

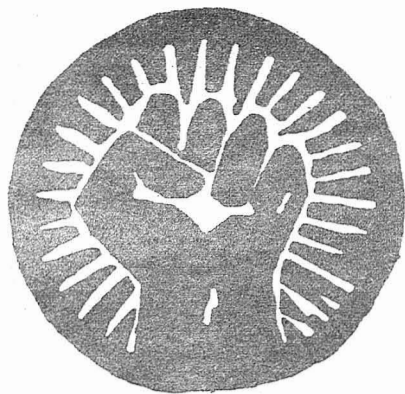


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EARTH FIRST! BLOCKADES MACMILLAN BLOEDEL

The Old Cement Barrel Trick

BY LESLIE HEMSTREET

I've been telling myself for years, I would be willing to die for the revolution. The bombing of Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney in 1990 and all the attacks on environmental activists internationally—home-burnings, knifings, shootings—gave form to the abstract idea of putting my life on the line for my beliefs. I had something to visualize when I had such thoughts. Reality is much less romantic. So I modified my motto to: I'd be willing to break my arms for the revolution. That's how I ended up elbow-deep in two 500-pound cement-filled barrels, part of two three-person, three-barrel chains that were placed in front of the gates of Macmillan-Bloedel's (MacBlo) cedar lumber distribution center in Tacoma, Washington.

MacBlo is one of the worst culprits in the destruction of the forests in British Columbia, especially in Clayoquot Sound. They practice the harshest clearcutting techniques, employing automation so their labor costs are low. They make vast clearcuts and process ancient trees into pulp for telephone books and newspapers. Then they flood the world market with this pulp so they can control the price. (For more details see *Yule '93*.)

The intent of the blockade was two-fold. First, we wanted to call attention to MacBlo's crimes and the crisis facing the BC forests. Second, we wanted to stop production at the yard in hopes of making a David-sized dent in Mac-Blo's Goliath profits.



Fon Wolf gets to know the underside of a paddy wagon.

The activists at this action were from all over the bio-region, or at least up and down the I-5 corridor. We arrived at the yard at about 5:45 am, on EF! time (a little late). The workers were already there, but the Goddess was on our side. We managed to unload the barrels from our rented moving truck (complete with hydraulic lift-gate) before anyone tried to stop us. We set the barrels in place and sat down between them, stuffed our arms into the pipes, and locked ourselves onto the rebar. In a matter of minutes, we settled in.

It was 26 degrees and needle-like ice crystals, called ice fog, hung in the air. I visualized myself in Harry Merlo's hot tub, so I didn't get hypothermia till the very end. I would advise anyone repeating this action

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Lockdown in Toronto

BY AUSTIN TRAIN

On Wednesday, January 19, Earth Firsters in Toronto decided to take our concerns about MacMillan Bloedel's clearcutting in Clayoquot Sound (and elsewhere) to their doorstep, directly. It was the coldest January 19 on record (with the wind chill, the temperature fell to -40 degrees Celsius), but we were undaunted. Armed with 17 bike locks, lots of willing heads and a herd of enthusiastic support people, our caravan headed to the wilds of Weston (in northwest Toronto) to rock MacBlo's world. By 9:50 am, we had locked all seven gates at MacBlo's lumber distribution center shut and had activists' heads locked to all of those gates, just to add to the fun. Supporters wrapped those locked on in blankets and sleeping bags to keep out the biting cold, and we settled in, vowing to stay until "MacBlo stops clearcutting in Clayoquot Sound."

As trucks rolled up to do business with MacBlo, we told them that the business was closed due to environmental atrocities committed, and sent them away. It took a while for the employees to figure out that we had come to stay as long as we could, and to cost them some business and dollars in the meantime. Banners were affixed on the main customer service gate reading "MacBlo — Go Clearcut in Hell!" and "Clayoquot Sound not Clearcut Sound." Along with the eight people who initially locked on, there were more than 30 supporters, plus some media types who braved the cold.

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What Do You Mean You Won't Arrest Us?

BY WHALEY MANDER

In January we took over the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in Columbus, Ohio to protest a strip mine in the Wayne National Forest. The mine could set the precedent for opening 40 million acres of hardwood forest on public lands to strip mining. We were told that the orders to mine were coming from the Regional Support Office in Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh? So we all crawled into our cars and headed east. Our objective? Well, take over another office, naturally.

The press greeted 30 of us at the front doors, eager to see our reindeer and squirrel suits as we entered the building that we would occupy for the next eleven hours. Our message, simply enough, was, "The Buck Stops Here, and we're not leaving till we get what we want."

The office would never be the same. No cops present, so we took it over with ease. Rifling through files, using the copy machine, "borrowing" documents, banging on walls, beating up trash cans, using fax machines, ordering pizza, calling our relatives long distance, reviewing resumé... true to Earth First! style. "Office of Rape and Scrape," was how we answered the phone.

We called all the media we could think of, giving live interviews from the takeover. We called the Citizen's Coal Council and Heartwood for endorsements of the action. I called my mom and told her I might need money in case I got arrested. I called the *EF! Journal*, just so they could share in the festivities.

Joe Hazelbaker, of the Buckeye Forest Council, eloquently explained to Carl Close, the office guy in charge, what the OSM is doing wrong and why the strip mine was their fault. This is what he said:

"The mining should not even be an issue because of the Surface Mining Control and Reclaiming Act of 1977 (SMCRA or "smackra"), which prohibits such mining on public land. As with many of our half-assed, half-implemented laws, the loopholes pass the buck to often-inept agencies. In this case, SMCRA



Ohio EF!ers conclude successful negotiations with the Office of Surface Mining.

used the valid existing rights clause to hold the deeds to the minerals under the land. Sixteen years later, the government has still not rendered a definition of valid existing rights. The result is that mining rights have been tied up in the courts and linger as a constant threat to public lands."

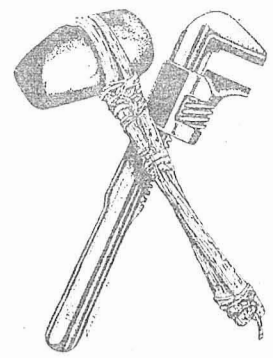
"Belville Mining Company of Ohio possessed some of these subsurface rights (wrongs); the land above was managed by the Forest Service. The Wayne NF's management standards do not always include purchase of subsurface rights. If Belville mines the land, this case may be the precedent for defining valid existing rights. According to a representative for the Department of the Interior, this will determine the fate of forty million acres of land."

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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

POB 1415 * EUGENE, OREGON 97440 * 503-741-9191



Spring Housecleaning

Last August, the *Journal* moved from Missoula, MT, to its present location in Eugene, OR. Before the move the *Journal* was embroiled in conflict and controversy and the general consensus was that the *Journal* should move. There was some debate about the editorial process: whether to have one editor or a collective editorial staff. Everyone has a different story concerning the inner tangles, but it really doesn't matter. The good people in Missoula strongly suggested that the paper should get out of town—they were sick of it. Subjected to constant scrutiny and criticism in addition to the stress of keeping the paper on its feet, it's amazing that the Missoula folks held on to the *Journal* and their sanity as long as they did (or did they?). The diehards included Mary Lou Fox, Billbob Haskins, Erik Ryberg, Tim Bechtold, Allison Slater, James Barnes and all the usual suspects from Wild Rockies EF!

Southern Willamette EF! (specifically Tahoma and Wildcatia) came up with a proposal to move the *Journal* to Eugene. It called for a one-year staff of four editors with short-term editors each issue. It was suggested that the *Journal* staff work as an affinity group and that producing the *Journal* be an action. The proposal is working well for us. The editors share responsibilities and decisions, and at the same time try to make use of our varied specialties.

Yes, that's right, our little staff of four runs on consensus even when those pesky short-termers are around. The practice of having one or two short-term editors gives Earth First! activists

the chance to work on the paper and provides the *Journal* with fresh input. Some of our short-term editors have worked on the *Journal* before, and some didn't have much (of a life—um, ah) editorial experience but are full-time activists who have worked on numerous campaigns. All have much to offer



and possess varied talents. And all have bad personal habits and/or annoying idiosyncrasies which we've had to endure. So great thanks go to Craig Evarts, Stefanie Penn, Scott Greacen, Beverly Cherner, Michelle Stewart, Karen Coulter, Asanté Riverwind, Ross Freeman, and Kris Maenz.

Did I mention how little money we manage to squeak by on? The pay for

editors is low, so increasing both our subscription base and donations is one of our top priorities. And thanks to those wacky Fund for Wild Nature folks—the fund made a generous donation to the *Journal* to help with our moving costs and other expenses (ap-
plause). Thanks kids.

Yessir, the *Journal* is putt-putt-putting along here in Eugene. The locals are tremendously supportive, especially all those volunteers who have had the courage to come around during production. The long-term *Journal* staff feels like a part of the local community. Why, we actually show up for SWEF! meetings, apparently feeling that the constant staff and editorial meetings are just not enough.

With all this in mind, it's been a successful six-month action. (Help, I'm being held hostage at the *Journal* house. They force me to write insipid and boring editorials thereby stunting my creativity and bringing shame upon me and mine.) The four long-term editors face the dual challenge of living and working together for an entire year. We've gotten to know each other's idiosyncrasies, bad habits, talents and attributes. Let's just say that the four of us are bonded...with chains. One last thing: our business manager, Karen Wood, rocks our world.

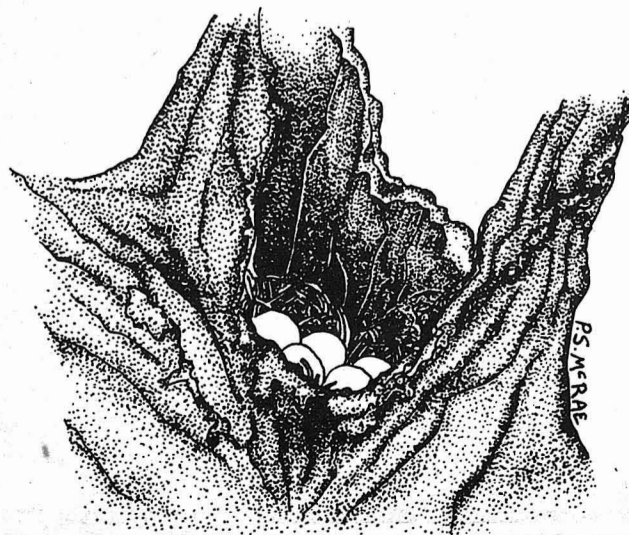
—KIMBA

We would like to dedicate this issue to Larry Hammond, a dedicated Virginian For Wilderness and Earth First!er, who died January 24th, 1994, at the age of 76. Larry and his wife, Crickett, are known far and wide as protectors of central Appalachian wildlands and as bureaucratic gadflies, particularly of the US Forest Service. Larry was an audacious proponent and practitioner of direct action. In the early eighties, the Hammonds were instrumental in stopping some large timber sales on Mill Mountain, in the vicinity of Goshen, VA. In 1988, they repeated the performance to save a rare mountain pond on Pond Ridge. They participated in numerous demonstrations, organized public meetings and were hosts to Earth First! and VFW rendezvous at their mountain home. Their contributions can't possibly all be listed here. But we look forward to Crickett's return of to our ranks after she recuperates from nursing Larry.

Eostar — Spring Equinox

by Peggy Sue McRae

The tears of Mary Magdalen crystallized into tiny prisms on her face as she lifted her head. Beams of sunlight pierced the grieving sky on the eastern horizon with a stigmata of blood red streaks. Eostar, Saxon goddess of fertility, has awoken the sacrificed Christ. Straining against stone, the innocent vitality of chartreuse rises from the Earth. Within a womb of soil and roots—the rabbit warren—tiny creatures, eyes tightly closed, huddle together, their warm blood pulsing in rhythm. Hidden safely in the hollow of a tree, held precariously in a bed of the softest moss, grasses and down, a bluebird's eggs hold the promise of a new song.



Earth First!

Eostar
March 20, 1994
Vol. XIV, No. IV

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

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

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April 11

BABBITT BOOTS BACA

BY JEFFREY ST. CLAIR

Any vestigial illusions environmentalists may have clung to regarding the benign character of Bruce Babbitt's mission for the Department of Interior collapsed with harsh reality when he capitulated to the demands of a cadre of right-wing western politicians by ordering the ouster of Jim Baca, the embattled head of the BLM.

Baca, a Hispanic and a westerner, was the administration's strongest voice for grazing and mining reform, and there is speculation that his removal may have been part of a deal cut months ago with conservative republicans to ensure the passage of NAFTA, a deal that also included a commitment by the administration to curtail its grazing reform agenda. Whatever the motives behind the firing, the crackdown on Baca was strongly reminiscent of the Bush administration's removal of John Mumma from his position as regional forester for the northern Rockies and sends a similar message that the Lords of Yesterday still rule over the public lands and resources of the West.

The strange saga began on January 23, when Tom Collier, chief of staff for Babbitt's Interior Department, delivered a heavy-handed ultimatum to Baca: accept a directed reassignment out of the BLM, or else. Unlike many in this administration, however, Baca demonstrated courage and convictions. He didn't buckle, but stood firm and demanded to meet with Babbitt personally.

At their encounter three days later, Baca told Babbitt that he was unwilling to accept the reassignment or to resign. Baca made it clear that he intended to stay at

the BLM. If the administration wanted him out they would have to fire him. This placed Babbitt, a critic of the Bush administration's treatment of John Mumma, in a nearly untenable position. His fingerprints would be all over Baca's dismissal, not a desirable credential for the self-proclaimed paladin of the New West.

In the meantime, southwestern forest and grazing activists, who knew of Baca's deep commitment to grazing reform from his tenure as New Mexico state lands commissioner, mounted a furious campaign on his behalf aimed at Al Gore's office. Their message got through. Gore announced his support for Baca, but was eventually overruled by Babbitt and apparently, the President.

So on February 4, Baca was fired. Afterwards, Babbitt proclaimed that the dismissal resulted from a difference in management styles. In his truly unique brand of incessant chatter, Babbitt prattled on about his unflagging vision for "a New West" and pronounced that the administration's grazing agenda remains "unchanged." *Prevarication in the first degree.*

But Baca, in typical fashion, immediately set the record straight. Baca called Babbitt's description of his firing "bogus." "Frankly, this came about because those

western elected officials are worried about fundraising from those traditional extractive industries," Baca said.

The western resource industries gloated at their triumph. The president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, a long-time nemesis of Baca's, exclaimed: "One down and 100 to go."



What was this curious affair about? Under direct assault from western governors and ranchers (who scented the blood flowing from past policy wounds at the Department of the Interior), Babbitt tried to make Jim Baca the political scapegoat for the administration's botched grazing reform initiative. But the blame rightfully rests with Babbitt, Gore, and Clinton for introducing a compromised policy to begin with and then retreating at the first sign of political hostility.

As usual, Babbitt selected a surrogate to deliver the bad news. Indeed, this is not the first time Collier has served as Babbitt's strongman. During the days surrounding the president's Northwest Forest Summit, Collier arm-twisted environmentalists into agreeing that log exports, regulation of private forests, and eastside forests would not be on the agenda.

Now Baca's gone and other reformers inside the agency are chastened. But what does this sordid affair tell us about Bruce Babbitt? That he was disingenuous about his public land reform campaign? No, we've known that since April, when he backed down to western senators on grazing fees, below-cost sales, and mining reform. The initial impression was reaffirmed with his aggressive positions on the Northwest forest issue. Babbitt, after all, was the first and strongest voice in the administration calling for a sufficiency rider "to lift the edges of the court injunctions." He exerted the pressure on the leaders of the national groups to release old growth for cutting, culminating in the infamous "deal of shame."

What we now know is this: When pressed, Babbitt palliates; he lays blame. Thus, according to Babbitt, the Baca debacle wasn't his fault at all. Babbitt made clear the fault rested with the White House environmental policy adviser Katie McGinty's insistence on cutting a deal with ranchers; it resulted from the relentless pressure of western governors; it was bungled by Tom Collier, who was acting outside his authority.

Clearly, Babbitt learned well the self-preserving lesson of the Reagan-Bush years: plausible deniability at any cost.

letters to the editors...

The University of Arizona says their observatory will draw thousands of tourists to Mt. Graham's remote, isolated summit. To capture these tourist dollars, business interests in nearby Safford, Arizona are promoting a "Museum of Discovery." That museum's literature exalts this desecration of our sacred Apache mountain as the "second age of discovery," 500 years after Columbus. It also praises the White settlers' farming and mining discoveries—on lands they took from our reservation without compensation or permission.

UA lawyers suing us Apaches say the rider they lobbied through in the final hours of Congress in 1988 exempted them from all cultural and religious protection laws as well as all environmental laws. The museum would exalt a project of the first U.S. university to sue Indians for their religious beliefs and to exempt itself from the nation's environmental laws. This insults indigenous people striving to protect their cultures.

At a recent museum lecture, I told the speaker, head UA astronomer Peter Strittmatter, how distressing his project was to Apaches. While I spoke, he kept laughing. Did he think what I was saying was a joke or some curious superstition of ignorant people? UA Professor Thompson spoke about UA's archeological dig on our reservation. An Apache asked if the University had Apache permission to dig, and if it would return the bones and sacred artifacts. During this questioning, Thompson's wife laughed. Was it laughable to her that anyone would question the University's authority?

Museum director Kukuk hurriedly cut off questions though hands were still raised.

His repression of public dialogue matches UA's refusal to allow application of cultural and environmental laws to their telescopes.

