw a copperhead in the face of the first bitch I saw wearing ivory earrings.

Unlike this dream, critter flea markets are real. Visit one and take your allowance. A big one in Ohio is The Southern Ohio Poultry Association Swap and Show, Lucasville, OH (just north of Portsmouth) at the fairgrounds, early October and Memorial Day Weekend.

**Warning:** Anyone caught purchasing a critter with intent to liberate will be charged with "unsportsman-like" conduct.

—Opossum

**Epilogue:** The problem with the sales of wild animals lies deep in our human Christian/resource co-ownership mentality — that wildlife, as a natural resource, is the joint property of the citizens of a state. This allows hunting, owning, and selling for fun and profit. Buying from flea markets won't solve the problem. It will only serve to free a few individual wild lives, but individual wild lives are important, as some feel that individual human lives are. The purpose of this article was not to suggest a solution, but to bring to light the problem. To abolish animal sales, we would need to abolish hunting first. Unfortunately, the macho, fun-killing power machine is everywhere and our society accepts him.

Non-violent civil disobedience might be good for opposing these markets. Releasing animals will also send a message. Of course, critter release (a.k.a. hacking out) must be done with considerations of available habitat, time of year, human imprinting of the subject, age, health, etc.



"We don't bother buying pesticides anymore.  
We just spray the crops with our groundwater."

# Deep Ecology and Conservation Biology

by Arne Naess

In the late 1960s and early 70s many of us believed that most ecologists would concentrate on research clearly related to the solution of the ecological crisis. But at the universities the atmosphere encouraged "pure" research — research without definite practical goals. And those who got jobs within the range of interest of big corporations work with goals in mind, but rarely focus on the crisis and rarely "go public."

Most high level papers in ecological journals are extremely specialized and only remotely relevant for critical issues. In the early 70s, those who focus on the general crisis warned supporters of the deep ecology movement not to expect much help from established researchers in scientific ecology.

Then came conservation biology! It started as scientists and managers from many quarters realized that they profited by working together to combine theory with practice in their effort to save the planet from further destruction. They were in a sense practitioners of ecology. They came from "biogeography, systematics, genetics, evolution, epidemiology, sociobiology, forestry, fisheries, wildlife biology, and the auxiliary sciences of agronomy, veterinary science, resource economics and policy, ethnobiology, and environmental ethics." (*Conservation Biology*, ed. Michael Soule, p.5)

Conservation biology is a movement. "The idea of conservation biology seems to convey several things at once, including scholarship, a common purpose, and the potential for making a significant personal contribution to the world. For students and established scientists alike, conservation biology seems to represent a community of commitment, and something of value to identify with." (Soule, p.5) "Consensus can also define a discipline. Disciplines are not logical constructs; they are social crystallizations which occur when a group of people agree that association and discourse serve their interests. Conservation biology began when a critical mass of people agreed that they were conservation biologists. There is something very social and very human about this realization." (p.3)

Insofar as conservation biology is a scientific discipline, it is a crisis science like AIDS and cancer research. That is, it uses certain goals and values as axioms. The intrinsic value of diversity of life forms and the meaningfulness of a struggle to save life forms from extinction are taken for granted. Conservation biology is therefore not purely descriptive; it is "a prescriptive science." (Norton, p.237) Consequently, it is activist-oriented and personal: "The planetary tragedy is also a personal tragedy to those scientists who feel compelled to devote themselves to the rescue effort." (Soule, p.11)

Despite conservation biologists' intense commitment to rescue the non-human world, they see the precarious situation of millions of people. "For example, the implementation of 'biosphere reserves' as sites for the harmonious coexistence for humans and nature (UNESCO-UNEP, 1984) depends on both a good grasp of the local biology and on the enthusiastic support of the indigenous peoples. In fact, the survival of many natural biological communities is going to require the creative cooperation of biologists, social scientists, and politicians, especially in the tropics. It won't be long before many conservation biologists are spending more time at community meetings than in the field or laboratory." (Soule, p.11)

From all this it is clear that members of the conservation biology community are supporters of the deep ecology movement — provided that movement is characterized along the lines of the 8 points of the Naess-Session platform. On the other hand very few deep ecology supporters can boast of being conservation biologists. Many supporters may be ignorant of conservation biology. They may be local activists trying to save a small forest, say, in India.

Some supporters of the deep ecology movement are active in the efforts to save the cultures of non-industrialized communities. The slogan "wilderness for the people" attests to the goal of letting people in who do not destroy or degrade wilderness and letting people who already are there remain. It is sad that some Third World authors feel "American deep ecology" threatens to save spectacular animals at the expense of humans.

(Guha) It must be clearly stated that the average US lifestyle is such that wilderness and the US way of life are incompatible. The fight to save what remains of US wilderness does not teach anybody how to save Third World wilderness. Conservation biologists in the Third World try to preserve wilderness, but in cooperation with people who determine policies.

Conservation biologists "go public." That is, they try to make people aware of the perilous state of affairs. Here they part from the main body of Earth scientists, who tend to avoid propagating their strong views — if they have any — in public. Why do most scientists avoid voicing strong views? I have made a tentative list of reasons:

1. Time taken away from professional work.
2. Consequent adverse effects on promotion and status.
3. Feeling of insufficient competence outside their area of "expertise."
4. Lack of training in the use of mass media and in facing non-academic audiences.
5. Negative attitude toward expressing "subjective" opinions and valuations, or violating norms of "objectivity"; reluctance to enter controversial issues.
6. Fear that colleagues or bosses think they dabble in irrelevant controversial fields and go public due to vainglory and publicity seeking.
7. Fear of fellow researchers, institution personnel or administrations; fear of the stigma "unscientific." (Soule, p.513.)

One of the dangers common to the two movements is elitism. It "lurks whenever a field has a strong academic foothold. Whether the root of elitism is arrogance from within the ivory tower or fear from without, it is always a danger. There is no hiding the fact that much of the current interest in conservation biology is occurring within academic circles ..." (Soule, p.5) The deep ecology movement faces a danger of being too closely associated with the small group of deep ecology theorists, thus obstructing the insight that the overwhelming mass of supporters do not publish papers or speak over the radio. These supporters form the backbone of the movement. Their commitment manifests itself in the direct actions going on

all over the world. We need the activism of millions of people with the basic attitude of supporters of the movement.

The two movements have another danger in common, "isolation — elitism's child." We should seek contact with groups competing with us in making an impact on the public, avoiding false pretensions and sectarianism. Some supporters of the deep ecology movement, like myself, are professional philosophers and theoreticians. We ask about the ultimate premises of sayings such as "every living creature has intrinsic (or internal) value (or worth)." We may ask: Why is it so and what exactly does it mean? What does it mean that we do something for its own sake, and why should we do it? What is the relation of Aldo Leopold's criterion in his *Land Ethics* — "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community ..." — to general ethics, for instance dealing with friends stuck in the mud or babies starving? Answers differ. According to supporters who are not inclined to ask such questions, nothing much comes out of philosophical speculation. But the less philosophically minded, as much as the professors, somehow assume when acting in grave conflicts their decisions are compatible with an ultimate basis, whether religious or otherwise. We assume some kind of "ecoscopy," some kind of wisdom, which we are able to verbalize only imperfectly and fragmentarily. (A recent attempt to verbalize such wisdom is offered in Alan Drengson's book *Beyond Environmental Crisis*.)

Whatever happens in the years to come, one may expect conservation biology, as a distinguished "mission oriented crisis discipline," to inform us of great successes as well as great failures. Let us hope the former will color the news!

Arne Naess is the Norwegian philosopher credited as founding the deep ecology movement with his 1973 essay on the deep long-range ecology movement versus shallow environmentalism.

## Animal Lovers: Friends, Not Foes

by Leslie Lyon

Not long ago, I asked a group of Earth lovers to name the historical event that marked the beginning of mankind's oppression of nature. Some of the answers were predictable: the industrial revolution, the invention of the wheel, etc. Others were more individual, revealing sorrows that had transformed apathy into lifelong concern. One of us, having stumbled upon a hillside of stumps in his youth, placed humanity's fall from grace on the day of the first clearcut. Another had a horror of stripmining, and asserted that humanity damned itself when the first miner left a scar in his mother's rocky flesh.

When it came my turn to bare my soul, I proudly revealed that I started caring after reading the classic novel, *Black Beauty*. Civilization, I contended, took its most sinister turn when horses were first taken out of their pastures and forced to live in dark city stables. That day, I discovered what little regard some Earth lovers have for animal lovers. The sufferings of domesticated animals, one superior fellow informed me, were not a legitimate concern of a soldier for Nature.

Ever since, I've been mortified to observe that others in the deep ecology movement share this low opinion of animal rights. Some have used the term "puppy lover" to express their contempt of animal protectionists. Others have relegated all farm animals to varmint status, and advocated destroying them. Sometimes it seems as if we are going out of our way to offend our most natural allies.

Of course, environmentalists aren't the only ones to blame for this lack of cooperation. Nitpickers in the animal movement have taken isolated, extreme statements from the fringes of environmentalism and held them up as basic movement philosophy. Some have joined mainstream environmentalists in their denunciation of lab break-ins by the Animal Liberation Front. Recent disagreements about solutions to

animal deprivations have created more bad feelings. Now, to our enemies' delight, pundits on both sides have declared our mutual enmity.

How did we reach such a foolish impasse? I think the answer goes back to the events and feelings that transform detached model citizens into impassioned fighters. All living things can suffer, it's true, but the sufferings of animals are the most obvious and excruciating to our senses. The animal lovers I know are more emotional and sensitive than most people, and thus better able to empathize with the troubles of our fellow creatures. No one had to educate them about the pain of animals; they've seen it for themselves, and their consciences have done the rest. Some make that leap of the imagination and grasp the worldwide trauma of Nature, but the immediate plight of animals will always trouble them the most.

The pragmatic environmentalist, on the other hand, takes a larger and longer view. He or she has the power to envision the suffering of Nature as a whole. Animal lovers, with their concern for immediate suffering, sometimes have a difficult time understanding the view that long-term survival should be the most important concern for animals. Several recent conflicts between animal groups and ecologists have made this lack of understanding painfully clear. The question of wild horses on high desert, the killing of Desert Tortoises by ravens, and the removal of introduced goats from delicate island ecosystems have all pitted us against each other.

These conflicts seem especially tragic when you consider that our positions have grown so much closer in recent years. While a few animal groups continue to focus on animals' context within human society, most have come to accept the importance of ecological concerns for animals. One prominent magazine serving the whole spectrum of the animal movement, *Animals' Agenda*, reflects this trend. About a year ago, *Agenda* changed the caption under its masthead

continued on page 30



# Wilderness and Photography: The Killing Films

Last year was the 150th anniversary of photography. On 7 January 1839, a Frenchman named Lewis Daguerre stood before the French Academy of Sciences and announced the invention of a successful photographic process, setting in motion yet another industrial snowball. The only dissenting voices were dubious and pious; not even a flicker of environmental concern: "The wish to capture evanescent reflections is not only impossible as has been shown by thorough German investigation, but the mere desire alone, the will to do so, is blasphemy. God created man in His own image, and no man-made machine may fix the image of God." So wrote a German (any doubt?) publication in response to the Frenchman's announcement, calling him "the fool of fools." Eastman Kodak knows otherwise, with record worldwide sales of 17 billion dollars for 1988.

After 150 years of photography, I will not deny the ubiquitous benefits we have received as individuals and as a society. The artistry and journalism are priceless in many ways, bringing to life like no other medium the history of our people and land, recording distant places for hungry, parochial eyes. Before giving it up, I practiced photography religiously for 15 years, lugging my gear on every hike and developing much of my own film. I was no different than the very eager public of the 1840s that began craving "sun drawn miniatures," nearly three million per year by 1853 — mostly portraits but also scenic views.

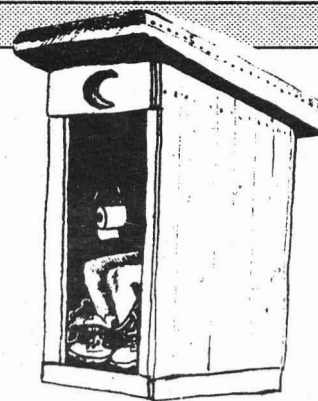
There are costs, however, both obvious

and hidden, for our century-and-a-half binge on photography. Who and what are we supporting when buying or developing a roll of film? For the most part, we are patronizing Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York; and in 1987 the greatest emission of a single carcinogen came from their Rochester facilities. According to Kodak's own records, it released 8,920,000 pounds of methylene chloride into the air, which is classified as a "probable human carcinogen" by the EPA. (Some may celebrate that if viewed strictly as another welcome force in reducing our obvious overpopulation, assuming their own bodies or that of friends or lovers are not rotting from cancer. But if poisonous emissions can kill humans, what are they doing to Grizzlies, black flies and fungi?) And because this is happening in America, the land of free enterprise and the home of brave corporations, Kodak's emissions are "still legal under Federal law," according to the Natural Resources Defense Council.

That is just the tip of the chemical iceberg which produces a roll of film or a 3X5 glossy print. There are industrial processes all over the planet to keep the cameras clicking. Kodak recently opened a 160,000 square-foot facility in Georgia solely for the manufacture of alkaline batteries for cameras and other photographic equipment. But continuing the lengthy list of chemicals and processes would be both boring and depressing. My point is already as clear as a Sierra Club calendar photo. Photography is not

magic. It is a worldwide industry based on producing and disposing of a cookbook of chemicals, and the usual planetary exploitation behind all high-tech industries — such as oil, which is necessary for film, and silver, which is used in the film's light-sensitive emulsion. In addition to the film and chemicals, massive exploitation is involved in producing cameras and accessories, processing equipment, etc.

That is the dark side of photography as an industry, but what about the ways in which our camera-toting lifestyles have affected our behavior? When confronted with sunrise at the Grand Canyon or sunset on the Grand Tetons, I used to worry more about getting a good picture than simply enjoying the majesty of the moment. Somehow I wasn't content until I had captured the moment on film; capturing it in my mind wasn't good enough. I was short-changing my mind by taking away a portion of its daily "exercise," relieving it of its duty to remember details. The photographs would take care of that. We are nowadays robbed of the enjoyment of *listening* to someone fully describe a far-off place, a wilderness encounter, a gathering of friends. A photo album becomes more the object of attention than the memory and words of the person who filled the album. The storyteller is diminished. It is true that photography enhances communication on one level, but it does so at a cost on another more human, intellectual level, the same way telephones have contributed to the demise of letter writing.



Granted, photography has been influential in spurring people to act on behalf of wilderness and biodiversity, but only a tiny fraction of the industry is used in this manner — certainly not enough to justify the industry's existence. How far should Earth Firsters, and indeed this journal, carry the philosophy of "using the tools of the Devil to fight the Devil"? When stripped to its bones, that is basically a cheap and easy philosophy, albeit perhaps an effective one in the short run. Any two Earth Firsters around the same campfire will disagree on where we should draw the line, how full our Devil's toolbox should become. For example, some writers may shun all typing machines (I use a 1942 cast-iron Remington). Several years ago at a writer's conference I saw, to my surprise, David Brower at work on a portable laptop computer. As in black and white photography, there are awesome shades of gray when wrestling with how best to remain organic and effective.

But shouldn't "teaching by example" always take precedence over the quicker fix, regardless of the consequences? Can we really be certain that using the Devil's tools to preserve biodiversity has a positive net effect? (Defining the "Devil's tools" is a conundrum all its own.) Photographs of slaughtered dolphins may eventually rally enough support to cause fundamental changes in the tuna industry; a victory of dolphins. It is only accurate, however, to include in the price of that victory the global effects on biodiversity from the entire photographic industry. Is it then still a victory?

The tiny wave of environmental consciousness which seems to be rippling across America, is not a significant threat to the Chambers of Commerce and status quo. But there will be victims in its wake: the makers of disposable diapers, styrofoam fast-food containers, and a few other pesky problems. Photography, in its black and white and full color entirety, should be included on that hit list, if nowhere else than at least in the pages of *Earth First!* Photography and biodiversity don't mix. Let us defer to the more organic alternatives such as drawing, painting and woodcut engravings, because one picture shouldn't be worth a thousand carcinogens.

—Robert Streeter

ed. note: Also, silver mining is threatening various natural areas, including Idaho wilderness. Wildlife photographers often intrude upon the much-needed privacy of nesting birds, birthing ungulates, and foraging omnivores. Photographers have caused the death of several Grizzlies in recent years. —JD



## Animal Lovers . . .

continued from page 29

from "The Animal Rights Magazine" to "The International Magazine for Animal Rights and Ecology." Even before this change, the magazine devoted a great deal of space to wildlife and ecology subjects. *Agenda* has also run several articles debating the virtues of the environmental movement with respect to animal rights. Most of these have encouraged cooperation between our two movements. Earth First! activities have gained favorable attention, with one issue running an interview of Dave Foreman. A recent news short dealt sympathetically with the FBI crackdown on EFi, comparing it to similar persecutions of animal activists.

On the minus side, one commentary in *Animals' Agenda* clearly sympathized with the Alien-Nation crowd. This commentary resurrected old accusations against Dave Foreman of misanthropy, sexism, rowdiness, etc. The author also repeated charges of racism in EFi, a particularly dubious position given that *Agenda* had recently run an article on "Savage Spectacles in the Hispanic World." With justifiable indignation, the author cited graphic threats of violence against animals in the *EFi Journal*, including a nasty diatribe about dogs in a letter to the editor. Another recent article discussed environmentalists' supposed view that an alliance with animal activists would be a social liability. This author charged that environmentalists, as a rule, don't seem to care about the tremendous suffering absorbed by individual animals.

Although the author did little to substantiate these claims, we should acknowledge that some of us could cultivate a more constructive attitude toward animal lovers. Expressions of hatred against all members of any species are indicative of a small mind. Of course cows and sheep are a blight upon the land, but they don't deserve to be tortured or vilified for the greed of their human owners. When we express genocidal wishes for farm animals, we sink to the same level as ranchers who think the only good Coyote is a dead Coyote. We could also learn from animal activists about heroic sacrifice for the cause. Many of them go to great lengths to avoid animal products, thus absolving themselves of blame for the slaughterhouse misery they abhor. It's true that meat-eating *per se* does not harm Mother Earth. However, it will be hard to convince others of your sincerity if you bewail the resources squandered on cattle production one minute, and then load your shopping cart with steaks the next.

Speciesist hatred is also harmful in the case of companion animals, whose temperaments have been bred and developed by humans. You need not become a "puppy lover" if you dislike dogs, but it is wise to remember that many people came to their love for Nature by loving animals. Ridiculing someone's compassion for dogs, cats, horses, or guinea pigs is both pointless and destructive.