The Vatican's historic May, 1992 statement that our Apache beliefs were "a religiosity which must be suppressed with all the force we can muster" sums up the 500 years of cultural destruction the museum and telescopes will "celebrate."

—OLA CASSADORE DAVIS
CHAIRPERSON, APACHE SURVIVAL COALITION
602/475-2543, 602/294-1863
SAN CARLOS APACHE RESERVATION

Dear Earth First!

Whose land is it? The land cannot be mine, no more than the air and the sky. But private property defines western civilization. The conflict between private and public land will continue to be a divisive issue.

Yet I am a defender of the land. The rage fills me when I see the giant stumps, the clearcuts in Yosemite, the stinking square of water called a "wildlife refuge;" when I see the RV's clogging the roads, the children washing dishes in the Tuolumne at Glen Alden. The land does not belong to the people who destroy it. It cannot be shared by the destroyers.

It must be taken away from America, protected.

My foremost fears regard the remaining old-growth forests and the "option 9" timber allocation plan proposed by the Clinton Administration. To someone who has seen the damage firsthand, the public atmosphere of ignorance and misdirected anger is frightening.

The greatest enemy to this struggle is (are) the timber companies who are able to char-

acterize wildlife and environmentalists as the cause of middle-class economic woes.

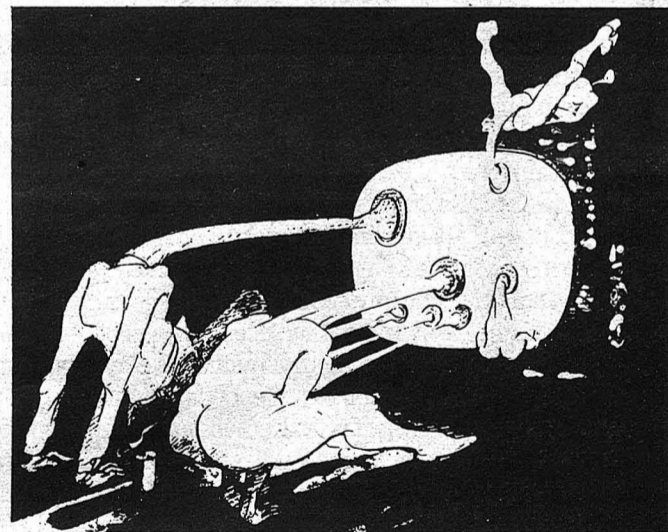
With them, there can be no compromise.

—WALLY FRANCIS
SACTO, CA

Dear Shit for Brains,

Here in Michigan we are a disorganized lot. Not that organization represents some sort of ideal or anything, but at some level it is important to develop a network of like-minded individuals. Unfortunately, I felt I may be acting as some sort of roadblock that has prevented people in this state from coming together. For the last year, Michigan Biodiversity Project has been the sole listing in the *Journal* for Michigan. As such, we have received numerous postcards and letters from concerned people all over the state. Despite my good intentions and without elaborating on my excuses, the bottom line is that I have only been able to respond to a few of these letters and I really don't see the situation improving in the future. In effect, I haven't been able to motivate others to take charge, I would like you to remove the Michigan Biodiversity Project from the *Earth First!* *Journal* listings.

As a group of malcontent students here at U of M, we are working toward the broad goal of protecting and restoring large areas of wild habitat for other living things. It is



my hope that some other concerned activists here in Michigan will read this letter and pick up the torch because Michigan sorely needs a loud in-your-face group of wilderness activists. If some other group can serve as a contact for Michigan then perhaps an effective network will begin to grow. Right now, Michigan Biodiversity Project can only play a supporting role in these efforts. In any case, the letters I have received make me confident that there are people who love Michigan's wild places and it's only a matter of time before these sentiments begin to spread. Thank you for understanding our dilemma. Keep up the good work.

For all that's Wild,

—WANDERING BEAR

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HYDRO-QUEBEC:

The Current Absurd State of Affairs

BY ALEXIS LATHEM

On February 24, Hydro-Quebec (H-Q) announced that it will proceed with the construction of its Sainte Marguerite III (SM3) dam. Work is set to begin this spring with the construction of a 50 km access road into presently inaccessible areas, and with the clearcutting of corridors for the introduction of powerlines, and forested areas that would be submerged beneath the project's three reservoirs. If built, SM3 will be the fourteenth hydro-electric project in Nitassinan, an Innu territory which has never been ceded or surrendered. Ancestral burial grounds and lands the Innu have used for hunting, fishing and gathering medicinal plants for over 9,000 years will be flooded and destroyed.

This announcement came on the same day as a significant Supreme Court ruling stating that H-Q cannot build new power facilities for energy exports without an initial federal environmental review. After decades of hydro-electric development in Quebec, and several years of court battles over the issue, the need for a federal environmental review process has finally been recognized. But environmental assessments in Canada are non-binding, and it is not clear if federal assessments will have more influence than the provincial reviews, which, as in the case of SM3, have been slight. Quebec's decision to make its announcement on the same day as the Supreme Court ruling appears to be very intentional and a response to this blow to its desire for sovereignty. The SM3 Project is not affected by the ruling, despite the conclusions of the Quebec Environmental Board (BAPE) hearings, which judged the project unacceptable.

Among other things, BAPE questioned Quebec's energy demand forecasts, recommending that they be substantiated by a group of "independent experts." The government, however, does not intend to follow the board's recommendation and has decided that "eventually" Quebec will need the power despite the prevailing weak demand.

Only last week, Hydro Quebec had to cancel several of its co-generation contracts because of sagging demand. In the past, export markets have provided H-Q with a justification for its hydro-electric developments. Already, however, the United States is

backing out of its contracts with H-Q because it does not need the electricity and because of public opposition. Quebec encourages waste by providing cheap electricity, and increasingly the public in the US does not agree with purchases of H-Q power that would discourage the development of conservation measures.

BAPE also found the SM3 proposal to be deficient in its environmental

forecasting. The proposal to divert the Moisie river, which it notes is one of the last important rivers in the region not yet altered or dammed (damned), would be "extremely risky" to the salmon that run in its waters. While the government has promised to study the problem more carefully before proceeding with the scheme, it has not abandoned it and is "confident" its studies will find that the diversion can be accomplished without risk to the salmon.

The board has also suggested that H-Q review its claims that the effects of methyl mercury contamination have a life span of only thirty years, observing that contamination levels in the Sainte Marguerite 2 reservoir have yet to return to normal after thirty-six years. Meanwhile, the Innu suffer from the serious health effects of mercury poisoning and have become experimental subjects, "objects of observation for the advancement of technological controls on methyl mercury's effects on human beings."

Despite all of these problems, Quebec's Premier Johnson is sure that H-Q can demonstrate that the project is "extremely sound and also profitable... So everybody is confident that ultimately all the studies will point in one direction."

That direction is a downward spiral towards biological meltdown on a vast, unprecedented scale, and towards the cultural extinction of the Cree, Inuit and Innu peoples. The "project of the century" has only just begun, and the "land of tomorrow," as the James Bay Development Committee sees it, will be one gargantuan plumbing system. The last significant wilderness area in eastern North America, habitat of the caribou, polar bear, freshwater seal and Beluga whale—where once were life-giving rivers, carrying the largest supply of fresh water in the world—will go the way of the LaGrande, becoming a series of stagnant reservoirs, virtual toxic sinks, surrounded by shorelines of mud and dead trees, incapable of supporting the rich and varied wildlife it once did.

And where do the Cree and the Inuit fit into this picture as seen by these development visionaries? In response to growing public criticism of the environmental and human insult of hydro development, H-Q has created a think tank called GRAME, whose purpose is to "make hydro-electric power the champion of sustainable development." This group has come up with the idea of creating state-run parks, or biospheres, where the Cree would be employed as clerks and groundskeepers, thereby continuing in their role as "stewards of Nature." Fundamental to this scheme is the belief that hydro is a form of development that is capable of "geographically containing its impacts." The Cree, then, would be expected to live on the shores of these imagined impact-boundaries.

But whether any other form of activity—or life—is possible around energy development on such a scale is questionable. GRAME's proposal demonstrates to what extremes

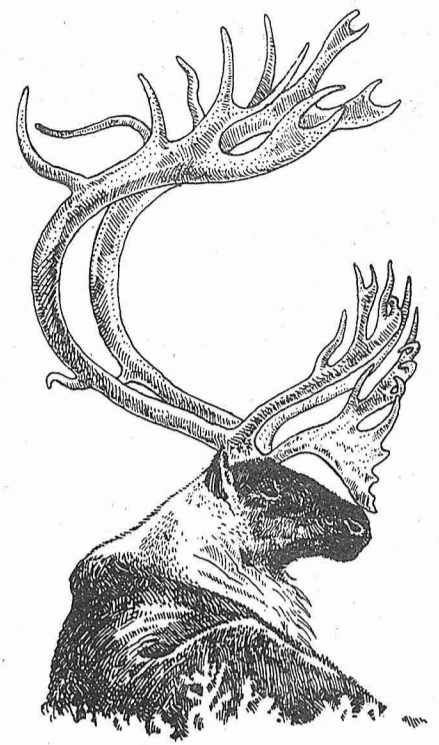
of absurdity H-Q is willing to go in defense of its megalomaniacal scheme, which is becoming increasingly difficult to justify on any grounds. Divestment by Dartmouth College and more recently by Tufts and Boston Universities, the thumbs-down verdict of the International Waters Tribunal, and H-Q's recourse to the public relations services of Burson-Marsteller are all indications of its failing moral credibility.

Nevertheless the "project of the century" continues. Phase II of the James Bay Project, which is currently under environmental review, proposes to flood an area equal to what was flooded in the first phase, again causing mercury contamination which this time will affect the seals and Beluga whales of Hudson Bay. Phase III is more of the same with the Nottaway Rupert Broadback (NRB) Project and Phase IV is a colossal water diversion scheme intended to provide the southwestern United States and northern Mexico with fresh water, apparently for the development of agribusiness zones in the desert. At the end of all of these projects, an area the size of Northern Ireland will be entirely submerged, eleven major rivers will be dammed, and the entire ecosystem of the James Bay bioregion—an area the size of France—will be destroyed.

This would seem a high price to pay—one that is not just a "national" sacrifice—for electricity and agribusiness that no one needs. H-Q's megadevelopments and the frontier development bravado that has surrounded them have been essential to the province's separatist politics and to its economic independence. This independence is rather like that of a malignant tumor with respect to its host organism. H-Q will continue to go its own way, in defiance of the conscience of the world and in defiance of economic sense and basic humanitarian instincts. And beyond James Bay, even beyond its magnitude, H-Q is cooperating with the government of China in the Three Gorges Project, a megadam that would far exceed anything H-Q has ever built or proposed, and which has already relocated 50,000 of the 1.2 million people that will be displaced.

The Coalition for Nitassinan, a resistance group with 800 Innu members, despite a court injunction banning their public demonstrations, vows that "we will continue to fight H-Q and are willing to give up our lives, if necessary."

On March 3, the NY Power Authority announced the cancellation of its contract with H-Q. But the battle is not over, as it appears that Con Edison is negotiating the 800-megawatt contract that the NY Power Authority has cancelled.



Cree elder women at a gathering on the Great Whale River in July, 1993.

Day of Action Against H-Q

The Native Forest Network (NFN) is calling for an International Day of Action against Hydro-Quebec, Quebec's provincial utility company, on the corporation's 50th anniversary on April 14.

Hydro-Quebec has been consulting in China, Guyana, India and elsewhere, as well as planning for the destruction of thousands of square miles of Cree, Innu and Inuit lands in northern Quebec to create thousands of megawatts of surplus electricity.

Phase II, Hydro Quebec's Great Whale project, calls for many more dams, causing irreparable harm to the land. Farther down the road, H-Q's \$100 billion-dollar GRAND Canal project would erect a 100-mile dike across the mouth of James Bay, creating a vast reservoir to supply fresh water (possibly via nuclear-powered pumps) to the midwestern and southwestern US.

Protest the construction! Join the Native Forest Network and stand in solidarity with the Cree, Innu and Inuit, as well as threatened wildlife on April 14. Demonstrations will take place on three continents to stop the destruction in Quebec and the overseas imperialism of H-Q. In North America, actions are planned in Boston, Chicago, Montreal, New York, Seattle, San Francisco and Burlington, VT. Actions will also occur in Australia and various cities across Europe. Please join us in an International Day of Action! For further information contact:

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

•Eastern North American NFN, Orin Langelle, POB 57, Burlington, VT 05402 USA, (802)863-0571, fax (802)863-2532, email: peacejustice@igc.apc.org

EUROPE

•Earth Action Resource Center, Jake Burbridge, PO Box E, 111 Magdalen Rd., Oxford OX4, UK, (865) 201-705, email: eartharc@gn.apc.org

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

•Tim Cadman & Beth Gibbings, 112 Emu Bay Rd, Deloraine, Tasmania 7304, Australia, email: cadwood@peg.apc.org

NORTH AMERICA

•Ursula Avis, POB 408, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276

•IWW & Left Greens, Miles Mendenhall, 1466 West Irving Park Rd, Chicago, IL 60613-1954

•Steve Taylor, Greens, 50 Clarkson Ctr, Box 493, Chesterfield, MO 63017, (314)349-5269, or John Wallace, NFN, Rt. 1 Makanda, IL 62958, (618)549-1841

•W. North American NFN, Suzanne Pardee, POB 60271, Seattle, WA 98160, phone (206) 545-3734, fax (206) 632-6122

WOOD CHIP EXPORTS

The Threat to the Maine Coast Increases

BY RON HUBER

Located midway up Maine's coast, Penobscot Bay is one of the most important spawning and nursery areas for the fish and shellfish of the Gulf of Maine. More than three dozen fish and shellfish species use the island-dotted waters of Penobscot as larvae, juveniles and adults, from major predators like cod, dogfish, lobster and flounder (yes, these *are* predators!) to numerous smaller species equally important in the ecological scheme of things. Shrimp, menhaden, mackerel, smelt, sculpin and many others make their way from the Atlantic Ocean into Penobscot Bay to its fertile brackish upper estuary.

In this shallow region of tidal clam flats and submerged eelgrass beds lies Sears Island. Dense spruce and fir forest covers 90% of the 946-acre island, with the rest a mosaic of marshes and tidal wetlands.

The island and hundreds of acres of surrounding seagrass beds are an important part of the Gulf of Maine coastal marine ecosystem, supplying major fish and plankton spawning, nursery and forage areas for the central region of the Gulf. Vernal pools, streams and freshwater wetlands are found throughout the island. The shores are edged by tidal flats rich with mussels and seaworms where many thousands of seabirds feed at low tide, and fish and crustaceans feed at high tide.

But this important link in the global ecosystem is threatened by changes in ownership of the forests that cover most of Maine.

The Free-Traitors have brought forth a proposal to liquidate the forests as quickly as possible by massively increasing export of raw logs and wood chips. The new plans call for the creation of chip mills throughout the Northern Forest and for the conversion of Sears Island into a cargo port for the export of chipped hardwoods to the international market. Fish, gulls and eagles be damned, there's money to be made!

As regions elsewhere along the Atlantic coast have discovered, this sort of operation quickly denudes its region of both mature and younger forests. Wal-mart-like, the exporters undercut local sawmills, furniture makers and other competitors by offering better prices to woodlot and forest owners for their hardwoods.

No tree is too big or too small to feed the hungry jaws of the wood chippers. The thriving international market for woodchips dictates that by the end of the decade, 600,000 tons of ground up northern forest could pour into Sears Island annually by truck and train, thence via flotillas of cargo ships to the markets of Europe and Asia. This would require the clearcutting of about 62,000 acres per year.

But none of this need come to pass. Sears Island and environs need not become another Mordor-by-the-sea. Just because an unholy alliance of road-building, woodchipping and shipping interests have put their sights on despoiling Maine and its coast doesn't mean we should despair. The bigger they are, the harder they fall...

The chipper cabal is made up of Maine Governor McKernan, Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT), the Bangor-Aroostock Railroad, the Bangor Investment Corporation (a New Hampshire-based financial arm of the Weskeag Corporation, makers of Cannon towels), the Maine Forest Products Council, the Maine Department of "Conservation," the Maineport Council (a pro-chip mill group), and Bowater/Georgia-Pacific, among others.

MDOT, anxious to expand its bureaucracy with another port and lots of railroad and highway construction, is the public mouthpiece for the

project. The other Maine government agencies, fearful of the Guv's wrath, are either publicly in favor of the project or are keeping their mouths shut.

MDOT has resorted to lies, slander and everything else it can marshal to push the view that the only opponents of the chipper port are a few members of the Sierra Club from "away." MDOT and the Guv shamelessly claim, in the face of considerable scientific findings to the contrary, that destruction of the island's wetlands, seagrass beds and clam flats, followed by "mitigation," is the solution.

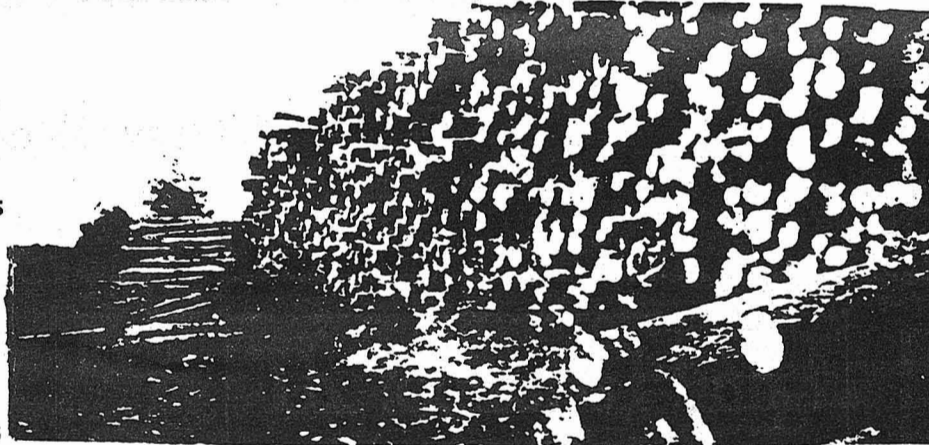
Preposterous. *There has never been a successful artificial wetland, seagrass bed or clam flat created north of Cape Cod.* Not one. Why should we expect any difference here?