Considering the great accomplishments the animal rights movement has made in its long history, no Earth lover

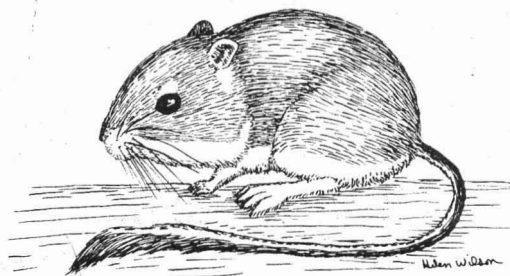
should disparage it. Animal activists were fighting to save wildlife habitat decades before the Sierra Club was even thought of. In my state [Utah!], local animal groups have taken the lead in educating the public about wildlife problems. The Humane Society managed to stop a vicious predator control contest while environmental groups stood idly by. I can't agree with every stand made by the various groups in the movement, but the same goes for the positions of many environmentalists. We'd all do well to remember that neither movement has a monopoly on virtue.

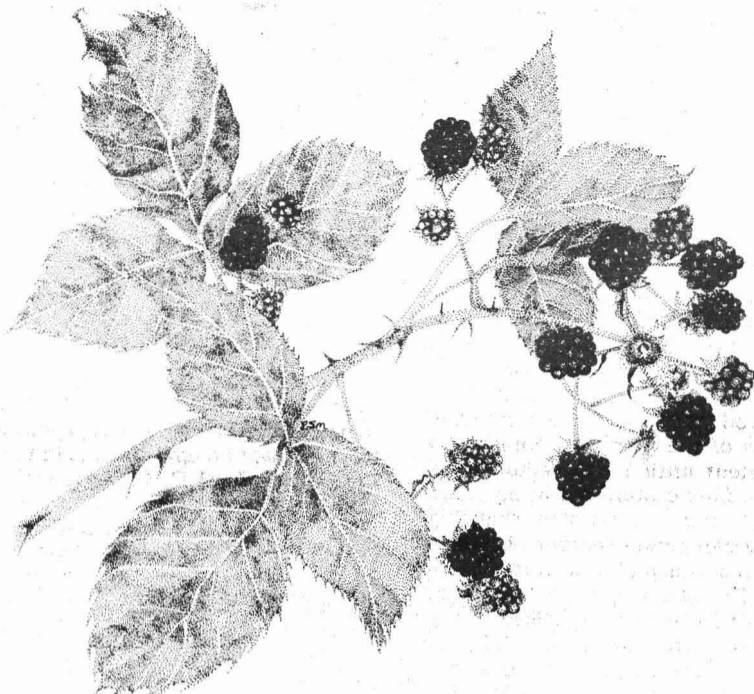
At the same time, we must live with the fact that the animal movement and environmental movement have concerns that do not overlap. Animal lovers will do little to oppose underground mining, for instance, while Earth lovers pay less attention to the plight of lab animals. Most animal activists will continue to oppose all hunting, while environmentalists take a stand only on the hunting of imperiled species.

When these differences bring us into conflict, it's vital that we try to understand each other before we throw stones. Animal activists may regard ecology experts' solutions to the wild horse problem as cruel, but they should remember that ecologists are also concerned about the indigenous animals displaced by the large grazers. On the other hand, there are some ecologists who must stop treating animals like pawns. People created the cattle grazing and wild horse problems, and people must find solutions that will not make innocent animals pay for human stupidity.

The near future will decide whether the animal and environmental movements join forces, or sink farther into petty, wasteful squabbling. For the good of Mother Earth and all her children, let's put our egos aside, and work together to make the world safe for all living things.

Leslie Lyon is an activist in Utah and a frequent contributor to our pages.





Blackberry by Peggy Sue McRae

Fragments of Earth Wisdom

# Living "Earth Day" Every Day

Dolores LaChapelle

While the first Earth Day in 1970 ushered in public awareness of serious problems in the relationship of humans to the rest of the natural world, what little progress was subsequently made was limited to technological fixes. Business and politics continued as usual.

By the 10th anniversary of Earth Day in 1980 even that progress was dwindling as attention became focused on the burgeoning computer age and one-world illusions propagated by multinational corporations to homogenize us all into consumers. The major academic Earth Day conference in the United States to counter this was held in April of 1980. Papers at this conference by George Sessions and myself began the spread of Deep Ecology through the US. Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess had made the distinction between shallow and deep ecology at a Third World Futures conference in 1972, but the term 'Deep Ecology' did not catch on until after Earth Day 1980.

Now, finally, by the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, even the main-line trend setters such as *Time* magazine are aware that something is seriously wrong; but their solutions are the same old thing: We Americans and other Europeans know how to solve all the problems and we will tell the rest of the world. They never acknowledge that most of the world practiced environmentally aware, sustainable cultures until the Europeans "discovered" the natural resources of the New World and went on to "develop" the resources of Asia.

Europeans have justified their exploitation of the rest of the world with the notion that Europe produced all the great inventions. Now, after 50 years of research by Joseph Needham, it has been proven that most of the great inventions came from

China. The only inventions that came from Europe were the screw, the water pump, and clockwork. All the others came from China by way of the Arabs or by way of letters from Jesuit missionaries in China in the 17th century.

We could continue using the same destructive tactics were it not for human overpopulation. Overpopulation is central to any discussion of the environmental crisis. Yet here in the US overpopulation is overshadowed by the abortion debate—a debate mindless on both sides. On one side, abortion opponents say the more babies born the more souls in heaven; on the other, ostensibly aware women claim to have total control over their own bodies. These women say they have the right to decide how many children they want irrespective of anything else. Had humans followed this road of folly from the beginning, the world would have been overpopulated thousands of years ago.

All original peoples controlled births because they lived as part of their environment and could see, daily, the effects they had on that environment. They knew better than to destroy the forest or the sea that fed them. Traditional birth control practices continued into the early years of this century. In 1922 an Englishman, Carr-Saunders, published a table showing the birth control methods used at that time by "natives" in 183 different societies throughout the British empire.

In addressing overpopulation and the environmental crisis, it is worth looking to Japan. The Japanese have made the most progress in fighting overpopulation, reducing their population growth since the war at a rate once considered impossible by demographers.

The Japanese are widely criticized for their overuse of resources, but few realize that for 300 years they kept their population the same. Not until the US forcibly "opened" Japan to trade in 1854 did the population jump, due to the Christian influence. When their population did finally soar, Japan had to enter the modern world and emulate the so-called "developed" countries to feed their people. Yet the Eurocentric mind cannot accept that this pagan, non-white culture has out-profted the Europeans. Here in the US, the main criticism of my books *Earth Wisdom* and *Sacred Land* is that I praise the underlying roots of Japanese culture.

Ironically, then, Japan has shown us that they can outdo us at our own industrial game, but also that by their essential nature they can begin to lead us back to an Earth valid culture. In basic Shinto (which I have called "the way of the gods") nature is divine and sacred and is "the point from which all avenues of thought depart, and to which they finally return." In European thought,

Well folks, as spring approaches, it seems that peace is popping up all over. The media bruhaha over the situation in the "old country" still hasn't died down. Editorialists muse over proposals for moving into peace and still keeping "jobs". It's a good sign, but what about the real war that still rages on?

What war? The big one, WWII. The war over Mother Earth. For 100 years the forces of environmental destruction have commanded such an overwhelming show of force that their enemy (that's us folks) has been terribly demoralized. For the last fifty years we have groveled for crumbs.

Now, the war is almost over. The destroyers are about to win. Not much left to plunder or pillage.

Can we regain our battered pride and fight on? Can we "stop the saw that is sawing off the limb we are sitting on" to use Paul Ehrlich's words? I think so! If I didn't, I'd be rocking on my porch back in the Dakotas.

How? By tapping that swell of environmental consciousness rising from middle America. By surfing the crest of ecological awareness that rises before Earth Day.

"I thought Earth Day was so hyped and commercialized that nothing good could come from it," you might say. Ah, but look at the statistics. On the week around Earth

Day half of this nation's college campuses will celebrate Earth Day. 100 million Americans will turn out on this day to in some way support Mother Earth.

Who will be there to propose a 10 state 7.3 million acre "Buffalo Commons" across the middle of this country? Who will be there to demand an end to the cutting of old growth? Who will be there with the heart and the guts to stand on the line to protect it? And who will be around to make sure that folks use the momentum built around Earth Day to keep going?

Earth Day is still far enough away to plan for. Dakota Sid, Travers and I will be on the road spreading "Green Fire" before and after Earth Day. (See schedule in bulletins section.) I plan to meet with Earth Day committees helping our tour, and I'm sure many of these folks will continue doing Earth First! work.

Earth First!'s role involves being the consciousness of the events. We need to speak out about blatant co-opting of Earth Day events and we need to direct attention toward "real" solutions instead of the "band-aid" approach most will take. EF! needs to work with the Earth Day committees to make sure the work continues beyond Earth Day.

—Roger Featherstone

God is up in the sky and we humans are down below in this "vale of tears" and the point of life is to be good enough to get to heaven. Hence, this earth is for man's use and is ultimately disposable. Despite all the recent Christian efforts claiming to be "for nature," this fundamental human/earth dichotomy continues. No such dichotomy exists in Shinto because "this world is not an image, a reflection of something more perfect or more significant, but rather it represents the ultimate and final reality... The world is good; man is a kami; work is good; fruits are good; sex is good..." One way to show how basic Shinto could help us regain our roots in nature is through a discussion of Buddhism.

Although the Buddha himself achieved enlightenment at the very moment when, after meditating all night under the pipal tree, he saw the Morning Star, Venus, shining before him; when he died his followers began to turn his thought into a narrowly human mode. They began debating who could be enlightened ... and only humans were eligible. When Buddhism reached China (Chan Buddhism), however, under Taoist influence Buddhists began to discuss the possible Buddhahood of plants and trees. After Buddhism reached Japan, Shinto influence eventually resulted in the Buddhist monk Saigyō (1118-1190) turning the whole thing upside down: *Plants enlighten us*. The natural world teaches humans. Taoism and Shinto have continued carrying the "old ways" of "original human" thinking into modern times. Gary Snyder explains: "Old means true, right, normal; in the flow of the universe. Old because it is the basic way to live—Taoism, Hinduism, Buddhism, are the younger brothers, slightly confused because passing through the temporary turbulence called civilization. 'Old' because available to all—regardless of culture, race, or place, who will set themselves down to the ground of their mind."

Every food crop and every drug coming from plants was discovered by so-called primitives before the end of the Neolithic. Moreover all ways of living without destroying nature were also discovered by then, and in some countries, the so-called "Third World, undeveloped" countries, indigenous cultures continue to practice these ways. We Europeans are now releasing numerous reports about the state of the planet by all sorts of "futurists," Gaia Atlas writers, and Worldwatch Institute; but these reports are flawed. Writing in the third world journal, *IFDA* (1988), Sachs sums it up: "Certainly, interpreting the state of the world chiefly in terms of 'resources', 'management' and 'efficiency' may appeal to planners and economists. But it continues to promote development as a cultural mission and to shape the world in the image of the West...the reports tell people how to see nature, society and their own actions. The more their language is adopted around the globe, the more difficult will it be to see nature in terms of respect and not as a resource, society in terms of the common good and not of production, and

action in terms of virtue and not of efficiency."

Japan could be a pivotal point in the necessary "turn around." It was considered a "Third World" country until recently, when it surpassed the West in "productivity." Two aspects of Japan can help in this turn around. First, it does not have the underlying human/nature dichotomy of European thought. Second, it did at one time actually stop so-called "progress" by "turning back the hands of the clock" which no other modern nation has ever done. Japan, beginning in 1543, stopped the use of guns completely. This happened when Hideyoshi announced he was going to build a statue of Buddha and called in all guns, which were literally hammered into a giant Buddha. Later the shogun Ieyasu gradually phased out all gun manufacture. Not until after the US opened Japan in 1854 did Japan use guns again. This remarkable accomplishment indicates that the Japanese could show us the way again—this time back to nature.

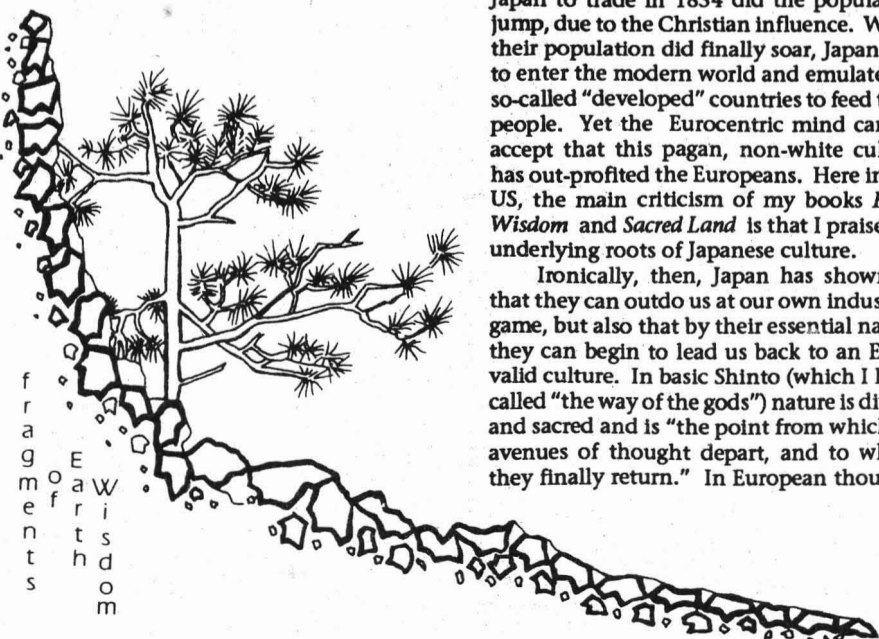
Another reason to think Japan can contribute to the necessary rethinking of our place in nature is that even today some people in Japan actually live the "old ways"—some rural peasant peoples and some what we would call intellectuals. We have no such continuous natural heritage in our European culture. It was effectively broken—first by Plato, later by the Christian missionaries taking over Europe and breaking up the last of the indigenous tribal cultures with their nature gods.

Many centuries ago, the Japanese monk Dogen wrote:

"That the self advances and confirms the myriad things is called delusion. That the myriad things advance and confirm the self is enlightenment."

This is at the heart Deep Ecology and until all of us learn what it really means we cannot restore the original human/nature harmony where every day is Earth Day.

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A copy of the complete text of Sachs article as well as a poster containing the complete text of Gary Snyder's "Old Way" can be ordered from Way of the Mountain, Box 542, Silverton CO 81433. Write for complete newsletter & ordering information.



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**DEFENDING THE WILDERNESS:** The Adirondack Writings of Paul Schaefer; 1989; cl \$29.95, pbk \$14.95; 280pp; Syracuse U Press, 1600 Jamesville Ave, Syracuse, NY 13244-5160.

Paul Schaefer has been a leading defender of the Adirondacks for over 50 years. Among his major contributions were helping stop dams on the Moose River; helping gain passage of stronger state laws to protect the Adirondacks; and helping inspire, through his friendship with Bob Marshall and Howard Zahniser, what became the Wilderness Act of 1964. In *Defending the Wilderness*, Schaefer describes the Adirondack forests and the struggles to save them from loggers and dam-builders. It is a welcome addition to the voluminous literature of the Adirondacks.

**SOWINGS AND REAPINGS:** The Cycling of Good and Evil in the Human System; by Andrew Bard Schmoekler; 1989; hbk \$14.95, pbk \$9.95; 115pp; Knowledge Systems, 7777 W Morris St, Indianapolis, IN 46231.

Schmoekler's latest book deals with the intransigence of both good and evil in human society. Though the book focuses more on social problems, its lessons are important for dealing with environmental problems as well. Readers of Schmoekler's two previous books, *Parable of the Tribes* and *Out of Weakness*, will find *Sowings* particularly thought-provoking in that it carries further the main themes raised by the two earlier books.

**Dimona the Third Temple?:** The Story Behind the Vanunu Revelation; by Mark Gaffney; Amara Press, 58 Elliot St, Brattle-

boro, VT 05301; 1989; \$12.50.

Mordechai Vanunu put Earth first. He revealed to the British press the details of Israel's secret nuclear weapons production facility in order, in his words, "to expand the awareness of the nuclear danger in my own country, Israel, and in the Middle East." The price of his action—a sentence to 18 years in prison.

Explaining the significance of Vanunu's action, Mark Gaffney traces the history of Israel's defense policy in relation to the development of its nuclear strike force, now with at least 100 warheads (possibly including thermonuclear weapons) and interballistic missiles that could reach Moscow. In certain circumstances the Israeli government would not hesitate to launch a preemptive nuclear strike against Arab nations, Gaffney believes. Furthermore, the Israeli people have next to no knowledge of their government's policy. Of the military, Gaffney writes, "The Iron Fist is an autonomous hand, unregulated and uncontrolled."

Despite its weighty subject matter, *Dimona* is fast-paced. Discussion of evidence and sources are wisely relegated to notes. Like Vanunu, the book has a purpose. Gaffney urges us to follow the Israeli's "selfless example" by working to end the threat of a nuclear Armageddon, still with us despite the relaxation of East-West tensions.

Reviewed by Mary Davis.

**50 SIMPLE THINGS YOU CAN DO TO SAVE THE EARTH,** by John Javna, the Earth Works Group; 1989; Earthworks Press, Berkeley; 96pp. \$4.95.

I waited 30 years to write a book review. What was I waiting for? *50 Simple Things You*

*Can Do To Save The Earth.* Actually, I never intended to write book reviews at all. During my pre-Christmas buying spree, I happened to wander through a travelers supply store when this blue and yellow book jacket jumped me. Before I knew what had happened, I had shelled out \$4.95 and was racing home to read.

Whether you're an Earth Firster spiking trees or a housewife who doesn't want to throw any more orange peels into the garbage disposal, *50 Simple Things* is ideal. It is fun to read, full of sources (with phone numbers!), and short.

My favorite "Thing" is number 1: "Stop Junk Mail." I've wondered for years how to stop my junk mail. Opening *50 Simple Things*, I yelled, "A-Ha!" There was what I wanted: an address to contact to stop my quota of junk (Mail Preference Service, Direct Marketing Association, 6 E 43rd St, NY, NY 10017).

But let's suppose I wasn't already convinced that junk mail should be stopped. Backtracking through the paragraphs I found that 100 million trees per year are required to produce US junk mail and that an average American spends 8 months of his or her life opening junk mail. Adding insult to injury, the US Postal Service subsidizes this garbage, charging only 10.1 cents versus the 25 you and I must spend to pay our phone bills. Gach! With facts like these, *50 Simple Things* doesn't need to lambast junk mail to convince one to abolish it.

Other chapters take similar approaches, whether the Thing is using fewer plastic bags, recycling newspapers or boycotting styrofoam. Not only do you get tips on what to do, but you get enough information to argue your case with every beer-guzzling, gun-toting, cattle-raising, fast food magnate you're likely to encounter.

That's power.

Javna is not surprised at the success of his book. "I'm a baby boomer," he says. "You learn that when you are thinking of something, so are eight million others ..."