Forest- and fish-huggers have the weight of science on their side, and the support of the regional offices of the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the EPA and even, bizarre as it may seem, the Army Corps of Engineers, each of which has recommended against the chip mill port.

NMFS is against the plan because of the obvious harm to the spawning and nursery areas that the port would dredge away, and FWS opposes it because of its harm to the residents of the hundreds of acres of forests, swamps and wetlands on Sears Island, which is virtually free of human habitation or structures.

But the Environmental Protection Agency is the important federal government body here. It has veto authority in this case, and the New England regional office of the EPA has been giving this project a big *thumbs down*.

The following regional offices of these agencies oppose the cargo port. Drop them a line. They need to know there's support out there for their position.



Christine Godfrey, Army Corps of Engineers, New England Division, 424 Trapelo Road, Waltham, MA 02154.

Jonathan Kurland, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1 Blackburn Dr., Gloucester, MA 01930.

US Fish & Wildlife Service, PO Box 7342, Portland, ME 04112-7342.

The Army Corps of Engineers will also issue a Public Notice and hold a public hearing soliciting comments on the project, since a Corps permit is required to destroy the eelgrass and other bottom habitat. Write them to receive a copy of the notice.

William Lawless, Chief, Regulatory Division, Army Corps of Engineers, 424 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02254.

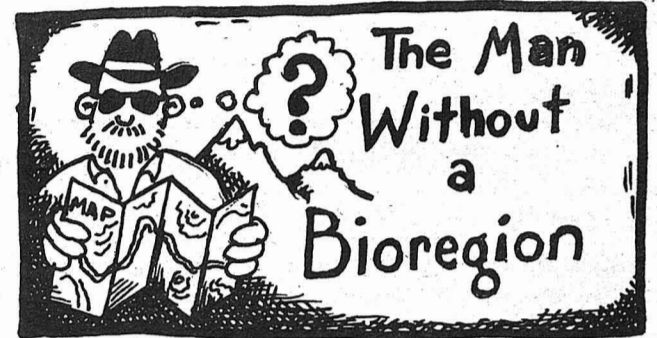
Write to the Federal Highway Administration to get a copy of the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the project, and to be notified when public hearings on the SEIS will be held. The SEIS will be released for comment in late spring or early summer, so you still have time to write. Then write in your criticisms and/or testify.

Paul Lariviere, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Building, Augusta, ME 04330.

For more information, contact Coastal Waters Project, PO Box 1811, Rockland, ME 04841. **WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?**

DEEP DOO-DOO

It's becoming increasingly obvious that certain self-styled deep ecologists are publicly writing Earth First! off as an effective force within the so-called long range deep ecology movement. In an article published last year in a British ecological magazine, Bill Devall goes on at length to explain how the Earth First! movement in the US was derailed as of 1990. After being the vanguard of the deep ecology movement, it is now, Devall asserts, a refuge for burned-out leftists, hippies and malcontents. You've heard it all before. It's amazing that this discussion is still taking place at all, but let's take a minute and deal with this question. Are you with me on this?



First I get the feeling that we're taking all this too seriously. Really! Did any of these people ever really read Ed Abbey? Or how about the timber industry propaganda, which usually lists Earth First! as public enemy number one?

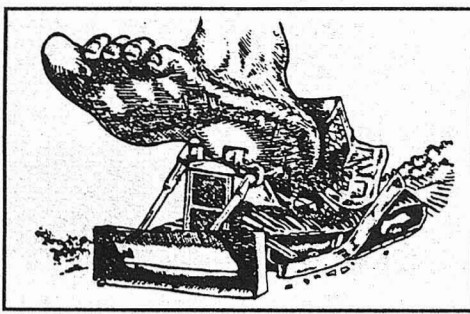
To anyone paying attention, the Earth First! movement is alive and well. This is evidenced by the level of direct action currently occurring all over the United States, Canada, and elsewhere. If you think actions speak louder than words—and I think you do—then you can easily see that the overwhelming majority of these actions are in defense of threatened biodiversity, not just for knee-jerk lefty causes. And these are not just random acts of frustration. These are campaigns conducted by skillful and tenacious grassroots activists, and many are netting results.

When you get right down to it, most of the criticism coming from the deep ecologists comes down to lifestyle. Behind Bill Devall's revisions of Earth First! history is an underlying dislike of anything that smacks of west coast hippieism. You'd think that by 1994 we'd be beyond judging people by their background and appearances. You'd think maybe we'd judge them by their accomplishments and commitments. But no. Without ever citing a specific example, Devall, Dave Foreman, and Paul Watson (among others) continue to tour the continent shooting off their big mouths about Earth First! being taken over by hippies and slipping from the vanguard. Then they tell us that their work is on the cutting edge, the most important, simply the best. They never tire of quoting each other. Am I the only one to notice this? I don't think so.

Meanwhile, grassroots groups all over the country are up to their necks in freddies, cops, and high-paid timber industry lawyers while standing up to defend what's left of wild nature. I don't know what it takes to break into Mr. Devall's little deep ecology club, but if it doesn't include Erik Ryberg (now doing two months in an Idaho jail for his work in the Salmon Selway wilderness), Jan Wilder-Thomas, Anne Peterman, Aimeé Mostwill, Billi Barker, Dwight Metzger, Judi Bari, Macdonald Scott, Jake Burbridge, or the many others like them who have toiled for years and made many sacrifices to defend wilderness, then I don't want to be in it, either. The nerve of some people!

We know where the vanguard of the ecology movement is. It is in the international grassroots movement to protect the world's forests and other threatened ecosystems. This encompasses the most broad-based, diverse, cross-cultural movement ever to exist on this planet. The movement includes millions of people and hundreds of thousands of organizations from indigenous people and peasant farmers to academics and writers. They come from practically every country in the world and share a set of values that we sometimes

continued on page 24



BRITISH ROAD WARS

Less than 1% of England's land is ancient woodland; land that is constantly under threat. "Ancient, semi-natural woodland" is the nearest we have in England to virgin forest. It is land that has never been clearcut, however it has been grazed by cows and

sheep. Few woods are more than 100 acres, and of that most are small isolated pockets. England is the second most deforested part of Europe, with only some 5% forest and woodland cover remaining. So, as small as it seems, any land must be defended as a vital biological bank—an ecosystem, not to mention being the nearest we have left to "wilderness." WE HAVE NO VIRGIN WOODLAND OR WILDERNESS LEFT IN ENGLAND. Let this be a warning and inspiration to those of you who still have wilderness left to protect!

The M11 (and A11) are all part of an elaborate 20-year roadway plan by the British government. The M11 is a six-lane motorway that will carry traffic 75 mph through a residential area. There will be few ways of crossing for those on foot, on bike or without the personal use of a car. 350 homes lie in its path—housing for 1000 people. This is all located in a poor area of London where the homeless already live on the streets. All of this to cut 20 minutes off of the rush hour commute. That's right, this link road is only three miles long! Instead of putting money towards

improving public transportation, the government insists on spending £200 million on this road project.

Unfortunately, the M11 and A11 projects are not only picking on small communities; they are also ripping through small woodland areas. The proposals for Contract 3 will destroy a small but important area of woodland linking Epping Forest to Wanstead Flats. Bush Wood has an area of about 1.5 acres. This is not a typo. We repeat, an area of 1.5 acres! These trees range from seedlings to mature trees of 200 years or more in age. In an effort to slow down the contractor, activists are squatting empty houses in the area. The Department of Transport and the contractor must seek special permission from the courts to evict them, a sometimes lengthy process.

In a densely urbanised country like England, environmental and social battles cannot be separated. As the last chunks of forested area are threatened, it is apparent that many different campaigns (traffic, global warming, pollution, habitat destruction, homelessness and community) must unite. One of our rallying points should be around the government's disastrous and out-of-control road building plans.

For more information, contact the Native Forest Network, England, c/o Earth Arc, Box E, 111 Magdelene Rd, Oxford, England OX4 1RQ, phone (865) 201-706, fax (865) 201-705.

THE RESISTANCE

BY THEO PRICE

At 5 am, the busy A11 commuter road in front of Wanstonia and other local streets were closed to all traffic.

At 6 am, the police ringed the area to stop any new protesters entering.

At 7 am, the bailiffs announced on a loud-hailer that we were trespassers and asked us to leave. This was followed by a wild cheer and chanting of "No More Roads!"

At 7:02 am, the assault started...

It took 7 hours with power hammers to break into the room where two women were locked on to a concrete-filled washing machine in the massively barricaded top floor room dubbed the "final refuge," and another three hours to chip them out of the concrete. Meanwhile other bailiffs worked up through the house floor by floor, through lighter barricades, into the attics and then finally onto the roof, where 30 hardcore eco-freaks were locked on.

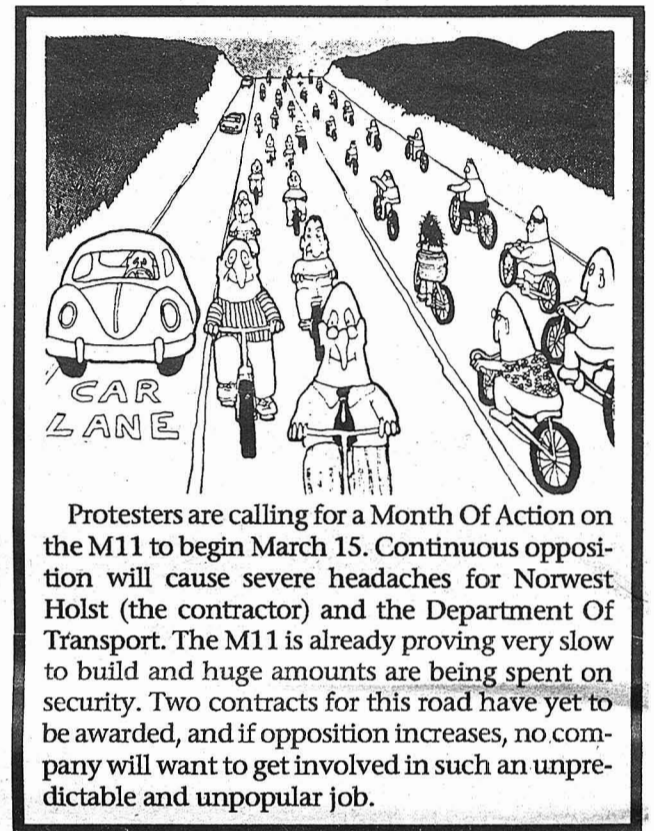
One by one they were cherry-picked off.

Then the bailiffs went for the tree-houses. The last heroic protester was removed in floodlight with a cherry-picker from a half-ton concrete lock-on 60 feet

up in a branching chestnut tree that had been slowly, but skillfully, reduced to a single idiotic stem. By 7:30 pm, the weary protesters could be found at a local pub.

Norfolk Earth First! and allied groups attempted to stop work on the Wymondham A11 bypass by occupying a disused railway line subject to a compulsory purchase order. Protesters claim that the purchase order was illegal. The protest camp at the site caused work delays, finally making the construction companies seek a Court Injunction. Hired security approached the camp the day it was established and requested that the protesters leave. Security wants to repossess the land and begin fencing it off for roadbuilding. Protesters refused to leave and vowed to disrupt any work. Some protesters have been scaling cranes and wrapping themselves in winch cable, while others have blocked the progress of lorries to the area. The anti-roads movement is growing all the time and gaining new allies on all sides of politics and society.

We can change things!



Protesters are calling for a Month Of Action on the M11 to begin March 15. Continuous opposition will cause severe headaches for Norwest Holst (the contractor) and the Department Of Transport. The M11 is already proving very slow to build and huge amounts are being spent on security. Two contracts for this road have yet to be awarded, and if opposition increases, no company will want to get involved in such an unpredictable and unpopular job.

ROAD REBUILDING THREATENS BIG WILDERNESS IN THE SMOKIES

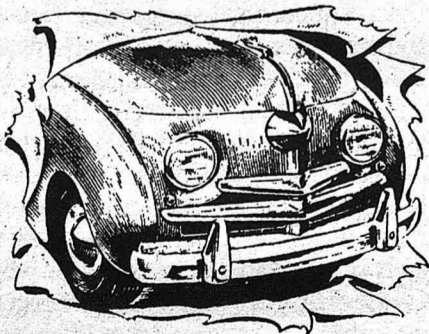
BY SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

Forest preservation in the west has been in the headlines often, particularly over the last few years. There are major concerns regarding forest conservation in other areas of the US as well.

Without public notice, public hearing, or preparation of an environmental assessment, Great Smoky Mountains National Park is preparing to reopen over 10 miles of a non-functional backcountry road which a flash flood washed out in September of 1992.

The Heintooga-Round Bottom Road, located on the southeast end of the park, is a one-way gravel road that winds through some of the most rugged and scenic territory in the Smokies. Bordered by old growth, portions of the road run alongside a river which could be seriously harmed if road reconstruction occurs.

The National Park Service (NPS) claims that its plans to rebuild the road are "categorically excluded" from the NEPA conservation process because the road is a reconstruction of an existing roadway. However, no project can be categorically excluded if it could have a significant impact on natural, cultural, recreational, or other resources of the area or if it could involve significant air, water, or noise impacts [23 CFR 771.117(a)]. The NPS funding request to the Federal Highway Administration admits that heavy machinery would be used to repair sections of the road. Trout and other fish, riparian plants, red wolves, black bears, and other species would be adversely affected by construction of the road and by the heavy machinery involved.



Bordered by old growth, Heintooga-Round Bottom is an area of biological significance. Several rare wildflowers and songbirds listed in the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program database are found in the general area. Of even greater importance, the addition of new roadless acres in the park could be vital to the efforts to save the black bear from poachers, reintroduce extirpated species, and speed self-reintroduction by some species. The exact acreage of the potential roadless addition was not available (to us) from park officials. It is much smaller than the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness (17,013 acres), but is still as large or larger than the typical eastern wilderness.

The Great Smokies was named a United Nations International Biosphere Reserve, because of its spectacular wilderness qualities and tremendous biodiversity. By eliminating this incursion into the interior of the park, the NPS could make the 163,000 acre "big wilderness" on the east side of the Smokies a much larger roadless area. Population development pressures are on the rise in the South; there are virtually no undisturbed roadless areas in the southern Appalachians other than those on federal lands (Jackson, *Mountain Treasures at Risk*, The Wilderness Society).

To begin the work of ecological restoration, we must increase roadless areas whenever we have the opportunity. Although the park itself is large, black bears and red wolves, as well as gray wolves and eastern cougars, all have home ranges far greater than that provided on the heavily fragmented tracts of most federal lands outside of the Smokies. The NPS

captured and relocated about 40 black bears per year between 1980 and 1989 in the Smokies, mostly due to interaction between people and bears. In recent years, capture rates have been as high as about 16% of the resident population of 400-600 bears (Bear Management Plan, Project Statement Sheet, 1990). Other species are affected to a greater extent. By the NPS's own admission, "even as the park's red wolf population nears carrying capacity, the total number of red wolf breeding pairs will be relatively low inside the park (Red Wolf Monitoring, Project Statement Sheet, 1991)."

Letters and phone calls are needed immediately. Here are some points to include:

- * The road should not be reconstructed. A new policy of non-motorized use should be instated.

- * The NPS should do a full environmental impact statement prior to any action.

- * The addition of new roadless acres in the park is vital to the success of efforts to save the black bear from poachers, increase the range of the federally endangered red wolf, reintroduce extirpated species, and speed self-reintroduction by other species.

Contact Frank Pridemore, Acting Superintendent, Great Smoky Mtns. National Park, 107 Park Headquarters Rd., Gatlinburg, TN 37738, (615) 436-1201; Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Department of the Interior, 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 208-7351; Your Representative, The Honorable (?), US House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515, (202) 224-3121.

For more information please contact Aimée Mostwill, Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project, POB 3141, Asheville, NC 28802, (704) 258-2667, or Sherman Bamford, 2700 Lafayette Ave., Greensboro, NC 27408, (919) 288-2068.

"TOLLROADS BANKRUPT!"



The engine room barricade.

photo by Bron Taylor

BY PATRICK MITCHELL

Orange County's Foothill Tollroad was pushed further behind schedule and deeper into debt by the southland's most successful anti-road demonstration to date. In the pre-dawn hours of February 8, seven Earth First! activists boarded and occupied three cranes being used to build a highway bridge across Arroyo Trabuco. The Foothill Tollroad is one of three proposed for Orange County. If completed, it will slice up coastal sage scrub habitat, further fragmenting one of North America's most threatened ecosystems. The road will also induce massive urbanization along its relatively undeveloped route.

Arroyo Trabuco was once a healthy riparian area supposedly preserved as mitigation for earlier development.

The area was originally sycamore-oak riparian woodland and coastal sage scrub. After an illegal midnight grading session to destroy high-quality cactus wren habitat (the wren is an Endangered Species Act candidate species), nothing much was left but a few carefully fenced and widely spaced trees, and shin-deep mud. Illegal grading has reached epidemic proportions in the region and usually goes unpunished, as it did in this case.