Though he's got a few years on me, I know what he means. I was toying with writing a series of articles that would essentially accomplish what his book does so well. So were others. Perusing a bookstore yesterday, I found a new book by Jeffrey Hollender called *How to Make the World a Better Place* and even February's *Family Circle* has a special section called "101 Ways to Save Our Earth."

But I'm glad Javna beat us to it. Our planet cannot wait another nanosecond for its passengers to take action, and *50 Simple*

*Things* will help us do so.

Javna also did a great service to the thousands of other environmental writers trying to persuade America to get its act together. By getting this book on the market, he freed us to research and write the countless other books and articles urgently needed. Speaking of which, it's time for me to stop flailing away at this keyboard and get back to my next project: *50 Simple Things to Do With The Thousand Points Of Light In George Bush's Head*.

Because of huge demand and the fact that it's printed on recycled paper, *50 Simple Things* is challenging to find. When it is available, however, you can buy it at most major book stores.

Reviewed by Sneed B. Collard III.

**MAN AND THE NATURAL WORLD,** by Keith Thomas; Pantheon Books, New York; 1983.

Human—or at least European—civilization has long been "synonymous with the conquest of nature." Yet for centuries people have questioned "man's" right to subjugate other creatures to meet his needs for survival, comfort, and sport. In this fascinating history of English attitudes toward nature, Keith Thomas charts the decline in the anthropocentric world view that began during the "early modern period," between 1500 and 1800. Today's reaction against anthropocentric thought, says Thomas, is merely an intensification of attitudes that sprouted during that time. Margaret Cavendish, for example, writing in 1664, sounds like a modern critic of species-centered thought:

"For what man knows whether fish do not know more of the nature of water, and ebbing and flowing and the saltness of the sea? Or whether birds do not know more of the nature and degrees of air, or the causes of tempests? Or whether worms do not know more of the nature of the earth and how plants are produced? Or bees of the several sorts of juices of flowers than men? ... Man may have one way of knowledge ... and other creatures another way, and yet other creatures' manner or way may be [as] intelligible and instructive to each other as Man's ..."

For Cavendish, it was "the ignorance of men concerning the creatures" that was the "cause of despising other creatures, imagining themselves petty gods in nature." However, even Cavendish must make the distinction between man and other creatures: "man has something more which is divine; He hath a mind and doth to Heav'n aspire."

This distinction in turn helped rationalize the prevailing belief that God made na-

## The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XVIII: Follow Your Bliss



by Lone Wolf Circles

**CHOOSING SIDES,** Joanne Rand; \$11 ppd from EF! Music

**IT'S A MIRACLE,** Alice DiMichele; \$11 ppd, Box 281, Williams, OR 97544

**UNITY,** Jenny Bird; \$11 ppd, Box 1730, Taos, NM 87571

Earth First! was founded on a musical note—campfire songs and rally sing-alongs, the subtle orchestration of wind and water, loon and lion, marmot whistle and Coyote's celebratory howl. Country and folk music seemed to go well with small outdoor gatherings, soon becoming an intractable part of the solidifying EF! stereotype—white, male, cowboy-hatted, camouflaged, mixing beer and bluegrass and blustery wilderness defense ... We sometimes talk about the "dance of life" without dancing, extrapolate on the "joy of resistance" while suppressing our fervent play!

The unifying agent, the aural glue that kept us together and committed at last year's divisive Rendezvous, was music. Music as the linguistic heart of the people, a dramatization of shared intent, the participatory, choral grunting, sighing sounds of a developing tribe. We danced! Some wore Levis, some loin-cloths, some nothing but war paint, glistening in a bath of firelight. Folk music echoed between rock and reggae, between jamming forgotten youth, and purest female power.

Gently or fiercely, sung or spoken, wisdom carries more clout off the tongue of a woman. This is partly because we have heard so much from men for so long, partly because the voice of the industrial machine tries so hard to sound "male," and mostly because the voice of woman is the sentiment of a wrathful mother: Earth!

Joanne Rand's insuppressible fire affirmed and affronted, excited and chastised. Her voice shook the Jemez like the aftershocks of volcanos, releasing a thousand butterflies in our souls with every high note, thrusting us to the damp earth with bass resonations. Like all EF! bards, her power came through her, from the sacred planetary whole, unrestrained by convention or fear, undiluted by pretension or insincerity.

Joanne's first release, *Home*, is a singular and powerful statement. Rather than try to weave new intricacies into her newest recording, *Choosing Sides*, she opted to pare it down to its zen bones, simplify the production until it, like Haiku, or the briefest flutter of leaves, uses space to delineate form, accentuates tone with the silence between notes.

Absent this time are the band, and the multi-layered harmonies. But with the band gone, there's room to sit closer to her presence, just Joanne and guitar, Joanne and grand piano. This is Rand at her most personal, exposed, vulnerable.

Experience the excruciating and beautiful "Last Flicker of Life," float the lush, happy current of "I Love It," brace yourself with the cleansing winds of the prophetic indictment, "Koyaanisquatsi," feel the rage in "Antarctica":

Well, they're drilling for oil and they're drilling for coal,  
And they're drilling the army, they're drilling our souls,  
And they're drilling big holes in the skin of the earth,  
Makes you wonder what this whole fucking scene is worth.

Sweet sensitivity, like primal awareness, leads inevitably through pain—the pain of

awakeness, recognition and responsibility. We are not automatically, or equally, culpable just because we're human. At some critical, precipitous point in each person's life, we finally see the destruction around us, and our role in it. We then make a choice: close our eyes and "go on with business," or learn to act from our expanded perspective. There is a deliberate move one way or the other, "Choosing Sides":

Indivisible humanity, increasing to insanity.  
I find myself caught in the middle of a war against the wild.

And I am choosing sides. My side is the wild side.  
My side is the side of life. My side is the wild side....

I'll shout from the mountain peaks.

I'll scream it in the city streets.

I'll blaze it in blood across my chest:

I am human, I am human, yes.

But I'm choosing sides.

Alice DiMichele's is a voice from the wilderness, calm persuasion and loving demand:

I have always looked for the answers in the trees  
And I've heard the word spoken in the roaring of the seas ...

The Earth Cries out with each fallen tree, when will

we see, we need to learn to respect it? When will we see?

On the new cassette *It's A Miracle*, her voice both cries and laughs. It is healing and nurturing, confident and unpretentious. Her lyrics range from the suffering of "Woke Up Cryin'" and "All Or Nothin'" to the rocking title song, and the acappella tribute to the threatened Kalmiopsis wilderness, "The Prettiest Jewel"—blissful commemoration of shimmering life!

So much of the good work, the day-to-day organizing, litigating, and suffering over computers, is done by the unrecognized. Alice's song for Julie Kay pays tribute to her tireless efforts and selfless tears:

... Woman, it's in your voice that I hear her call.  
Woman, did you hear me cryin' in the night?  
Did you wish you could say everything turned out

right?

But you let me cry, you let my tears flow into the earth,

Cause you know our tears are healing

to the one whose pain we're feeling.

We know our tears are healing,

to the one who gave us birth, Sweet Mama Earth.

Jenny Bird's voice calls on the child within us to come out and play. It is vivid, vivacious, as immediately comprehensible as a baby's squeaks or a lover's tender coos. My only suggestion after her premier album, *Mesa Sea*, was for a song not just nature-evoking, but specifically environmental. She responded on the latest collection, *Unity*, in no uncertain terms, with "Wild Things":

... Where can we run, wild ones, where can we run and hide?

Tomorrow's genocide, when there's no place left to go.

Where can we fly, wild ones, fly to a place  
Where we can nest any place. Where can we run?

Turn-up the rousing title cut, and the acappella rock number, "Practical Girl." Settle back under the stars for the tender caress of "Aji's Angel Song," co-authored by her infant daughter. Feel the drought's dry-skin touch, and the cracked earth of the appeal to the water spirit, in "Rain Comes." The Celtic sounding "On The Mainland Shoreline" sends harmonies aloft on oceanic spray, a story of deepening "sense of place." Even thru sorrow, I'm reminded,  
I'm so glad to be here.

Jenny's buoyant work, like Joanne's and Alice's, qualifies here not only because of its ecological sentiments. These new albums are among the finest compositions available on any topic, by even the most renowned artists. Here are voices of a quality surpassing most female popular performers', and nearly the equal to the vibrant songs of summer birds, or the crystalline emanations of shifting river ice. The secret is faith. And passion.

Send your comments, or recordings for review here, to POB 652, Reverse, NM 87830.

ture for man to use as he pleased. "Man, if we look to final causes, may be regarded as the centre of the world," said Francis Bacon, "insomuch that if man were taken away from the world, the rest would seem to be all astray, without aim or purpose."

Domestication was, accordingly, considered good for animals. It civilized them and increased their numbers. Cattle and sheep, mused one commentator, were given life in the first place so as to keep their meat fresh "till we shall have time to eat them." That there were wild animals not subject to man's desires, that fearsome reptiles existed, that animals had to suffer the pains of butchery, these facts were attributed to the Fall. And for Bacon, "the purpose of science was to restore to man that dominion over creation which he had partly lost at the fall."

English colonists imported these attitudes to the New World. In Virginia they began converting the Indians by offering a cow for every 8 wolves killed. To rationalize their treatment of animals, people pointed out the fundamental difference between humanity and other forms of life. Man placed himself between the beasts and the angels. Man looked up to heaven while beasts looked at the earth. Man had speech, reason, religion. In the view made popular by Descartes from 1630 onwards, "animals were machines or automata, like clocks, capable of complex behavior, but wholly incapable of speech, reasoning, or, on some interpretations, even sensation."