Tempers flared early in the demonstration, and some unfortunate scuffles occurred between workers and demonstrators. In the worst of these, an emotional crane operator slid an eight by six-foot steel door into several activists attempting to barricade themselves inside the crane's engine room.

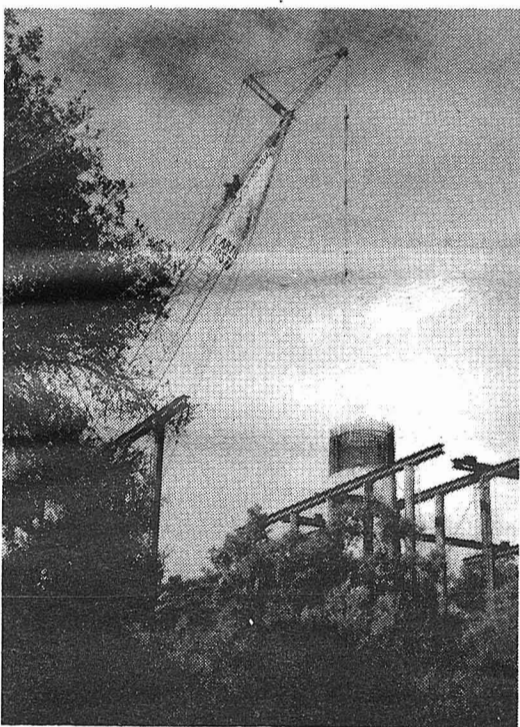


photo by Randy Ghent

One person's glasses were ripped from his face and deliberately crushed as workers attempted to break the human chain. They failed. After brief but constructive negotiations, the activists agreed to leave the engine room in exchange for a guarantee that the machine would be shut down for the day. Unaware of what exactly was going on below him, another activist looked down from nearly one hundred feet above with amusement. As the occupiers exited the engine room, yelps and howls filled the air, fueling the county supervisor's worst nightmares.

Two hundred yards to the north, two activists scaled a one hundred and fifty-foot crane, hanging a

forty-foot banner reading, "No More Roads, Earth First!" and picturing a giant stone hammer crushing a road. Another activist locked himself to the cab of the crane, preventing any substantial work from taking place there.

At the opposite end of the fourteen hundred-foot bridge skeleton, two more activists occupied a third crane. A climber at the top of the one hundred-foot machine hung a banner reading, "Stop the Corridors of Doom," and another unlocked herself to the cable mechanism at the bottom.

A fourth large banner reading "Tollroads Bankrupt," was dropped from the bridge skeleton. The banners were visible for great distances, reminding thousands of local residents of the coming superhighway and the loss of native habitats. Dozens more demonstrators joined the action at ground level. This was a bad dream county politicians just couldn't seem to wake up from.

Shortly after noon, the Orange County Sheriff's Department arrived to assess the situation and take appropriate action. In the meantime, thugs representing the various economic interests in the project politely cruised the work site with video and still cameras recording the faces of their adversaries. Few things scare law enforcement agents as much as staring into the lens of a video camera, so activists also kept the film rolling, keeping the landrappers on their toes.

By two o'clock all the workers had left the site and the machinery remained idle. "You win," exclaimed one worker as he left. Other workers complained of the loss of income, but openly admitted some support for the activists.

Only two sheriff's deputies remained behind to guard the industrial dinosaurs of progress. By this time the sun was shining brightly and the eighteen remaining activists rested. Red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures soared above; yellow-rumped warblers and scrub jays frolicked in the few remaining oaks. If you closed your eyes you could almost pretend nothing was wrong.

Satisfied with achieving their goal of stopping the work day and keeping the bridge frame from reaching the north side of the creek, the activists began descending the machinery at about two-thirty. No charges were pressed and no arrests were made.

Proving more successful with each action, Orange County Earth First! vowed to continue fighting the county's three tollroads and promised to return.

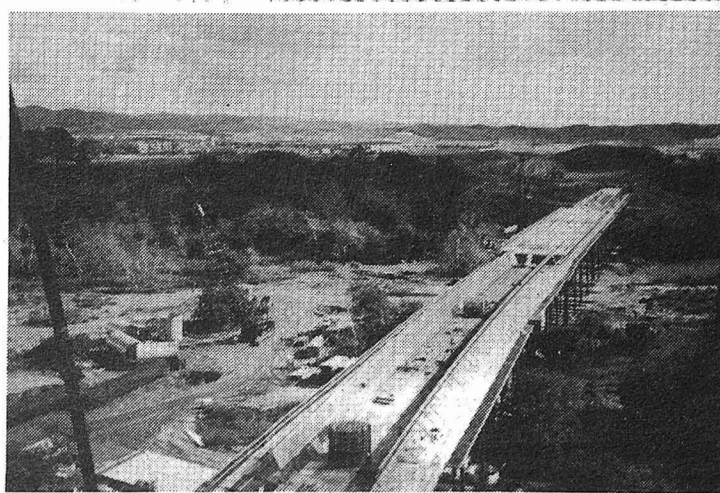


photo by John Green

The Foothill Tollroad crosses O'Neil County Park. Tollroad developers claim the road will have little impact because "it's fifty feet up." You be the judge.



photo by Bron Taylor

U OF A CLOCK TOWER OCCUPATION!

In the early morning hours of February 22, New Mexico Earth First! activist Abel climbed to the top of the University of Arizona's clock tower to protest the telescope project on Mt. Graham. He remained perched on the tower for almost a week. Five banners were hung from the tower, several directed at U of A President Manny Pacheco. Pacheco is currently being considered for an advisory position to President Clinton.

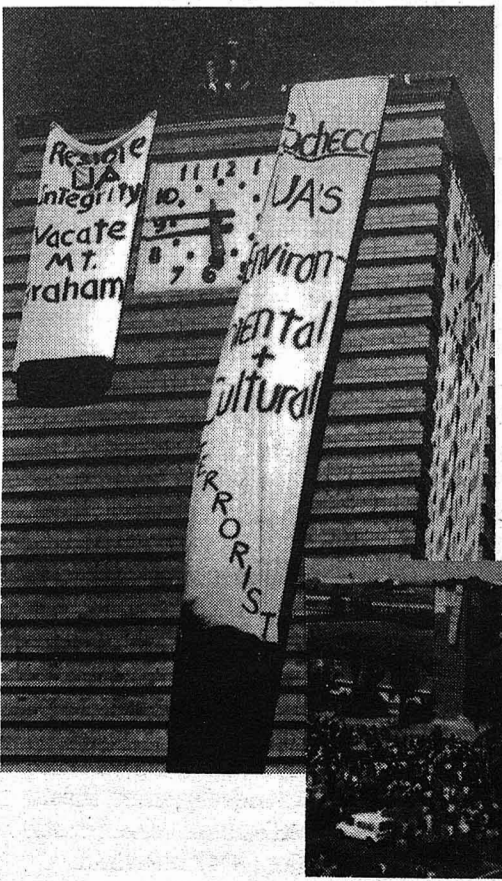
The University of Arizona has spent considerable time and money over the past decade to ensure that the telescope project remain on Mt. Graham. With the help of the Vatican, UA has completed two of the four planned telescopes despite the threats to native species, including the Mt. Graham red squirrel. UA and the Vatican have also been guilty of complete disrespect of the Apache people, for whom Mt. Graham is sacred.

U of A and Tucson police kept surveillance on Abel around the clock, while Abel's friends kept the cops under surveillance the entire time. During the night, to keep Abel awake, police blew whistles and shone lights on the tower top and generally made asses of themselves.

Late in the evening of the 25th, while several people kept the guard distracted with conversation, an unidentified activist ducked under the police line and clipped a large bag of goodies to a rope lowered by Abel. Though initially grabbed by the guard, this mysterious figure managed to twist away and fade into the night, leaving the cop with nothing but split pants.

On February 28, at noon, Abel was voluntarily removed with the help of the fire department's cherry picker. A crowd of several thousand congregated to watch. There were cries from the crowd, mostly supporting Abel's action and decrying the telescope project. One of U of A's "finest," sophomore business major and racist Greg Chapin said, "I want to see him beat, I want to see Rodney King all over."

After spending three hours in jail, Abel was released to his friends and the party commenced. The U of A is claiming \$10,000 in expenses plus another \$2310 for installing a trap door in the clock tower's roof and several thousand more for surveillance cameras on the tower. It seems like a waste of money with all the nice tall trees on campus. They are also scheming to get the \$10,000 back and are threatening to file a SLAPP suit against Abel. Stay tuned.



photos by Dwight Metzger

Terra Prima! Rages On...

BY ZABAGLIONE AND MICHELLE STEWART

Well, it's business as usual on Vancouver Island—log log log. Recently, the Commission On Resources and the Environment (CORE), headed by Stephen Owen, released a series of proposals for land use on the island. CORE has been the hope of the environmental community ("cept maybe us) and many are disappointed with the recommendations. CORE has advised that two-thirds of the intact section of the Walbran Valley and the entire upper Carmanah Valley be set aside from logging. The Klanawa (a nearby watershed) is entirely unmentioned in the recommendations. However, they will not recognize First Nations sovereignty (which a non-federal body can't do anyway). CORE was set up to make non-binding recommendations and it is hard to guess which way the government will swing.

Three years ago, the British Columbia government, under the right-wing Social Credit Party, ignored another commission's recommendation that the Walbran be deferred (not logged) for two years for further study. The New Democratic Party (NDP) was elected in the fall of 1991, but they have not shown themselves to be significantly more progressive than the Socreds on environmental issues. On the other hand, it is unlikely that the NDP will want another Clayoquot-style fiasco. So it is a waiting game.

In the aftermath of CORE, Terra Prima! is reaffirming its commitment to recognition of native sovereignty, which led us to stay out of the CORE process in the first place. We are committed to stopping roadbuilding and logging of old growth rainforest in the areas not included in CORE's recommendations. We plan to start next summer's campaign on May 1 (Beltane). We are also preparing ourselves for the arrival of the Commonwealth Games, scheduled to happen in Victoria this sum-

mer. We plan to make the multi-million dollar event a tiring one for the Victoria police. Busy, busy...

In the first week of February, Terra Prima!, University of Victoria's Temperate Rainforest Action Group (TRAG), and Students for Environmental Action (SEA) played businesspeople for a day. Two dozen people wearing Chief Forester John Cuthbert (a non-elected official with as much power as the Minister of Forests) masks showed up at the Ministry ready for work. The Cuthberts intended to get to "their" office. All the Johns were demanding changes in the provincial government's policy of issuing cutting permits on unceded First Nation's lands. Meanwhile, some other folks hung a banner that read "No Treaty - No Logging!" on another wing of the building. The executive assistant minister wasn't too thrilled, and would not allow the Johns to get to their office or use the fax machine. In fact, she was so against the "New and Improved John Cuthbert" that she called the police and fingered two Terra Prima! organizers for assault, despite the absence of any kind of violence by the Cuthberts at the action. Another TP!er and a TRAG-er were arrested and charged with obstruction for refusing to let go of the two TP!ers. One assault charge was dropped, but the other was pressed as some kind of "warning" against radical action in the future. Everyone was released after a couple of hours at the cop shop. Great fun was had by all and the press was.... well, it was bad, but press is press (we take what we can get, and walk away laughing.)

Onward, and upward. We are trying to round up vehicles and funds for the upcoming summer campaign. We are also preparing to do a food run to support sovereigntists on the mainland, who are preparing to blockade. And we're training climbers for the summer. You can write us at our new address (in the Directory), or call (604) 595-4569. As always, we are looking for extra gear, and money.

As it always should be: For the Earth.



Vancouver Island Gets COREd

BY DENNIS MORGAN

In January, 1992, British Columbia Premier Michael Harcourt unveiled a comprehensive land use initiative known as the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE). Stephen Owen, a former Provincial Ombudsman with a reputation for fairness, was chosen to head the Commission. Another process was thus created with the stated intention of solving once and for all (again), the valley-by-valley disputes that have characterized forest protection issues in British Columbia. The negotiation process for Vancouver Island commenced in November of 1992.

Over the next two years CORE became increasingly intertwined with the Protected Areas Strategy (PAS), another Harcourt initiative, introduced in June of 1993. PAS was created largely to "protect viable, representative examples of natural diversity in the province." PAS uses the figure of 12% as the yardstick by which to measure how much protected area is needed for environmental sustainability. Over the last year the lumbering CORE/PAS process has become an energy-diverting nightmare for many in the BC environmental community. Frustrating exercises dubbed "talk and log shows" have been boycotted by a significant number of groups.

The first major regional recommendations by CORE were recently released in the form of the Land Use Plan for Vancouver Island, and are disappointing to say the least. The percentage of the land base protected increased marginally from 10.3% to 13%, with 23 proposed new Protected Areas. These include some very contentious areas such as: parts of Tashish-Kwois watershed (Kyuquot Sound), the lower Tshitika (a NE Island watershed above the unique Robin's Bight Killer Whale rubbing area), the upper Carmanah and lower Walbran (approximately 70 miles south of Clayoquot Sound), and others. In most cases, only pieces of these areas are protected. A promising, but potentially risky element of the recommendations is the 8% of the Island classified as Regionally Significant Land (RSL). Designed as corridors linking the Protected Area network, much of this land is already cut to a significant degree. Many of them force wildlife to learn rock and ice climbing techniques in order to make it from one PA to the next. Within RSLs activities such as logging and mining may occur "provided that these uses are carefully managed so they do not interfere" with environmental, cultural and recreational values. We are forced to rely heavily on the

largesse of the Ministry of Forests (MoF) to treat these lands carefully. Their track record does little to inspire confidence.

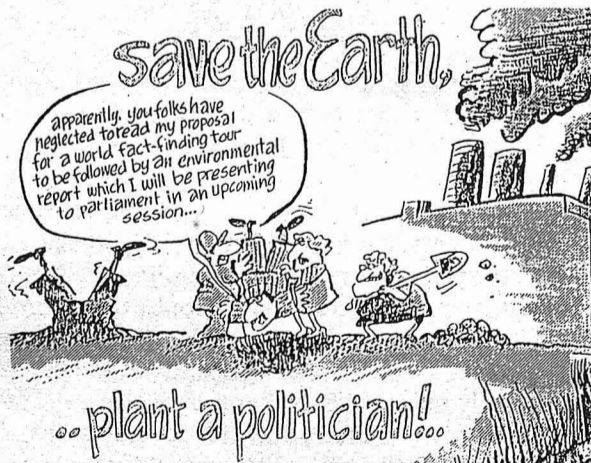
With three percent of the island set aside for food production (Cultivation Use Areas) and three percent for Settlement Land, a total of 73% is left for Multi-Resource Use Areas, the bulk of the commercial forest. This includes significant private holdings on the south east part of the Island. CORE has recommended that these lands, like the Crown (public) lands, be subject to the recently proposed Forest Practices Code. Says CORE's head Stephen Owen, "The key to the success of this plan will be what happens outside of Protected Areas." In other words, the plan will succeed only if the industry is not allowed to continue the horrendous forest practices (overseen by MoF) which have characterized its past performance.

Remember, these are only recommendations which the Provincial Cabinet must still consider. This will likely happen within the next month, so now is the time to express your opinions. Call CORE at (604) 387-1210 for a copy of the recommendations, and call BC Wild [phone (604) 384-2686, fax (604) 384-2620] for a copy of their Backgrounder. Call, write or fax the following people to express your opinions (perhaps say that 13% is not nearly enough, that the Regionally Significant Lands should be protected lands, and that interim protection for all proposed Protected Areas and RSLs is needed).

The industry, through Share (wise-use) groups and the Vancouver Island Community Coalition, has mounted an intense campaign against the "21%" saved (13% Protected Area + 8% RSL). Facing 900 possible direct job losses due to the decision, they are demanding that no more than 12% be set aside. This is in the face of approximately 25,000 job losses due to mechanization and automation in the last ten years. Discussion is impossible in meetings described as industry speakers whipping community members into anger-filled frenzies.

It's hard to believe that this is it for Vancouver Island, that we may be stuck with a paltry 13% of the jewel in the rainforest belt.

Write Premier Michael Harcourt, Parliament Bldgs, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4 Canada, phone (604) 387-1715, fax (604) 387-0087. Andrew Petter, Minister of Forests, phone (604) 387-6240, fax (604) 387-1040. Moe Sihota, Minister of Environment, phone (604) 387-1187, fax (604) 387-1356.



Politics vs. Activists



Temporary Injunction! Try to Remain Calm.

BY MICHELLE STEWART

The next stage of the battle for Cove Mallard has begun: and we are victorious. For the first time, an Idaho Court has enjoined a major timber sale. In the late afternoon of February 17, Judge

Harold Ryan ordered the US Forest Service (USFS) to halt logging, road construction, planning, designing, preparation or sale within the Cove and Mallard timber sale areas. The Preliminary Injunction is the first part of what we hope will be a short chapter in the victory in Cove Mallard.

Judge Ryan, when handing down his decision, commented that the litigants were likely to prevail in their accusations of mismanagement, and that irreparable harm might occur if these sales were to go through as planned. Both sides must file their legal paperwork by April 15, at which time a hearing date will be set. This marks the beginning of the end for Region One's huge timber sale. "The Forest Service here is rotten at the top and the wriggling maggots of willful corruption are spilling out... within four months a major environmental scandal rivaling the spotted owl will emerge and this outlaw agency will be headed to the gallows. Expect Mike King's and [Region One supervisor] Dave Jolly's heads to be the first ones to roll," commented Ron Mitchell, director of the Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition.