The human body was also an automaton, for Descartes. But the human body had a soul, which beasts lacked. Denying animals souls and the capacity to feel pain allowed people to abuse animals freely. The distinction between man and animals justified sport hunting, domestication, meat-eating, vivisection, and extermination of predators. And people living closer to the animal state — from Hottentots to Irish, women, children, and the poor — were considered inferior in turn.

Cockfighting, bearbaiting, nest robbing, and other means of tormenting animals thus were not considered immoral. Rarely spoke the bold voice, as Thomas Bywater in 1605 challenging his employer's addiction to hunting: "Hawks and hounds ... were not ordained by God for recreation, but for adorning the world."

But the deeply anthropocentric view began to erode during the early modern period. The rise of natural history helped eat away at its founding assumptions. Carl

Linnaeus and others developed classification schemes that centered on intrinsic features of the animal or plant, not on its usefulness to man (the criterion of former schemes). Change came slowly, but "the eventual outcome was the emergence of a totally new mode of perception."

Pets, also, contradicted the Cartesian view by giving insights into the intelligence and character of animals. In the 16th and 17th centuries dogs and cats, especially, established themselves in middle class homes. Borders further crumbled with the rise of comparative anatomy in the late 1600s. Linnaeus put humans in the same order as bats and the same genus as the Orangutang. Besides, a feeling of kinship with beasts had long been sensed at a popular level in folklore and fable, and by farmers who until around the 17th century slept under one roof with their animals.

"The explicit acceptance of the view," Thomas writes, "that the world does not exist for man alone can be fairly regarded as one of the great revolutions in modern western thought." The idea was not new, even in the West, but support for the idea was. "In the seventeenth century it became increasingly common to maintain that nature existed for god's glory and that he cared as much for the welfare of plants and animals as for man."

"God loves the creatures that creep on the ground as well as the best saints," said one commentator in 1646, "and there is no difference between the flesh of a man and the flesh of a toad."

Thomas traces the cause for this shift to the "vast expansion in the size of the known world." The Earth was no longer the center of the universe, astronomers suggested, and man became a mere speck in a universe inconceivably vast. On the small end of the scale, the microscope by the end of the 17th century revealed millions of creatures, protozoa and bacteria, pursuing their daily rounds "in utter indifference to human concerns." And around the globe explorers stumbled on "new" lands wherein dwelt plants and animals having no apparent human use.

The final blow to the anthropocentric illusion came from the geologists whose work revealed the great antiquity of the Earth, and showed that man was a newcomer on the scene. Geologist G.H. Toulmin declared in 1780 that man was but a small part of nature. Toulmin "rejected anthropocentric religious myths as mere figments of human pride." As Henry Baker said of man

(1727):

"Each hated toad, each crawling worm we see,  
Is needful to the whole as well as he."

Thomas follows parallel changes in people's attitudes toward plants. Medieval Europeans initially saw forests as hostile, harboring dangerous beasts. The word 'savage', which sums up people's fears of the wild, comes from *silva*, a wood. Forest clearing in England thus symbolized the triumph of civilization. Of course, people wanted trees for fuel and building materials, but these could be grown in orderly woods, instead of vast tracts of wilderness. Only the economic value of trees made them important; the second Earl of Carnarvon, in fact, regarded trees as "an excrescence of the earth, provided by God for the payment of debts."

The church in the 11th century had made it an offense to build a sanctuary around a tree. But by the 1700s certain of England's now domesticated trees became objects of veneration. People cherished trees

for their beauty, their antiquity and historical associations. Some people, like Thomas Tryon in 1691, even reported that "trees suffer pain when cut down, even as the beasts and animals do." People began to see flowers and even weeds as important for their own sake, as sources of beauty and spiritual renewal.

The change in sensibility — from the anthropocentrism of Tudor England, to the confusion by the end of the 18th century about man's place in nature — created a dilemma that haunts us yet today, Thomas concludes. On the one hand we have seen an increase in the comfort and welfare of many people; on the other hand we see its cost, "a ruthless exploitation of other forms of animate life." Compromise and concealment have so far spared us having to resolve the conflict we live, yet we cannot evade it forever. *Man and the Natural World* helps those of us who have inherited a European way of looking at, and treating, nature to see the roots of the contradiction we continue to live.

Reviewed by Catherine Landis.

## EARTHSOUNDS

by Daniel Conner

**RAINFOREST** by Robert Rich, CD \$15.98 or cassette \$9.98 (\$2.25 postage), from Backroads, 417 Tamal Plaza, Corte Madera, CA 94925; 1-800-825-4848.

Robert Rich, a 27-year-old California synthesizer artist, has composed what the jacket liner describes as a "polyrhythmic, electroacoustic journey into the lush green beauty of the tropical soundscape — in the natural harmonics of just intonation."

Oh, wow — spacey stuff. But don't let the New Age hype scare you away. This is good music, and to enjoy it you don't need to buy into New Age la-la or understand the intricacies of music theory. (Pythagorean or "just" intonation is uncompromised tuning, based on the natural mathematical proportions of the overtone series. We rarely hear it nowadays in European-derived music, at least since Johann Sebastian Bach gave us the equal-tempered scale.)

Inside the jacket the composer writes, "The seed for Rainforest was planted while traveling through the heavily forested American Northwest, a region magnificent in its wild wet beauty, yet a painful reminder of the ravages of mankind. Seeing the scars of strip-cut lumbering gave me a visceral understanding of the ongoing deforestation

of our planet. I felt a sharp sadness, a longing for Eden. I wanted to communicate this yearning through my music."

Now that's more like it. If intentions count, then this might be music agreeable to an Earth Firster's ear. And in fact, Rich succeeds admirably in his quest. Great jungle-music! Rich's sounds are in turn festive, reverent, exhilarating, mysterious — all fully evocative of the tropical rainforest. At his best he reminds me of the Brazilian composer Heitor Villa-Lobos, who might have written music like this had he lived longer and had access to a synthesizer.

Lush bell-tones and sprightly marimbas, played in pentatonic and microtonal scales. Bamboo flutes and other ethnic instruments. Lusty percussion — all backed up by ambient nature sounds: birds, insects, playing children, a tropical rainstorm. Rich also treats us to the subsurface sounds of the jungle — the sounds you might hear if you could somehow squeeze into the cracks between surface events.

Track 4, Surface, evoking the surface of still water, is my favorite. It teems with mysterious life-sounds: throbbing, buzzing, chirruping, the flutter of unidentified wings. Try also track 7, The Raining Room, to evoke the sensation of electric tension preceding a cloudburst.

Superb sound quality. Part of the album's proceeds are donated to the Rainforest Action Network in San Francisco.