I hope they sell tickets.

For years, activists in Cove Mallard have known that these sales were illegal; that Biological Assessments (BAs) were never completed, that the Endangered Species Act (ESA) was totally ignored in the planning of these sales, and that they violated both the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). It was easy for the Forest Service to deny the EFl allegations to the public. But when these same allegations were brought into court by the Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition, it became more difficult for the Freddies to sidestep all of the charges against them.

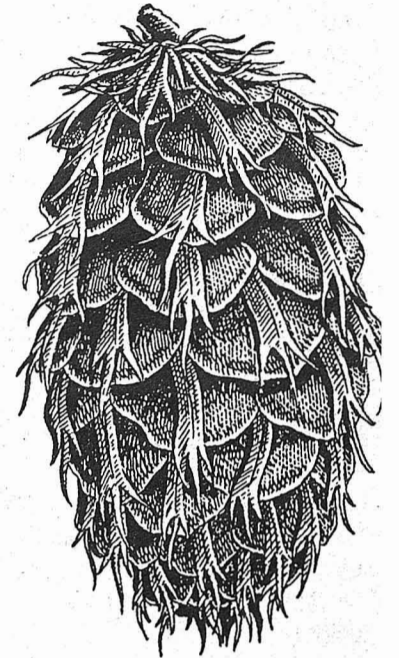
The litigants are confident they will win a permanent injunction on the following

grounds: the Forest Service was negligent in dealing with water quality issues; NEPA was ignored when dealing with the well-being of the gray wolf and chinook salmon, as well as old-growth issues; the NFMA was not followed when dealing with issues of biodiversity, including the significance of the wildlife corridor. The USFS is also guilty of painting a tainted picture of nature for the general public. Publicly denying accusations is something the Forest Service has always been good at, but they are finally fessing up to their PR double-talk. During the court proceedings the USFS finally admitted that there is, in fact, chinook habitat in Cove Mallard (something they denied in the past). Also, in May of 1993 (five years into the planning of these sales), Darlene Lavelle, district biologist, attached an addendum to the Biological Assessment (BA), stating that the BA was incorrect and that the gray wolf would in fact be adversely affected by these sales.

The Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition litigants will send briefs from the suit to Jack Ward Thomas demanding that he stop these sales. We all know that Cove Mallard is just a reflection of the illegal practices the Forest Service embarks on every day. The litigants will express this to Thomas, and demand that he begin cleaning up all-USFS practices, beginning with Cove Mallard.

All the work of activists and litigants may be finally paying off, as it looks like we may be at the point of victory in Cove Mallard.

But work halted tomorrow won't replace what has already been stripped from Cove Mallard. Noble Road is built, Small Sale is logged, Grouse Road is built, and Grouse Sale is logged. These are the realities of Cove Mallard—regardless of the injunction. So when and if we celebrate let there still be a recognition that Cove Mallard was and will always be scarred.



Shut Up and Behave?!

BY ROOTROT

Idaho House Bill 728 is yet another point to be won in Cove Mallard; it seems that the timber companies and the government are so scared of EFlers in Idaho that they are going to pass legislation against us!

Timber industry lobbyists have introduced HB 728 to the Idaho House Judicial Committee. The bill will make a felon of anyone who is protesting in the forests of Idaho... yes, it will be illegal to protest on "public lands."

"SOLICITATION TO HALT OR IMPEDE LAWFUL FOREST PRACTICES.

Any person who solicits any other person, or conspires with any other person to commit any crime against property or person with the specific intent to halt, impede, obstruct, or interfere with the lawful management, cultivation, or harvesting of trees or timber shall be guilty of a felony."

In some ways this bill is a reality check for anyone planning to partake in any sort of CD/public protesting in Cove Mallard this year. Whether this bill passes or not it seems the powers-that-be in Idaho really want to see a conspiracy theory proven. The trumped up charges last summer of "Conspiracy to Commit Grand Theft" (of a road) seem to be the beginning of something real stinky in Idaho. Look at that bill again and you will see one hell of a gag order. This bill isn't aimed solely at groups of folks who are sitting on roads protesting. It is eagerly awaiting anyone who openly says "Hey, there is something wrong here..." They are going to attack everyone who supports the C/M campaign and openly advocates protesting against it.

Cove Mallard will be won despite their laws. There are plenty of folks who would love to be the first to get charged with this one!

AFBB Policy Statement

Our 20-acre inholding shall be a welcome center where activists can learn about environmental issues, study the philosophy and principles of non-violence, and visit. There will be a core group that stays on the land to create and maintain an infrastructure for the education of concerned citizens about the ecology, background, and politics of Cove/Mallard and other roadless areas in the Salmon-Selway ecosystem.

Ryberg Jailed and Other Cove/Mallard Stories

BY UNCLE RAMON

In a surprising move on February 1st, the Federal Government took a bold step toward easing the housing crisis for activists in Central Idaho by jailing Erik Ryberg. Convicted in November for interfering with a Forest Service Officer, Ryberg was sentenced to six months followed by two years probation. However, Judge Edward J. Lodge suspended four months of the sentence, for the time being, anyhow.

"At least I'll have a roof over my head and three squares a day until April," declared the prisoner.

Should spring prove to be cold and wet, Ryberg has several options open to him. Judge Lodge sternly warned him that any probation violation, including not paying his \$500 fine plus reimbursing the Court for the cost of his public defender, would result in his immediate re-arrest to serve as much as two full years. Mused Ryberg, "I guess I'll just stick my head outside on April 1st, like Punxatawney Phil on Groundhog Day, and sniff the air."

(Author's note: In case Judge Lodge is reading this, please be advised that Erik didn't say any of these things, actually. I'm merely exercising my literary license, which I just had renewed.)

In a related incident, the assailant who attacked and severely beat local activist Steve Paulson in August received a sentence of twenty days in jail and was fined \$100.

The good news is that this disparity in sentencing did not go unmentioned. In reference to Ryberg, a recent editorial on the international edition of the Moscow-Pullman Daily News read, in part: "Giving hard time for such a petty offenses only lends credence to those who accuse the Forest Service of having ulterior motives in the Nez Perce National Forest. And in Ryberg's case, jail will only make a martyr out of a misdemeanor miscreant."

Since your loyal but worthless scribe had nothing else to do, I visited the misdemeanor miscreant a few times after February 1st, and he looked like he was enjoying himself. He laughed and made jail-jokes through the intercom, and appeared to have gained a couple of pounds. Nonetheless, he was concerned that his reading appetite would exhaust the capacity of the jail library and that in a few weeks he would be into their extensive

Louis L'Amour collection. To help avoid this disaster, a few clever folks in Missoula have figured out how to break the jail's rule of "No Books From The Outside World." Who said we weren't clever?

On the darker side of the legal world, the \$300,000 SLAPP suit continues apace. Erik's deposition was postponed at his request, on the grounds that he didn't want to be seen in public in an ill-fitting orange jumpsuit and mis-matched flip flops.

So there you have it, up to the minute. Oh, one more thing: during my interrogation (deposition for the SLAPP), the enemy lawyer referred to an article I had written in which I alluded to the fact that it was time to go beyond being angry, and time to GET PISSED! He asked me what was the difference. I stared at him, balefully, searching my feeble brain for a clever retort. None came to mind, so I shrugged. "Literary license," I believe I mumbled. Any suggestions out there? Send in your answers and the winner of the first annual Word Nazi contest will receive a Cove/Mallard T-Shirt, and Ancient Forest Bus Brigade bus-iness card, and an autographed photograph of Bones, the AFBB ancient dawg. Undoubtedly, you also will be added to the SLAPP. Don't just sit there... go for it!



The Illusion of SECURITY

BY RANDALL RESTLESS

Tim Haugen's "Wild Ranch Manifesto" (*Yule 1993 EF!*) got my feeble cranium agitated and inspired me to sit down and crank out something I've been cogitating on. You are right on, Tim—we have much to laugh about. I've spent the last twelve years or so learning how to scrounge, how to get by minimally. I live on four or five thousand dollars a year, way below so-called poverty level. But there is little I want for (of course I'm rich compared to most people on the planet). Undoubtedly I could make more money, but what for? What do I lack?

What I lack is a drudgery-filled job which keeps me enslaved 40 hours a week. I lack a tyrannical boss breathing down my neck. I lack an aggravating commute to work. And I have yet to meet someone dealing with all this who thinks I'm missing out on something! More often people are fascinated and a bit jealous that someone can get by without the normal nine-to-five.

Why then do so many people take on these "occupations" which keep them running to and from work, scrambling to get things done on weekends, dreaming of the few weeks and holidays they get off from work, thrashing themselves in a frenzy of travel and partying during time off? One main reason: security. The "American Dream" is really just a frantic attempt to ward off the world howling outside the door, to get financial security, a secure home, a health plan, regular sex, assured sources of entertainment, kids who will take care of you when you get old, a secure lifestyle with few unknowns. People are told they need all these things—that attaining them will bring about happiness and freedom from worry.

Sorry folks. It's a hoax. What real security do we have any more? Have you heard of the ozone hole? Global climatic disruption? Deforestation? Extinction? Environmental meltdown? Urban chaos? Earthquakes? Floods?

Many people, of course, are far too busy attaining security and worrying about their future to put much thought into these problems. When will they realize that much of the environmental crisis, any one aspect of which could mean the end of life as we know it, is caused by this myopic drive to obtain big houses, big families, multiple autos, and high-paying jobs? In the drive for security, we are unwittingly destroying its very basis.

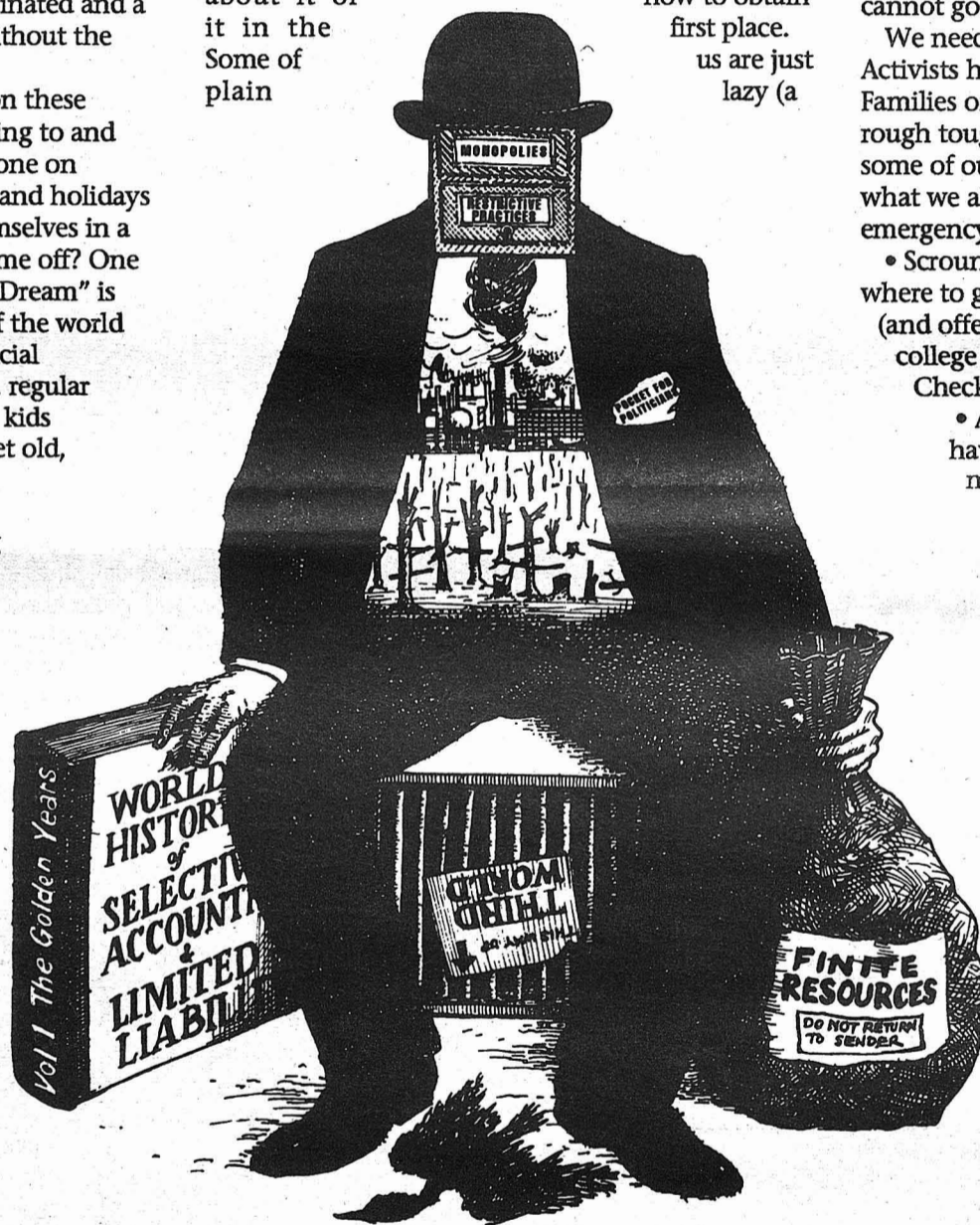
Security to me does not mean a good salary and a swell health plan from a big corporation. I am not about to entrust my future and offer all my best creative talents, indeed the best years of my life, to some nameless, faceless corporation which could care less whether I exist and would as soon replace me as not. I take far more solace in the sight of a V of white pelicans flying with synchronized wing beats, or in a gathering of close friends around the council fire, than I ever could in obtaining a new car or nailing down a job higher up the ladder.

True security to me would be knowing my favorite wilderness area will not be laced with logging roads the next time I go to visit. It would be knowing I don't have to anticipate a world without grizzly bears. It would be a world where my friends are not being jailed and beaten for voicing their opinions and standing up for their beliefs, where my nephews and niece could look forward to sharing the planet with the same diversity of life

and cultures that I have known, where I wouldn't have to fear nuclear holocaust or environmental mayhem. As far as I'm concerned, there is no real security as long as there are 10,000 more people on the planet every day, as long as species are going extinct every hour, as long as the last, best roadless areas are slated for logging. Therefore, I would much rather put my time into fighting for the preservation of those values which offer me true comfort than into striving for what society tells me I ought to have.

TAKING THE LEAP

More and more of us are taking on the happy chore of eschewing "traditional" western values. Some of us never accepted the American Myth to begin with, or, in my case, couldn't figure out what was so great about it or how to obtain it in the first place. Some of us are just plain lazy (a



trait not given enough praise). Many of us have realized that mainstream society does not reward us for doing the real work: that of fighting for the natural world, for cultural diversity, for evolution. So, in order to continue our activism, we seek other ways to get by, and thereby discover that it's not so bad living minimally! In fact, like Tim Haugen, we find we are laughing all the way to the Rendezvous. It's not that hard, really, to make the break, to work seasonally, scrounge some, have little money. Especially in this rich society. With a little ingenuity, we can live better on the stuff people discard than those doing the discarding.

I'd like to offer some of what I think are the keys to living minimally as an activist, not all of which I have entirely figured out how to do:

- Avoid getting stuck into a job with a big corporation, or with the government. It is these huge corporate entities that are destroying this beautiful world, and whom we must oppose. Not working for

them makes it a lot easier to subvert them (unless you are an expert at internal sabotage).

- Be willing to work at many different jobs. Work seasonally, work multiple odd jobs. Develop skills you can fall back on when other sources of income aren't available. Or come up with a valuable, low-impact product you can make and sell. Barter for stuff.

- Support one another! If we are to live free from overdependence on corporations, we have to look after each other. A close friend of mine is struggling with the classic dichotomy of wanting to cut loose but also wanting or at least feeling obligated to strive for the standard home, family, etc. She needs support and encouragement, which are hard to come by, for this culture does not offer direct rewards for avoiding its temptations. We are all struggling to some extent with this dichotomy, and cannot go it alone.

- We need to look after one another directly, too. Activists have an ever-growing extended family. Families offer support in times of need. Sure, we're rough tough individualists, but we need to drop some of our facade and really try to provide some of what we all need—emotional, financial, strategic, emergency—all sorts of help.

- Scrounge. Learn the best dumpsters. Learn where to get cheap food. Accept handouts gracefully (and offer them when you can). If you are in a college town, learn when the students leave.

Check out the dumpsters. Hippie Christmas!

- Ask for what you need. Don't be shy. I have had 2 cars and 4 computers given to me. Many people we know have a lot more money than us. Remember, if you are volunteering a large amount of time to work for the Earth, you deserve handouts. No martyrs.

- Grow food and preserve it. Find a patch of land somewhere you can have a bit of a garden and put up some of what you grow. Learn about wild edibles. Hunt if you feel it's appropriate, but learn to do it with respect.

- Try to establish a low-cost home base. Some of us seem to be able to get by without a real home, but many more of us need some sort of stability. This may be the closest thing we get to security.

- Unplug from the grid as much as you can without crippling your effectiveness as an activist.

- Take care of the things you do own. Make them last. Get a bit attached to them; there's nothing wrong with that if it keeps you from buying new ones. Repair stuff till it's

worn out.

- Develop mechanical skills. We all have to deal with machines of one sort or another; it's better if we can fix them ourselves than depend on someone else to do so.

- Keep yourself in as good shape and health as possible. This is key. The healthier you are, the less you must depend on the corrupt medical profession, the less you need some big corporation to support you with a health plan. I do not mean to put down anyone with a health problem they cannot overcome. But for those of us mobile enough to get around in the woods, we have got to be able to outrun the bastards.

These are the things I see as most important. No doubt, it's complicated taking on an "alternative" life. But you can be an inspiration to others, and the more you do it, the farther you take it, the better you get at it. What works for you? We need dialogue, for it's a long road ahead of us.

SO SHOW ME

BY DOUG HAWES-DAVIS

The *People for the West!* (PFW!) national campaign, which came to Missouri only a year ago, now has six chapters in the state. The Western States Public Lands Coalition, which runs the PFW! campaign, is a typical "grassroots" front group for corporate "wise use" interests. The group uses scare tactics to get local residents to join the fight, for fear of losing their jobs and way of life to environmental protection (the very thing that sustains rural communities). Life-long residents of small communities are brainwashed into believing the extractive industries that fund PFW! are actually concerned with local interests. Tim Wigley, an organizer at PFW! headquarters in Colorado, says, "we believe public lands are there for the enjoyment of the public." Perhaps Mr. Wigley has confused the "public" with the mining, oil and gas, and off-road vehicle industries that pay his salary.

The mineral industry provides the bulk of the group's financial support. Four of the six Missouri chapters are centered on the state's active mining area, or "New Lead Belt" on the Salem/Potosi district of the Mark Twain National Forest (MTNF). This sparsely populated area produces 90 percent of virgin US lead, according to the industry.

The other two PFW! chapters are located near the Eleven Point District of the MTNF, an essentially wild landscape bordered by two national scenic rivers and covered with scores of crystal clear springs—among the largest in the country. Mineral development in "Big Springs Country" has been hotly contested for more than a decade. Based in Viburnum, MO, the Doe Run Company, a subsidiary of the Fluor Corporation, owns five of the state's eight mines and leads the nation's lead production. The company finally gained access to the Eleven Point District last winter when the Forest Service and Bureau of Land management authorized exploratory drilling there.

Last year, Doe Run ran a guest commentary by Bill Grannell, former executive director of Western States Public Lands Coalition, in *Elements*, the company publication. "The campaign has transformed more than 100 communities into proactive citizen coalitions to advocate support for multiple uses such as mining, recreation, timbering, and livestock grazing on public lands," Grannell wrote.

It's not surprising that today two of the six PFW! chapter presidents in Missouri work for Doe Run—including the company's chief geologist/exploration manager—and at least two more work in the mineral industry. Gary Boyer, who heads one of the chapters, is not just a miner, but a top executive with Doe Run.

Last summer, Doe Run postponed its exploratory activities along the Eleven Point indefinitely, citing a poor market for lead and low mineralization in the core samples. But John Carter, Doe Run's environmental manager, suggested another reason during a personal conversation in August. Carter claims that Doe Run had blown its entire budget for new exploration by June of 1993 and would have to wait until the end of the fiscal year before they resumed drilling. Meanwhile the Fluor Corporation has been trying for a year to dump Doe Run and all its liabilities on some unfortunate buyer. For the moment, with lead prices at historic lows, Big Springs Country is not being violated by new mineral exploration. Expect drilling to resume when base metal prices rise.

In the meantime, PFW! is supporting destructive horseback trail rides on the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (ONSR) and touting a Forest Service plan to construct up to 300 miles of new all-terrain vehicle trails on the MTNF. Already the Salem/Potosi District of the MTNF has received applications for special-use permits from the Midwest Trailriders Association, a PFW! supporter, for a huge ATV event in June, 1994.

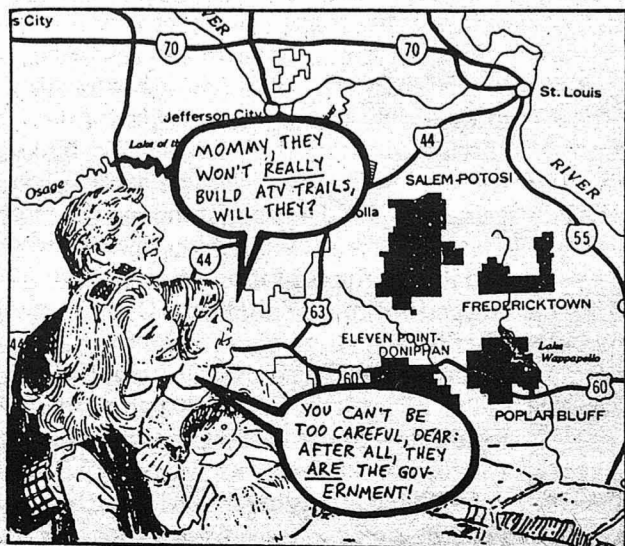
The National Park Service, which manages the ONSR, has yet to produce an Environmental Assessment on the horseback trail rides, but continues to renew a special use permit allowing the visitors to ride through the park in tremendous numbers. Over the past ten years, the rides have grown from 1300-2000 annual participants to nearly twenty times that number last year. The riders leave trash and sewage while the horses swim through the stream and trample vegetation creating mud trails wide enough for tractor trailers.

PFW! has fought any environmental review of the trailrides and for the "right" of participants to ride through both public and private property near the Jack's Fork River, one of the "protected" national scenic rivers. The Environmental Protection Agency, responding to pleas from local activists, has taken note of the problem. Citing probable water quality degradation, the EPA recently wrote to the ONSR and encouraged the NPS to do a full environmental impact statement on the special use permit application.

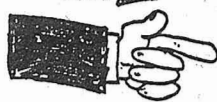
As of yet, PFW! is not been publicly active in timber issues. This is probably not for lack of interest, but lack of need. During the past year, the MTNF has proposed scores of timber sales on all of its districts, most of which have been cut without public comment.

The 3900-acre Carman Springs Wildlife Area on the Willow Springs District has been proposed by the state for inclusion in Missouri's Natural Areas System, which generally precludes logging. While Carman Springs includes several pristine, spring-fed Ozark streams and is one of the few large blocks of forest left on the district, MTNF Supervisor Eric Morse selected an alternative that would support the state's Natural Area designation for only 2800 acres. In addition, the decision left open a loophole allowing "high-grading" of large oaks.

According to the preferred alternative, timber harvest will only be allowed "for the purpose of maintaining, restoring, or enhancing natural communities. The amount of timber harvested under these management guidelines will not be significant...but could contribute up to 1.2 million board feet to the...local economy." Although local residents whose property is adjacent to the proposed natural area support designation for the full 3900 acres,



THE SHOW ME STATE



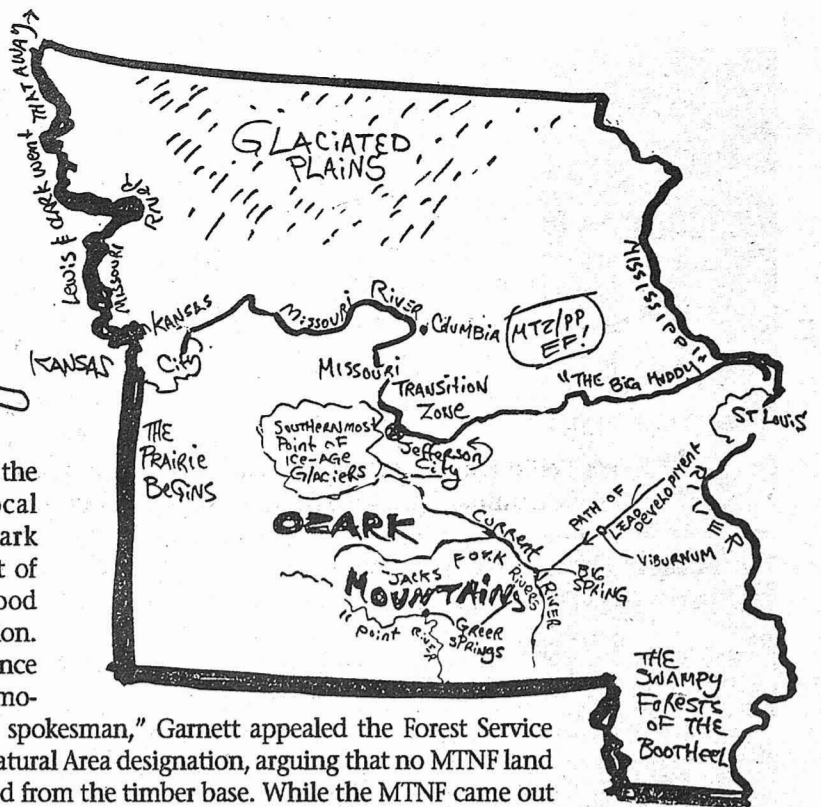
Morse catered to the interests of local timberman Mark Garnett, President of the Missouri Wood Products Association.

Using his influence as a "life-long Democrat and industry spokesman," Garnett appealed the Forest Service decision on the Natural Area designation, arguing that no MTNF land should be removed from the timber base. While the MTNF came out in favor of the state designation (on a smaller scale), virtually no land will remain free of logging. As a result of Garnett's whining, the Forest Service decided to "mitigate the issue of timber supply" by opening a designated old growth area to logging. That way, according to the Forest Service, there will be "limited impact on Productive Timber Base Land."

Efforts to counter the activities and misinformation campaign of PFW! are currently underway in Missouri. While PFW! pushes for industrial development in the Ozarks, the fight to protect the Big Springs Country continues.

To get involved, contact Doug Hawes-Davis at Save America's Forests, 4 Library Ct. SE, Washington, DC 20003, (202) 544-9219; and MTZ/PP EPI, POB 484, Columbia, MO 65205.

Order a copy of the ATV EIS and/or send comments to B. Eric Morse, Supervisor, Mark Twain National Forest, 401 Fairgrounds Rd., Rolla, MO 65401. Alternative 1 in the DEIS would require the MTNF to remove all existing ATV trails and prohibit them from building more. Tell Eric you don't want any off-road vehicle use on our national forests.



ATVs INVADE MISSOURI

The Freddie's are pushing their multiple abuse agenda in the Ozarks again, but this time it's not just clearcuts, not just lead mining, but more ATV trails! The only difference in the latest campaign by the Forest Service to destroy the Ozark Ecosystem is that many locals are finally pissed off at the Freddie's. A group called the Coalition for the Protection of Public Lands has organized to fight the proposed 308-mile ATV trail system in the Salem/Potosi District of the Mark Twain National Forest (MTNF). Members of the diverse group even include small scale ranching and timber operators in the six counties affected by this plan. These people are so upset by the way the Freddie's have ignored public opinion that they planned to burn the DEIS in front of the office of Forest Supervisor Eric Morse. Though the action hasn't occurred yet, it has given long-time forest activists in the bioregion renewed optimism in the fight to stop the Forest Circus.

Everyone from local landowners to Missouri Governor Mel Carnahan asked for an extension to the February 23 deadline for comments but (no re-)Morse refused to grant one. This is truly absurd considering most politicians in the state believe the proposed trails are illegal. One state representative said that if the Forest Service tries to implement the planned 193 stream crossings in violation of Missouri's Streams Act, "there is no question we are going to sue."

The only public group pushing the trail proposal is the Midwest Trail Riders Association (MTRA). These rich, city types (surveys show the average rider makes \$50,000 a year) are using big bucks from the wise use movement to buy the right to destroy our public lands. They "loaned" 4 Japanese off-road vehicles to the Forest Service in 1989 and 1990 (one of which, they still have). At that time the first federally sanctioned trails in the MTNF were constructed, and since then the Mark Twain Forest (dis)Service has been hell-bent to implement new trails. Coincidence? Here is another story: on May 16, 1992, the Forest Service had a secret meeting with the MTRA. A Freedom of Information Act request for the minutes of the meeting received the response that no records were kept. The DEIS is loaded with data from the Motorcycle Industry Council that purports to show the low impact of the machines. Hell, they even put a couple of motorcycles on the cover of the latest MTNF travel map.

Existing ATV trails in the MTNF are plagued with the usual problems of noise, litter, air pollution, trespassing, vandalism, and off-trail riding. Soil loss and erosion is especially severe; some of the trails are worn down to the bedrock. Siltation of streams is another negative consequence of the little peckers on their overgrown toys, especially ones who get their kicks shredding riparian areas. The proposed trails will cause a decline in colonies of gray and Indiana bats, federally listed endangered species, which feed on aquatic insects in these streams. Many other species of wildlife will either be run over or forced out of already devastated habitats, including recovering populations of black bears. These flatulating machines will destroy vegetation and prevent its regeneration.

All indications suggest the Freddie's plan to put out the Final EIS without addressing public comment as required by law. Make sure this doesn't happen. Letters of outrage can be addressed to Darsan Wang, Mark Twain National Forest, 401 Fairground Road, Rolla, MO 65401. Give Eric Morse a ring at home (314) 364-6394.

—MISSOURI TRANSITION ZONE/PINK PLANARIANS EARTH FIRST!



MAINE-IACS TAKE OVER

BY EASTERN NORTH AMERICAN NFN

On February 1, over fifty activists from the Mount Blue Coalition took over the first floor of Maine's Parks and Recreation Department in Augusta. The Coalition, protesting timber cutting in Mount Blue State Park, held the first floor from 9:30 am until after 5 pm when authorities arrested twelve of the occupiers and forced the others out of the building.

A horrible stench permeated the first floor at one point during the occupation. Parks and Rec officials claimed protesters set off a stink bomb. A spokesperson for the Coalition countered, "In actuality the smell came from the deal between that department and Timberlands." Timberlands Inc. is the company doing the cutting at Mt. Blue and has various deals with the state.

This is the second year of protests by the Coalition concerning the Mt. Blue cut. More demonstrations are promised if Mt. Blue is not left alone by the timber industry. The Coalition has called for the immediate resignation of Herb Hartman, Maine Director of Parks and Rec.

The Mt. Blue Coalition has issued an URGENT APPEAL for help putting pressure on the state to stop the cut. The Coalition requests IMMEDIATE CALLS to Maine's Director of Parks, Herb Hartman at (207) 287-3821 and to his boss at the Department of Conservation, Commissioner C. Edwin Meadows at (207) 287-4900.



Photo by Olin Langelle

Mt. Blue activist attached to Timberlands' front doors.

Wyoming Coyote Hunt

BY JIM FLYNN

On the weekend of February 5-6, hunters killed twenty-four coyotes and twelve foxes in a hunt sponsored by the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce. The area of the hunt included 75 private ranches and some public land near Gillette, Wyoming. Bret Taylor, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said the event was designed to heighten awareness of predator control.

Wildlife advocates protested with letters to the local and national press vowing a boycott of the county and a "Slob of the Year" award to the Chamber of Commerce.

To avoid a confrontation, the chamber moved the drop-off area for the corpses to a private ranch. Taylor said the move was intended to keep anyone from taking photographs of piles of bloody coyotes and foxes. "A lot of animal rights groups would like to take advantage of a pile of dead animals—a picture of a pile of dead animals—and sensationalize that." Taylor also stated, "They would send out a picture of dead animals and say 'gee, isn't that a terrible thing.' That's not the message we want to send out."

The Chamber intended to send the message that ranchers want predator control to save their livelihoods, Taylor said. "As long as ranchers are losing thousands of dollars a year per family, we're going to have to deal with that."

In response to the protesters, Taylor stated, "There'll be a portion of the parking lot roped off for protesters. We're completely in favor of free speech."

Cameras were banned at the ranch and some hunters refused to identify themselves. A hunter who killed one of the coyotes said he didn't want to be identified and thereby attract the attention of animal rights groups. But he believed the event was important—and enjoyable. "I had fun, had a good time," he said.

The fun was limited to the hunters, however, as the hunt offered a \$500 cash prize to the team that killed the most coyotes and to the hunter who killed the largest coyote. In addition, hunters collected a state-funded bounty of \$25 per coyote and \$5 per fox.

Night hunting was allowed and spotlights could be used on private land as long as the rancher gave permission. State regulations allow almost unrestricted killing of animals classified as predators, including the use of airplanes or snowmobiles. Machine guns can't be used, however, nor can hunters fire from a public roadway.

Craig Bechtold of Craig, CO, shot the biggest coyote, weighing 33 pounds. Darrel Wendling of Moorcroft, WY, shot the largest fox, 12 pounds, and local hunter, Joe Toohey, killed six coyotes and a fox.

The Campbell Chamber of Commerce can be reached at: 314 So. Gillette, Gillette, WY 82716, phone (307) 682-3673.

Wolf Nation Takes Seat in Yukon Parliament

BY JOHNNY LUPUS

On January 17, Friends of the Wolf! (FOW!) gave the murderous thugs running the Yukon government another uncompromising, in-your-face message of resistance on behalf of the Wolf Nation. Like most Yukoners, the group was fed up with the Yukon government's cowardly refusal to give information on its barbaric helicopter wolf kill program. To make their point, FOW! decided to shut down the crankcase of the machine, the putrid cesspool of "democracy," the scene of the crimes: the Yukon Legislature. The timing couldn't have been better. Throngs of Yukoners came to the legislature gallery that day in response to a flurry of newspaper ads put out by the speaker of the House, begging them to "come and watch your elected representatives at work."

Among the silent, respectful crowd in the gallery were two wolf defenders, throats dry, palms sweaty, adrenaline glands barely held in check, forced to sit up straight by the heavy chains curled around their waists and the Kryptonite locks around their necks. Meanwhile, outside, more Earth defenders were hanging a banner between two flagpoles to divert the security people and give the guys inside time to lock down.

It was all too easy. At precisely 14:05, the guys got up, calmly undid their jackets, joyously let the chains around their torsos (that had squeezed them for so long) noisily uncoil onto the floor, wrapped them around a railing and themselves once again, and joined the locks around their necks. From deep within their lungs they brought forth prolonged howls of joy, sorrow, and defiance. Chaos.