# Ned Ludd Books

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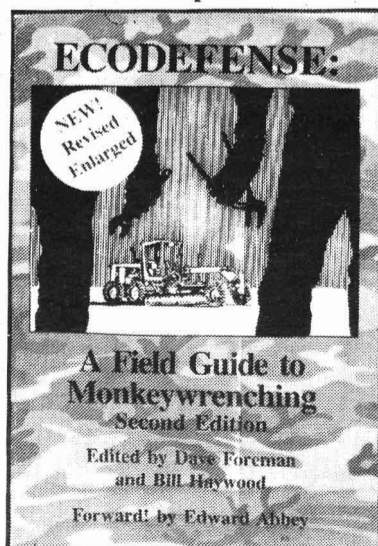
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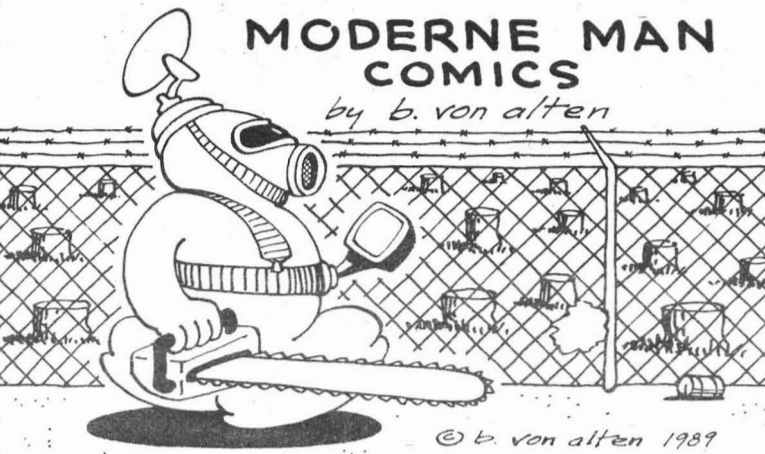
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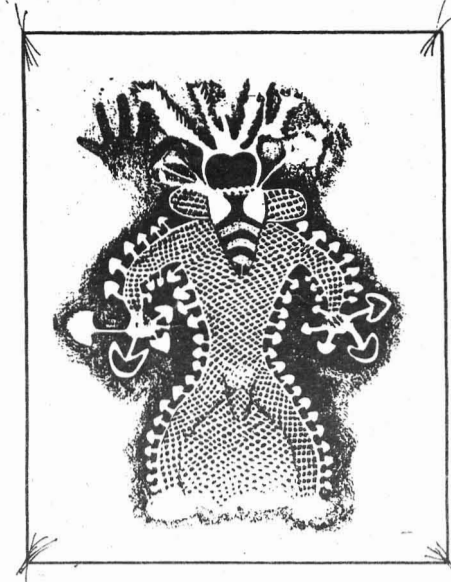
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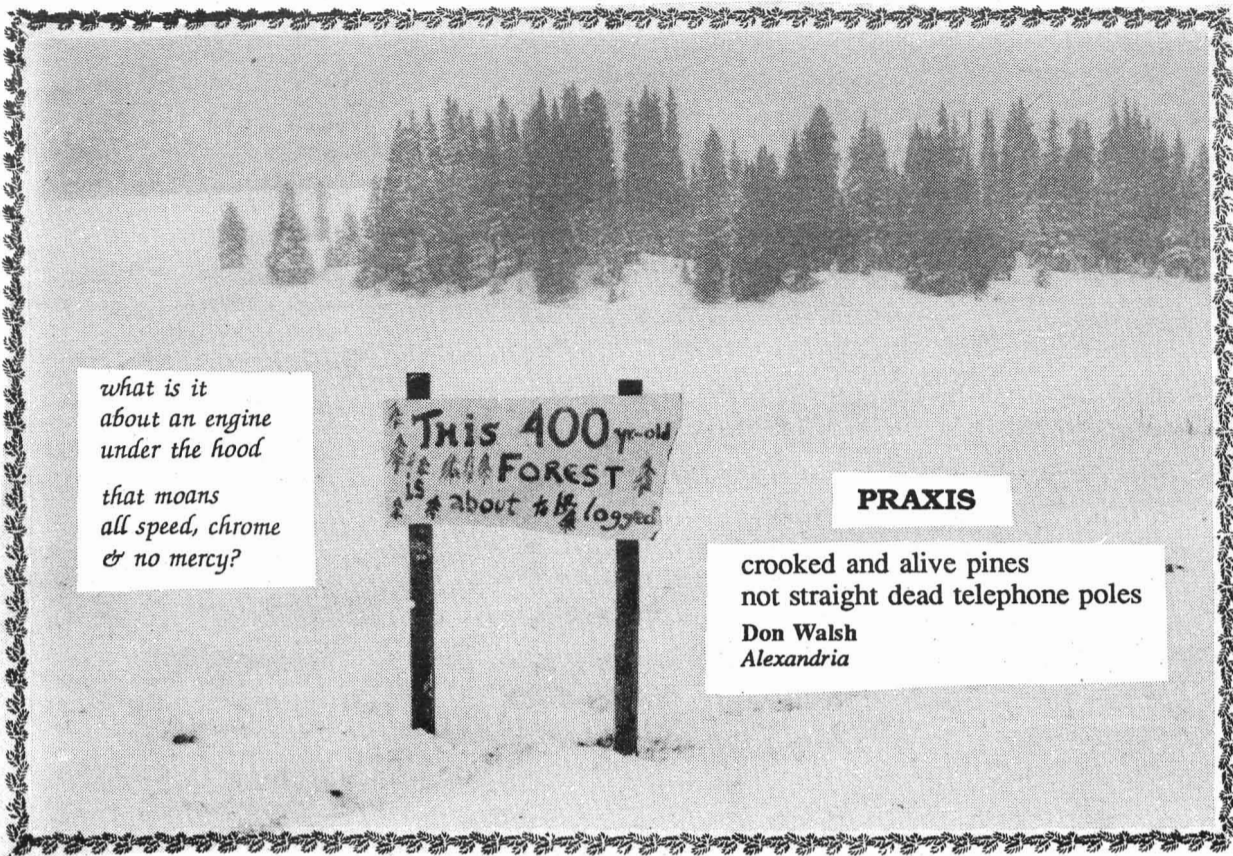
Due to space constraints, we reserve  
the right to excerpt and occasionally edit—ED.



## ON OLD HIGHWAY 66

Along the way, signs  
naming what city folks think is out here:  
sage brush, sand dunes: failed businesses  
farther on, new lakes  
a green golf course  
homes with an armed guard  
but just beyond that, where the road  
swerves up away from the river  
between Hodge and Lenwood  
where there's "nothing":  
bright flowers tiny as birdshot  
open trembling to the sky  
tortoise holes under the greasewood  
hard white clay

Dick Barnes  
Claremont



what is it  
about an engine  
under the hood  
  
that moans  
all speed, chrome  
& no mercy?

### PRAXIS

crooked and alive pines  
not straight dead telephone poles  
  
Don Walsh  
Alexandria

## BURNING THE FLAG

July 4, 1989

I burn the flag  
that massacred  
Wounded Knee.  
I burn the actual  
specific flag flown  
by the U.S. Calvary  
that crucified the Sioux  
on Christmas 1890.  
I burn the flag  
that fiddles while  
rainforests burn.  
I burn the flag  
everyone stands & sings  
"rockets' red glare" to  
just before a football game  
while every second a  
footballfield of rainforest  
burns. I burn the flag  
that dropped napalm  
on children in Vietnam.  
I burn the flag  
that swapped guns for  
cocaine with deathsquads  
that raped & murdered  
nuns in El Salvador.  
I burn the flag that  
propped up the Somozas  
in Nicaragua all those  
decades. I burn the flag  
that burned Neruda's library.  
I burn the flag that  
promotes flag fetishism  
and pep-rally nationalism  
that forestalls a global  
alliance for peace  
and ecological sanity.  
I salute the flag  
that lives up to  
the word "freedom."  
I salute the flag  
that lives up to  
the word "democracy"  
—government by the people,  
not by the Forbes 500.  
I salute the flag  
that is an example  
to the whole world  
of ecological enlightenment.

I salute the flag that  
salutes the whole Earth,  
the Human Family  
Whitman invoked  
in "Salut au Monde."  
I salute the green  
flag of Whitman.  
I salute the flag  
of Ecology, with  
the oval "e" where  
the stars used to be  
and green stripes  
where the red ones were.  
I salute the flag  
with the cerulean blue  
of our planet gleaming  
in a sea of black,  
more love-inspiring  
& goosebump-inducing  
than the Old Glory  
with holes in it that  
inspired Francis Scott Key.  
Better we burn the dollar  
& the yen—the flags that  
command our true allegiance—  
and declare world-wide  
Debt Amnesty so we can  
stop killing the Earth  
to pay our debts, and  
start anew with an economy  
in harmony with Ecology.  
Better we burn the flags  
of all nations in front  
of the United Nations  
than all nations burn  
in nuclear war or  
ecological holocaust.  
I salute the flag  
that is more offended  
by the desecration  
of the environment  
than by the desecration  
of any flag.  
I pledge allegiance  
to the Earth!  
I salute the flag  
of the Earth!  
  
Jeff Poniewaz  
Milwaukee

REBEL

KIDS

YOUR

MAKE

## HARVEST NEWSPEAK

on the misapplication of the term "harvest" to the  
murder of seals, wolves, whales, deer, caribou, etc., etc.

The harvest of amber waves of grain  
is dead. The reapers gather sheaves of pain.  
The winnowing floor is slick with blood,  
and bones are ground beneath the wheel.  
The dust of lies gathered into bags  
is sold (along with un-used shame  
for leavening) to make the loaves (*such* loaves!)  
which are fed into the squalling mouths  
of hungry corporations and labyrinthine gullets  
of governments while the spirits of  
reaper, winnower, miller and baker  
die a little with each harvest,  
and they become the walking chaff.

Paulette Callen  
Nutley

## DO SOMETHING

### GNARLED

Years of growth,  
desert winds gusting, constant, dry,  
bringing enough debris for trees to hold  
to rock for dear life, life of endurance,  
year after year. Insects sucking sap,  
birds pecking holes, rodents  
chewing bark, as the pinyons  
suck sand, as the junipers chew sun,  
hoping for the weak's survival —  
to survive the century.

Growing on a good year,  
lightening raw slickrock,  
wedging a crack, its roots biting for space,  
as animals crawl on its skin.  
It weathers, wrenches its chlorophyll  
towards the sun, twining to avoid snow,  
twisting again to catch rain,  
gnarled.

Eric Haskell  
Pasadena



Titles with asterisks (\*) have been discontinued and will not be reordered when our current stock is gone.

Please note that Ecodefense: A Field Guide for Monkeywrenching is no longer sold directly by the Earth First! Bookstore. All orders for it should be sent directly to the publisher, Ned Ludd Books (PO Box 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703). See the Ned Ludd Books ad in this issue for details.

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By Edward Abbey

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

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

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

### Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle"

A poetic journey into the artist's magical worldview, set to the music of man and the music of nature. A return to awareness and sensitivity, to our wild and true selves, alive and free. Gary Snyder says "Full Circle is a surprising experience; archaic, fresh, future; wild, refined, all at once. Which should be no surprise — that's how the real world is — my respects to Lone Wolf Circles." 27 poems. \$10 postpaid.

### Lone Wolf Circles "Tierra Primera"

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

### Dakota Sid "... For The Birds"

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

### Dakota Sid "No Mercy"

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

### Kelly Cranston "For the Kalmiopsis"

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

### Mark Graham "Natural Selections"

Intelligent, funny, misanthropic music with a twisted bluegrass flavor. Some great picking on songs like: I Can See Your Aura (And It's Ugly), I'm Working On The Food Chain, Have a Nice Day, Life Is Hard When You're Dumb, Their Brains Were Small and They Died (he wrote it), and more. \$9 postpaid.

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

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

### Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"

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

### Greg Keeler "Bad Science Fiction"

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

### Greg Keeler "Post-Modern Blues"

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

### Greg Keeler "Nuclear Dioxin Queen"

Keeler goes pro, complete with backup musicians and slick production. This tape has a few new songs, including "Manly Men", hit single of the '89 RRR, and No Dog Bathroom. Otherwise, this is largely a "greatest hits" collection, with remixed versions of the title song; WD-40 Polka; Lady Please, Drive me Back To Oklahoma; Lament O The Laundromat; New Age Cowboy; Talking Interface Blues; Do Not Ask; and Bad Science Fiction. \$10 postpaid.