"HEAR YE, HEAR YE..."

"Order! Order! We will not hear fro—"

"Friends of the Wolf! affirming the role citizens play in a democracy, where politicians and their programs are accountable to the public..."

"This is an outrage! This house will adjour—"

"Recognizing that the wolves of the Aishihik and Kluane Park are under attack by the Yukon Party Government..."

"Get a job!"

"Concerned that First Nations' concerns are not being addressed..."

"Why don't ya just jump, ya—"

"Aware that government leader John Ostashek has a hunting camp in the killing zone..."

And so it went. The confusion created was so complete, so utterly thorough that one of the banner hangers actually had the opportunity to walk right into the gallery past about 14 dazed "security" guards, and lock down with the other guys in a legislature devoid of politicians. Friends of the Wolf! had won—kicked the bastards out of their own stronghold—stopped the machine dead in its tracks. Business as UNusual... for a while anyway. It took them four hours to call the cops, and it took the cops more than an hour to figure out how to use bolt cutters, but the "Whitehorse Three" were busted. Three people with interlocking Kryptos proved impossible to remove without risking serious injury. The fire department had to be called in with their 'jaws of life' to break the mighty Kryptonites, but alas, before the lockdown would have started eating into the evening sitting of the legislature, the cops broke the locks. Phooey. No matter, the message definitely got out, and according to the three, the food was excellent as far as jail fare goes.



BLF Petitions to List Dakota Skipper Butterfly

On January 15 the Biodiversity Legal Foundation petitioned the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to list the Dakota skipper butterfly as a threatened species. The petitioners contend that the Dakota skipper is biologically threatened due to the destruction of its mid-grass prairie habitat. The remaining populations are confined to small, isolated locations scattered across three states, making the skipper's continued survival uncertain.

The Dakota skipper historically flourished across North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. It may no longer exist in Iowa and Illinois and has been forced into scattered patches of habitat across the other three states. The skipper's habitat has been destroyed by conversion to agriculture and other human encroachments. Grazing disturbs the prairie ecosystem to such an extent as to make it uninhabitable for the butterfly. Non-native plant species frequently invade skipper habitat in the wake of agriculture. Spraying to remove these plants destroy nectar sources key to the butterfly's survival. Isolation of the remaining populations makes survival much more difficult.

Other threatened species share the Dakota skipper's prairie habitat, are showing consistent population losses, and would benefit from the skipper's federal listing. The federally listed western prairie fringed orchid and the regal fritillary butterfly, an Endangered Species Act (ESA) candidate, are two species which frequently share habitat with the Dakota skipper. The Arogos skipper and Powesheik skipper butterflies have also been recommended as ESA listing candidates.

The Dakota skipper's declining population reflects the worldwide loss of invertebrates. This is cause for great concern, since the world's 751,000 known species of invertebrates are the biological building blocks of all natural ecosystems. Petitioners hope this action will bring more attention and concern to the threatened status of prairie ecosystems. The native prairie ecosystems are the most damaged in North America—only about 1 percent remain.

Contact the Biodiversity Legal Foundation at POB 18327, Boulder, CO 80308, phone (303) 442-3037.

—BIODIVERSITY LEGAL FOUNDATION

Crash Smokey's Party

USFS On Tour for Smokey's 50th Birthday

Smokey the Bear turns 50 this year and our beloved forest dis-service decided to take their bear and their lies on the road. Here in Katuah, we have our fair share of problems with the Forest Service, and we decided to let them know it. Part of the celebration of Smokey's 50th birthday is a tour of six major American cities, of which Atlanta was one. Us city folk rustled up some of our mountain brethren and headed on down to the urban sprawl of Hotlanta. Upon arriving, we hustled on over to the Fernbank Museum of Natural History, the proud host of this grand event, and tried to invite ourselves into the opening night dinner where the Forest Service wined and dined the south's largest users of our national forests, the corporations that plague the planet. A few well-dressed Earth First! activists (imagine that) gained entry to the night's fancy affair but were quickly spotted and escorted toward the door. Once outside, our tribe regrouped and began to assemble for an assault on the front door but were quickly asked to leave the property by two macho hired hands (looks like loggers can find work after the forests are gone) and one nice Dekalb County police officer. Without the media around (Ted Turner's empire was gearing up for the war in Bosnia) and being short on bail money, we all decided to do as they said. We left the property but not their lives. Gathering up our signs and our warriors, we marched to the main entrance and set up camp. Here we sang songs, chanted slogans and passed out literature to those who were open to us. Some lucky drivers received a free complimentary sticker for their car, but most ignored us, blocking us from their upper-crust existence. If our activist base in

Atlanta was stronger, then the action could have been more of a success. But we thank those who tried their hardest.

However, the party continues. Smokey moves on to Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Washington and Chicago. If you live in or near one of these cities, it is vital that you crash Smokey's party as well. Katuah



A gust of wind reveals a heretofore unknown clearcut.

Earth First! has put together an organizing packet that will help you prepare for Smokey's big bash. We would also like to hear from all Earth First! activists and supporters (hell, we would even like to hear from some mainstream groups and Forest Service employees) who are interested in crashing Smokey's official birthday bash in Washington, DC on August 9. Please write Katuah Earth First!, POB 281, Chattanooga, TN 37415. Please include your address and a working telephone number, as well as a dollar if you can spare it (we will even take stamps). Look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at this year's rendezvous. Until then, FREE SMOKEY!

Dallas—The Science Place, April 1 - 30

Los Angeles—The Natural History Museum of LA County, May 15 - June 15

New York, some museum somewhere, July 1 - Aug 1

Washington—Natural History Museum and the National Zoo, Aug 9 - Sep 15

Chicago—Museum of Science and Industry, Oct 24 - Jan 4

—KATUAH EARTH FIRST!



Ocean Dumping off Northern California

BY KATHLEEN VAN VELSOR

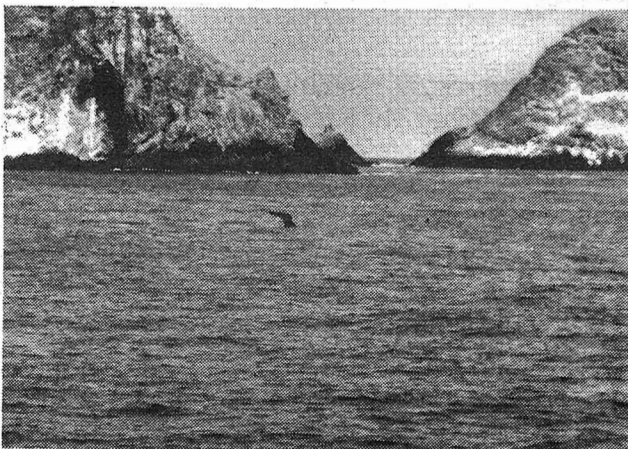
One of the largest ocean-dumping projects of its kind has been launched by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If Federal planners get their way, a huge area near the Gulf of the Farallones, Monterey Bay and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries will become an ocean dumpsite for 400 million cubic yards of mud dredged from San Francisco Bay over the next 50 years.

The US Navy is currently dumping an average of 10,000 cubic yards (roughly 1000 dump truck loads) of mud dredged from the bay every day in order to establish "historic use" of the ocean site—qualifying criteria for the larger dumpsite. The EPA has approved this dumping based on a spurious sediment-testing regime under fast-tracked conditions that have alarmed scientific researchers.

The dredged San Francisco Bay mud is highly toxic to marine life—so toxic, in fact, that these materials cannot be dumped in the Bay itself. The mud is laced with PCBs, DDD, DDT, mercury, lead, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, selenium, bacteria, oil and grease, zinc, chromium and radioisotopes, among other contaminants.

Many threatened and endangered species will be put at risk by direct and indirect exposure to the dumped mud. They include many species of marine mammals, leatherback sea turtles, peregrine falcons, seabirds, and winter run chinook salmon.

EPA's recent environmental analysis acknowledges that bottom-dwelling marine organisms will be smothered by the mud. But they neglect to recognize the serious risk to marine mammals, seabirds, pelagic and demersal fishes, fish larvae, plankton communities, and pelagic invertebrates, all of which will endure repeated exposure to dredge



Grey Whale dives off SE Farallon Island.

sediments in the water column and on the sea floor. The EPA asserts that the bay mud will have "no significant effect" on the marine environment, based on a highly theoretical computer model that has never been adequately tested.

Dr. Nancy Foster, Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), stated in a letter to the Army Corps of

Engineers, "Evidence available to NMFS shows a direct link between contaminated bottom sediments and physical abnormalities, tumors, and mortality of fish and shellfish. Such effects appear where high levels of all PCBs, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides, and/or heavy metals are present. Any one of these contaminants [has] been associated with adverse biological effects."

The dumping of dredge spoils on the east coast has led to serious declines in commercial fisheries and to the proliferation of non-native species. A similar ocean-dumping proposal near Half Moon Bay, CA, encountered a legal battle from commercial fishermen worried that the introduction of toxics, unusual turbidity and the burial of benthic organisms would harm fisheries resources.

Fully protective criteria for sediment quality have not yet been adopted by the EPA, although many citizens have urged testing reforms. Federal project planners rely on "loose" criteria endorsed by the Corps of Engineers, whose harbor navigational projects account for 95 percent of the dredge materials dumped in the ocean.

Coastal Advocates and Save Our Shores strongly encourage the public to request the Environmental Impact Statement to ensure that they are fully informed on the issue. Write to Allen Oca, Dredging and Sediments Management Team, W73, US EPA, Region IX, 79 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.

Kathy Van Velsor is the Executive Director of Coastal Advocates.

Ward Valley May Be The Next Hanford

BY CHRISTYL EVERLEIGH

First off, it is important to clear up some common misconceptions about southern Californians. They are not all surfers and beach bunnies, lolling lazily under transplanted palms, soaking in the ultraviolets and worrying about the size of the next wave. More than a few of us stick it out, enduring the stigma of the aforementioned because (contrary to what you may have heard) there's still a lot worth saving down here. That said, I turn to the reason I'm writing: to implore each and every one of you reading this to join our battle to save a small part of the eastern Mojave known as Ward Valley, CA.

So what is the big deal about Ward Valley? For starters, Ward Valley was recently included in the critical habitat designation for the ancient and threatened desert tortoise, whose population has diminished in some areas from 50 to 1 per square mile since the 1920s, and by 50% overall in the last six years.

Ward Valley is situated on tribal land, sacred to both the Chemehueve and Ft. Mojave tribes. It is 15 miles from the Colorado river, right on top of an aquifer (estimated to contain 8.7 million acre-feet of water) that likely feeds directly into the Colorado itself. But Ward Valley is also the site selected to accommodate a proposed "low-level" radioactive waste (LLRW) dump for the Southwest Compact, to be operated by the infamous US Ecology (USE).

For those of you who may not understand the implications of this, here's a bit of LLRW info. "Low-level" is a designation peculiar to the US. Essentially, it's a "disguise" term (courtesy of the nuke industry) employed to deceive the uninformed. While medical and bio-tech waste are a part of it, so is a whole generation of nuclear power plants. What's "high-level" waste? The fuel rods and little else. Everything from hand tools and pipes to the reactor vessels themselves, irradiated by years of neutron bombardment, can be classified under current regulations as "low-level."

During the legislated 30-year operating lifetime of this proposed dump, all of the 112 commercial nuclear reactors now on-line in the US will reach the end of their projected lifespans. Eighteen states (including DC) have formally petitioned the Southwest Compact to bring their LLRW to Ward Valley when it opens. It's the closest to opening of 17 sites planned nationwide. Added to this is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's ability to grant "emergency access" to any generator that requests it. Conceivably, every nuclear reactor decommissioned in the US in the next 30 years (that's all of them!) could end up in this "low-level" dump.

But surely the design of this proposed facility must be state-of-the-art, considering the potential waste stream, right? Not quite. It calls for open, unlined trenches into which waste would be dumped, covered

over, and revegetated. Yep, you guessed it... it's our old friend, the landfill. Mindboggling, isn't it?

If that wasn't enough, let me say a few words about US Ecology, the designated operator of this fine facility. USE has operated four other sites to date. Two, at Maxey Flats, KY, and Sheffield, IL, have been shut down due to off-site contamination. Maxey Flats has been declared a "Superfund" site by the EPA. The remaining two at Beatty, NV, and Richmond, WA, are supposedly leaking.

Every nuclear reactor decommissioned in the US in the next 30 years could end up in this 'low level' dump.

How did this company get the Ward Valley job? The other four applicants were selected in turn and then withdrew, citing liability issues and leaving USE as the one-and-only bidder. Already, they've been issued a license by CA Governor "Plutonium Pete" Wilson (via the Department of Health) in a maneuver designed to trick a gullible public into believing that this dump is a "done deal." But it's not. Ward Valley is still Federal land, under BLM control. Unless Interior Secretary Babbitt transfers the land to state control, Wilson's bogus licensing of USE doesn't mean a thing.

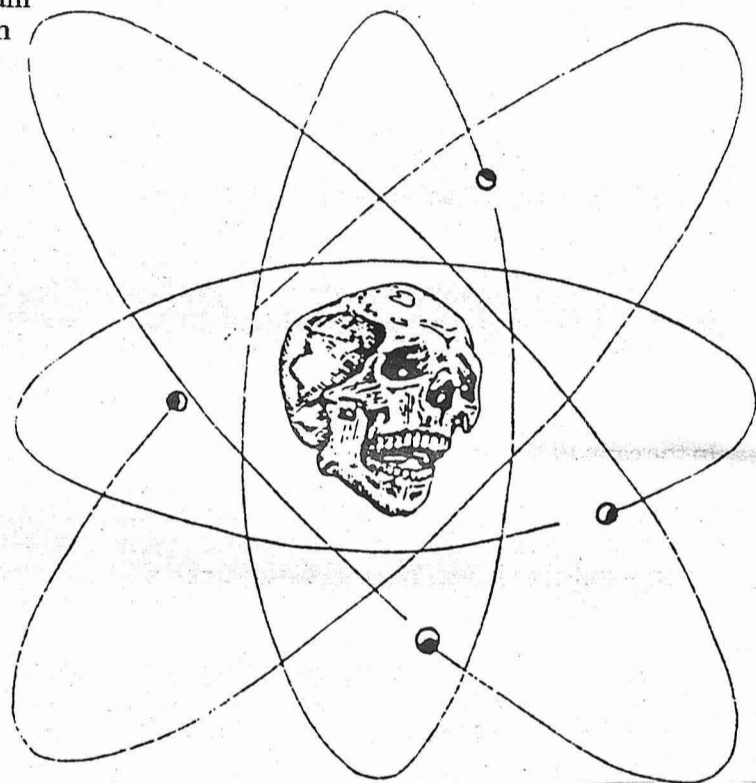
So where do we stand now? It's been a long, see-saw battle. We nearly lost on the eve of the Bush administration's exit when then-Interior Secretary Lujan transferred the land in a devious backroom deal which was barely halted by an eleventh-hour injunction. Then Babbitt took over and promised to seriously investigate; this at the same time Governor Wilson was reneging on a promise to Californians to hold evidentiary hearings. Activists sued for the hearings and lost, but other lawsuits are pending.

Next, out of the blue, Wilson issued the license, which pissed Babbitt off. So Babbitt demanded a hearing before the transfer. But our cheers turned to jeers when we learned of Wilson's letter to Babbitt suggesting the framework for "our little hearing." There was to be no "discovery" (public access to records kept secret by the Department of Health or USE), no references to USE's record, dump design, or waste stream issues. All envi-

ronmental groups were to become one party with a single spokesperson. The judge would be precluded from issuing any findings except a brief report to indicate whether any new information was presented.

Activists from all over California threw a collective fit. We demonstrated, wrote scathing letters to Wilson and Babbitt, and demanded that our representatives represent us. Enter Senator Barbara Boxer with three USGS geologists in tow, screaming "COVER-UP!" These men were experts on the Ward Valley region who, in effect, were muzzled by their superiors because of the questions they raised. The next thing we knew (on Thanksgiving day last year) Babbitt reversed himself, stating that he was postponing the transfer, the hearings, everything, until pending litigation regarding this issue was resolved. In effect, Babbitt tossed the dump into limbo... the timetable is now in the hands of the courts.

Well, since we're all aware of what that could mean, you might be asking yourself, "where's the urgency here?" Well, the "Big Boys" are playing hardball. That is, the nuclear power industry, hiding behind the white coats of medicine, has launched a media campaign of frightening proportions in California. Sud-



denly, the LA Times and other papers are carrying giant, \$50,000 ads portraying bread lines to indicate lost jobs. They tell the public that unless this dump is built in Ward Valley now, they'll be knee deep in hazardous waste. "Call Babbitt," these ads urge. "Change his mind. Let him know the public's health is more important than politics."

Here's the urgency. Babbitt could simply change his mind—again. If this media campaign is successful and public opinion starts to "weigh in" pro-dump... well, you get the picture. And even though we've got critical habitat, they've got bullshit mitigation measures, so we can't rely too heavily on justice. However, they're throwing so much money at us that it's cause for some optimism. We must have them scared.

If their campaign works and Babbitt jumps through the hoop, then we all lose. The desert tortoise loses. The Ft. Mojave and Chemehueve tribes lose. Our beautiful desert loses. The potential consequences are enormous. Twenty-four thousand years is a very long time.

What can you do? Well, what USE can do with money, we can do with spirit. Write letters; call Babbitt; do anything you can think of to counteract their media blitz and "weigh in" to put the EARTH FIRST!