### Katie Lee "Colorado River Songs"

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

### Katie Lee "Fenced!"

Twelve new songs about the old West, written in the folk tradition. These songs remind us of some of the things we should try to keep from slipping away. Includes: Wreck-The-

Nation Bureau Song; Bert Loper; Ridin' Down The Canyon; Fenced; and others. 60 minute cassette. \$10 postpaid.

### Katie Lee

#### "Ten Thousand Goddam Cattle"

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

### Katie Lee "Love's Little Sisters"

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

### Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpsite"

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

### Dana Lyons "Animal"

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

### Mokai "Clearcut Case Of The Blues"

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

### Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis"

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

### Bill Oliver & Friends

#### "Better Things To Do"

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

### Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal"

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

### Cecelia Ostrow "Warrior of the Earth"

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

### Rainforest Information Centre "Nightcap"

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

### Joanne Rand "Home"

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

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

From Australia, John has done more to launch the global rainforest movement than has any other single person and has become one of the leading developers of the Deep

Ecology philosophy. His first album of Aussie music includes: Extinction, Handful Of Timber, Ballad Of Mt. Nardi, The Water Song, Tonka Toys, Solomon Island, Killing Of The Trees, The Future Is In Our Hands, and more. \$9 postpaid.

### John Seed "Deep Ecology"

Not to be outdone, John has released another tape of his own, combining his words and music with that of many others, such as Dakota Sid, Greg Keeler, Dana Lyons, Lone Wolf Circles, and Bahloo. Includes: Invocation, Animal Spirits, Expanding Universe, Earth First!, Magic Forest, Subvert the Dominant Paradigm, Make Bucks, Burning Times, Gaia Meditation, I Am An Animal, Earth Am I, The Rainforest Within, Tribesmen of Penan, Angel of Sunshine, Leave It In The Ground, and Everyone is Everyone. \$10 postpaid.

### Jon Sirkis "A Few Less Colors"

Lone Wolf Circles reviewed Jon Sirkis' debut album in EF!, writing, "It is popular for its funny political ramblings, tunes that seem to have hitchhiked here from the sixties, the soles of their feet black from walking city sidewalks and kicking idealistic coals back into the philosophical fire." \$9 postpaid.

### John Sirkis "The Wild West"

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

### Susan Grace Stoltz "Circle of Friends"

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

### Walkin' Jim Stoltz

#### "Spirit Is Still On The Run"

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

### Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Forever Wild"

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

### Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Listen to the Earth"

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

### Glen Waldeck "Wreckin' Ball Waldeck"

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

### The Wallys "Rainforest Roadshow '89"

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



# & SNAKE OIL

# T-SHIRTS

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

DEFEND



THE WILDERNESS



AMERICAN WILDERNESS



LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE



GLEN CANYON DAMN



AMERICAN WILDERNESS - LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE

## DON'T TREAD ON ME

Monkeywrenching rattler on front with the words "Earth First!" and "Don't Tread On Me" (no longer printed on back). Brush Wolf's amazing full color snake seems ready to lunge off the shirt. Now in two colors: sand (tan) and watermelon (pinkish). Sorry, no large tans. \$13 postpaid.

## MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

A pretty EF! shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy. \$13 postpaid.

## AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (*Croakus abyssus pistoffus*) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey shirt. \$12 postpaid.

## THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue heather 75/25 cotton/poly blend. \$10 postpaid.

## DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. \$10 postpaid.

## EARTH FIRST!

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

In kid's sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes S, M, and L. \$7 postpaid for kid's shirts. Be sure to specify kid's when you order.

## TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. Blue design on silver shirt. Also, while they last, black design on tan or blue shirt (blue only in S & M sizes). \$10 postpaid.

## NED LUDD BOOKS

The Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with a Monkeywrench (by Brush Wolf) and the words "Back to the Pleistocene" and "Ned Ludd Books." Black ink on a tan shirt. \$10 postpaid.

## FREE THE EARTH

A woman of power in an image by Gila Trout. Purple and silver ink on teal (dark blue), fuschia (hot pink) or wild orchid (purple - NEW COLOR). Our stock of fuschia is low and we can't get more, so give us an alternate choice if you order fuschia. \$12 postpaid.

NEW!

## EARTH FIRST! SWEATSHIRTS

Years of requests and a trip to the Frozen Northlands (upstate New York) finally convinced us to print an EF! sweatshirt, and it turned out to be a beauty. It features the fist and slogan in emerald green on a gray 50/50 Hanes sweatshirt. \$20 postpaid.

## French Cut Clearance Sale!

We are closing out our stock of womens' french cut t-shirts. All french cuts will go for just \$5 postpaid, as long as supplies last. Shirts are all 50/50 blends in sizes S & M, with colors and patterns as described in t-shirt listing. Note that these shirts run very small (they do nicely as kids' shirts: S=L kids, M=XL kids). Please give an alternate selection with your order, just in case.

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB  
DEFEND THE WILDERNESS  
EARTH FIRST!

## LONG-SLEEVED T-SHIRTS

For cool-weather wear, we offer two of our t-shirt designs on long-sleeved 100% cotton shirts, with colors and patterns described in t-shirt listing.  
MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB \$16 postpaid.  
DEFEND THE WILDERNESS \$13 postpaid.

## A NOTE ON TAN T-SHIRTS

Alas, we are victims of fashion! We expect to be running out of all our tan t-shirts over the next few months because *we just can't get any more*. Current fashion trends run to day-glo colors, and none of the big t-shirt makers are producing heavy-weight tan t-shirts. Oh, woe! Much as we at the Journal like tan, our current stock is all we expect to have for some months — until fashions change again. If you really want tan, get it now.

## EMBROIDERED PATCHES EARTH FIRST!

This embroidered patch features the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3" diameter round patch. \$3.50 postpaid.

## HAYDUKE LIVES

These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. \$3.50 postpaid.

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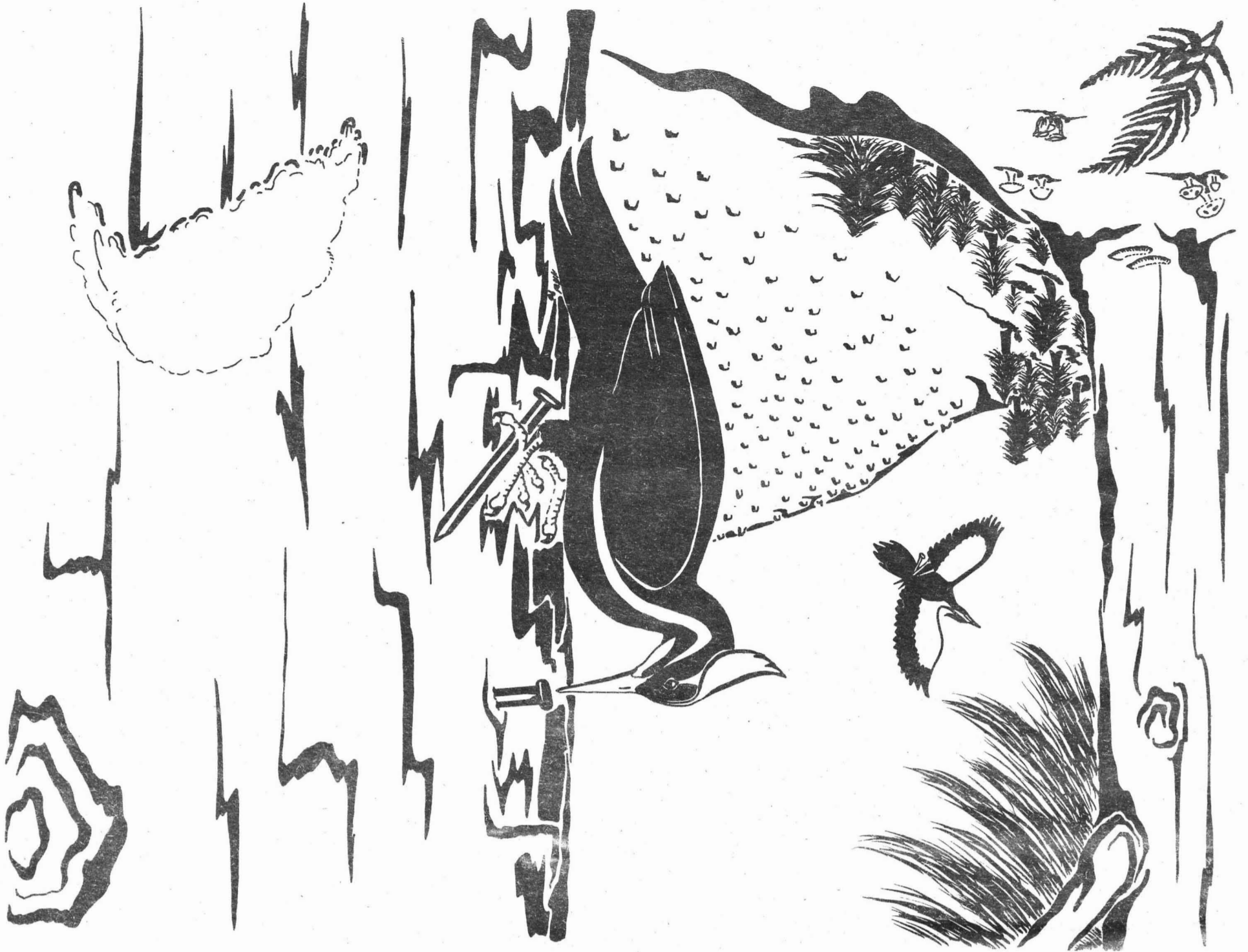
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