We have all struggled against seemingly insurmountable odds, never really conceiving of victory, but acting anyway because a personal moral imperative demanded it. I believe that this time we could really do it—this time we could win. We are so close!

The Range Wars are Heating Up

BY GREATER GILA BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

On February 14, Gila National Forest (GNF) Acting Supervisor Carl Pence announced that the controversial Alma Allotment Management Plan had been withdrawn. The Allotment Management Plan (AMP) was appealed by the Greater Gila Biodiversity Project (GGBP) on December 14, 1993. The group, based in Silver City, NM, contended that the decision to re-authorize the allotment was not in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and that cattle grazing practices on the allotment jeopardized numerous threatened and endangered species found in the San Francisco corridor including the loach minnow, spikedace and Southwestern willow flycatcher, clearly violating the Endangered Species Act.

The appeal victory was the fourth in a series of successful appeals of GNF grazing AMPs by GGBP. A total of four decisions to implement AMPs were withdrawn after being appealed by the GGBP. Very few appeals of Forest Service grazing AMPs have been attempted in the southwest; even fewer have been successful.

The Alma allotment includes nearly three miles of the San Francisco River. This section of the river is proposed critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. The Forest Service did not mention the flycatcher or the proposed critical habitat anywhere in their Decision Memo, which re-authorized grazing along the river and the rest of the allotment. The plan also would have allowed for continued cattle grazing along the San Francisco River, which GGBP asserts will violate the Endangered Species Act. GGBP Director Kieran Suckling said that it's obvious the Gila National Forest is trying to push through as many grazing plans as possible before genuine range reform is implemented.

The appeals are part of an ongoing desert rivers campaign by the Greater Gila Biodiversity Project and its associate group, Phoenix-based Southwest Center for Biological Diversity. The campaign seeks to protect key watersheds in southwestern river systems. Call, fax, write or visit your senators and congresspeople and urge them to call for an end to livestock grazing and watershed degradation.

Saving the Upper Ouachita

BY JIMMY DALE WITHERINGTON

The D'Arbonne and Upper Ouachita (wa-she-taw) national wildlife refuges are two of over 470 in the US. Their primary objective of a wildlife refuge is to provide for the conservation and protection of all species of wildlife, according to the mandate provided by the local US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). One might question this objective after observing the management practices of the refuge foresters, managers and biologists. They call the clearcuts "regeneration cuts for the good of the future forest."

I'll begin with a little history. The D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge was established May 19, 1975, and the Upper Ouachita November 20, 1978. The majority of the refuges' landmass is forested wetland; over 2,500 acres of the D'Arbonne refuges' 17,421 acres are under water. The D'Arbonne Bayou, a recently designated state scenic stream, flows through the middle of the D'Arbonne refuges before joining with the Ouachita River a mile or so north of Monroe, Louisiana. The Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge is a 22,000 acre bottomland hardwood ecosystem on the Ouachita River. The northern boundary lies along the Arkansas-Louisiana border. Both refuges are rich in native biodiversity and are part of the historical range of many threatened and endangered species including the Louisiana black bear, bald eagle, peregrin falcon, interior least tern, Bachmann's warbler, red cockaded woodpecker, and ivory billed woodpecker (extinct in the US). The area is rich in migratory and stationary waterfowl as well as reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. There are plants on both the state and federal threatened and endangered list whose historical range includes both refuges. I enjoy the flying squirrels and raccoons, as well as listening to the bullfrog music during those long summer nights.

In the early 1970's the US Army Corps of Engineers, along with local industrialists and barge shipping companies, constructed a lock and dam network along the Ouachita River. The purpose was to raise and maintain the water level for a permanent, nine-foot channel for navigation and irrigation. As a result of the water level increase, the adjoining bayous and floodplains experienced water saturation above historical levels. The elevated water table is driving forest succession in the area to adapt to the higher water table. Consequently, the USFWS refuge officials, foresters,

and biologists recently declared an emergency situation on the refuges. By late August, the push began for an emergency salvage logging of around 3,000 acres—primarily willow oaks that are supposedly dying.

An interagency memo from Ray Aycok, USFWS supervisory wildlife biologist from Jackson, Mississippi stated that "the situation has deteriorated so fast and is so widespread so as to go beyond my wildest expectations." He concurred with refuge foresters Steve Pagans and Dan Breaux's assessment that in some areas, 30% of the remaining trees were in very poor shape, with dying crowns infested with carpenter ants. The memo states that you can readily observe a stand



in poor shape at a distance by observing the amount of light reaching the forest floor, and by the tremendous amount of herbaceous vegetation on the ground. Refuge Manager Lee Fulton told me that his office authorized "regeneration cuts" (aka clearcuts) in affected acres scattered along the bayou in the past and no matter how much they cut, more continues to die—a reason for continued cutting. The rising water table, hygrading prior to service acquisition, and poor soil quality are the explanation for the dying trees. Removing tons of biomass will never improve soil quality.

I was aware of an ongoing program of "thinning" within the refuge for some time. The forests are also on

a 100 year rotation; when a tree reaches maturity—its peak of mast production—it is "harvested" before deterioration beyond a merchantable condition. I could not understand how the insistence on cutting trees was compatible with the purpose of a wildlife refuge. The purpose a wildlife refuge is to provide habitat for all species of native wildlife (biodiversity), not only merchantable trees.

When I learned of the latest push to clearcut nearly 3,000 acres last September, I couldn't stand by and watch. The forest was doing what it was supposed to do—evolve. I challenged Lee Fulton's motives with phone calls and personal visits. Not satisfied with his excuses, I scheduled several appearances on local television talk shows and called in regularly to the local talk radio programs with my concerns. I received no support from locals, and was blacklisted by the Louisiana Wildlife Federation as not representing the organization's view.

The local talk radio host banned me from talking about anything environmental on his show. He did, however, schedule an interview with a Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries official and allow him to present the official justification for clearcutting. As a result, I took on the responsibility to inform and educate the public by whatever means available to me (I am working on starting a talk show on a competing station). I talked with public lands reformers across the country, seeking advice on stopping the devastation and disruption of the natural order on public lands. Isn't the USFWS the agency with the responsibility to care for threatened and endangered species and their habitat? If so, how can they choose which listed species to manage?

Some questions I posed to the refuge manager concerned certain NEPA requirements, including requests for copies of documents. The environmental assessment and decision notice I received were dated 1978 and hardly site specific. I am following up with a FOIA to get to the bottom of it. The USFWS is accelerating the destruction to the point of extinction, as was the case with the Swainson's warbler, ivory billed woodpecker, red wolf and panther.

Wildlife refuges seem to be the primary public land established to provide habitat for the conservation and protection of all native species. If you would like to help, you can drop a card to George Frampton, Assistant Secretary, US Department of Interior, 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240. Ask him to stop all logging on wildlife refuges. If you would like to help pay for copying, postage, telephone, send money to Jimmy Witherington 1484 Griggs Rd. Choudrant, LA 71227. God knows I have sent money over the years to the Pacific Northwest to help fight the battle.

I hope to see you at the National Forest Reform Pow-Wow, June 16-19, at LaGrande Junior College in LaGrande, Oregon.

Dear Miss Demeanor

Dear Miss Demeanor,

Should I have forgiveness in my heart for downhill skiers? Although I understand that many of my friends who ski support worthy causes in the other seasons of the year, and Patagonia sure does spread a lot of money around for worthy causes, I just can't seem to find the spirit to love my skiing neighbors.

Please help me! I live in a ski area town and I don't have anyone to talk to from late November to breakup. I want to be comfortable with my friends and neighbors, and my Chamber of Commerce says that the ski area is a non-polluting industry, but I just can't help but feel that a clearcut is a clearcut.

Yours sincerely,

Miserable in Missoula

Dear Miserable,

And you are miserable, dearie! I am so relieved that the company of the unenlightened has not distorted your skills of observation.

Well, be miserable no more, for Miss Demeanor knows from personal experience that there is a delightful, somewhat inebriated collection of ecoactivists in Missoula. Contact the Alliance for the Wild Rockies and the Missoula Ecology Center which are both chock-full of fine folks on the front lines defending wilderness from the clutches of compromising government officials. Or, if you shy away from anything

resembling regular business hours, you can inquire about which bar or living room they are frequenting these days, and arrive for an action planning meeting.

You need not feel troubled that you don't have "the spirit to love" your downhill skiing neighbors. Imagine how dreadful it would be to invite one of them into your bed—the experience could only go downhill. Perish the thought, and be grateful for your good taste.

Dear Readers,

There is a rumor going around among some of you that I compose the letters in this column myself. Goodness me, even if I tried, I'm certain I could never replicate the quandaries you share with me! In fact, every letter that appears here is the product of genuine angst on the part of activists struggling to maintain sanity on our off-kilter world. I'm touched that you trust me to share a few kernels of wisdom. Do keep those letters coming.

Address your letters to Dear Miss Demeanor, Earth First! Journal, POB 1415, Eugene, OR 97440.





Pour le Terre!

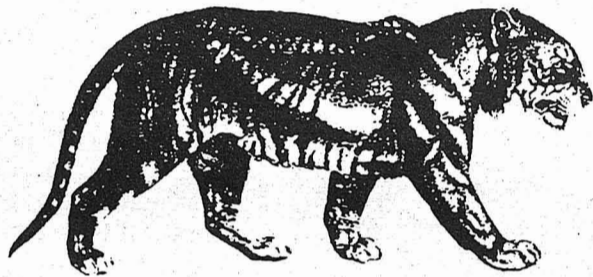
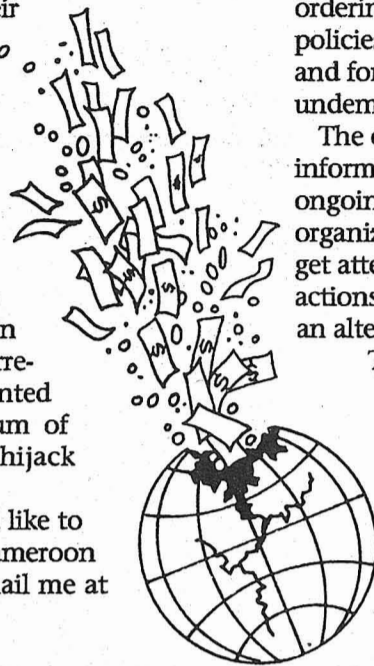
BY ANDY TREE

In a perversion of the debt-for-nature idea, the governments of France and Cameroon have agreed on a treaty to cancel half the debt Cameroon owes France in return for almost exclusive access to Cameroon's remaining untouched tropical rainforest for French logging companies. This treaty will most likely lead to the wholesale destruction of Cameroon's remaining rainforests.

This is a bizarre and perverse reversal of the "debt-for-nature" swaps of the late 1980's. It is a textbook example of how Third World countries are being forced by debt to liquidate their resources and forego any sustainable development and management of their forests. This scheme should be radically opposed.

One of the major beneficiaries of the treaty is the Societe Forestiere Industrielle de la Doume (SFID), part of the French Rougier group, which has been logging forests since 1947. One of the leading SFID figures is Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, the son of the French president who opened a sawmill at Mhang in central Cameroon in 1989. The Cameroon Post, which published a correspondence between ministers on the deal commented that "speculation that a clandestine consortium of French companies may have connived to hijack Cameroon's forests has now become reality."

I urge everyone to oppose this treaty. I would like to draw up a protest letter to the French and Cameroon governments and the Rougier group. Please Email me at andytree@vax.ox.ac.uk



Siberian Tigers Captured!

BY BJ CHISHOLM

In the Lazo region of Khabarovsk Krai, in the Russian Far East, two Siberian tiger cubs are currently in the custody of the local hunting department. Geologists discovered a starved and weakened cub while in the woods. Its mother is suspected to have been poached. The geologists caught the cub and brought it to a local resident, Kruglov, who works as a professional trapper for zoos. A second cub, found starving in a trap laid for sable, was also brought to Kruglov, since he is skilled in caring for animals.

Both tiger cubs are approximately four months old and were being held in a small box in Kruglov's garage. They have started eating and are regaining their health, but they may never see the taiga again unless we act quickly. Khabarovsk Krai has two "licenses" for the capture of tiger cubs for sale to zoos. The licenses were granted for 1993, but were extended into 1994 because they were unused.

The licenses are granted by the Ministry of Ecology, the agency responsible for all endangered species. The current plan is to send the tiger cubs to zoos in Moscow and Perm. (The UN Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) prohibits the sale of the cubs outside of Russia). The local branch of the Ministry states that all decisions (about the fate of these tigers) are being made through Moscow. It is crucial that these tiger cubs remain in their native habitat.

In Primorye, Dr. Yudin recently finished the construction of an outdoor "kennel" for tigers. Dr. Yudin is a renowned tiger behavior specialist, experienced in reintroduction of animals into their wild habitat. The kennel is part of a program he designed for reintroduction of tiger cubs whose mothers have been killed by poachers. It is possible that the tigers have already been moved to the zoos; Dr. Yudin is willing and anxious to help the cubs.

What can you do? The fate of the tiger cubs is being decided by the Ministry of Ecology in Moscow. Please fax them at the number below to express your concern that the tiger cubs remain in tiger territory—not be shipped to zoos. As I have already mentioned, the tigers have regained their health, so we must move quickly. If the Ministry can be convinced that the cubs should be given to Dr. Yudin with the goal of eventual reintroduction, we must be prepared to find money to possibly compensate for money "lost" by not selling them to the zoos.

We have video footage of the tiger cubs at Kruglov's, which will be available by March 2. We are in need of someone to coordinate the "foreign side" of this campaign. My Email is isarfe@glas.apc.org.

Send faxes to the Ministry of Ecology,
Attn: Iliashenko, fax (095) 310 7093.

THE WORLD BANK IS REALLY GETTING OLD

1994 marks fifty years of existence for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB). Their joint annual meeting this year will take place in Madrid, Spain, in the beginning of October. This provides a great opportunity for activists from Europe and other continents to organize an international campaign targeted at both institutions. We will highlight their role in the ordering of the world economy. The consequences of IMF/WB policies have, both for people in the south (increasingly in the east) and for the global environment, shown how inherently undemocratically they operate.

The campaign consists roughly of four parts: (1) spreading information on IMF/WB policies and related subjects such as the ongoing debt crisis and the "free" trade debate (NAFTA, GATT); (2) organizing several national and regional meetings around May to get attention for the upcoming Madrid meeting; (3) organizing actions in July and September; (4) the Madrid meeting itself, with an alternative activist gathering and several actions.

Today, 134 ongoing WB-financed projects are forcibly resettling two million of the poorest people on earth; another two million will be replaced by projects to be approved between now and 1996 (600,000 in 1994, alone).

There isn't a single project where relocated people have ever managed to retain their level of income, which is the official WB criterion for a successful resettlement program. This alone makes a joke of the WB's official mission of "poverty alleviation."

For more info contact Third World First, 217 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1XG, United Kingdom, phone (865) 245678, fax (865) 200179. —ASEED

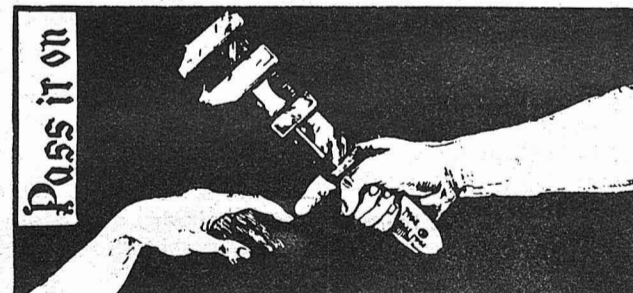
KILLER CATERPILLARS

San Paulo —A venomous species of caterpillar whose sting can cause fatal burns and internal bleeding has claimed its fifth victim in Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul state, health officials said.

A 57-year-old woman from the town of Venancio Aires died in a Porto Alegre hospital. Joao Batista Torres, a doctor at the Porto Alegre Toxicology Center, said the caterpillar, whose scientific name is *Lonomia obliqua*, is known as the "fire caterpillar." The hairs of the caterpillar, "act like hypodermic syringes," he said. "The venom injected interferes with the coagulation of the blood." He said the result is internal bleeding and related complications that can cause death.

Scientists in Rio Grande do Sul said deforestation and the disappearance of wasp and fly predators may have led to the increases in the stinging caterpillars near towns and cities. There is no known antidote to the venom.

—Reprinted from the San Francisco Chronicle



Yanomami Invaded Again

The Yanomami Indian Area, located in Brazilian Amazonia, is once again being invaded by miners. The National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) estimates that about 1000 miners have already managed to invade the area. According to the Commission for the Creation of the Yanomami Park, three armed miners were seen by Indians of the Mako village, home of the survivors of the Yanomami massacre of last year.

The Indians of the Mako village say they can hear the noise of airplanes carrying the miners. Another sign of invasion is that two Indians have died of malaria, a disease brought by the invaders in December. Several other Indians have caught the disease. Early this week, the Federal Police and FUNAI visited the region where the village is located, but they did not find any miners there. Villagers say the miners hid in the forest.

FUNAI keeps some surveillance stations in the area, but due to the shortage of funds and personnel they are of little assistance to the Yanomami. In Boa Vista, Roraima, miners are encouraged by businessmen and politicians to invade Yanomami land.

Summer Camp ...Down Under

In an ongoing campaign to save the forests in East Gippsland, Australia, a hand full of activists have delayed work in the woods and in the chip mill for years. The largest forest protest ever in Victoria's history was held in November an old growth logging coupe in the headwaters of the Delegate River. The sight of 300 people marching down a narrow logging road with banners flying high was an impressive launch for our summer actions. The event was non-confrontational and received good media attention.

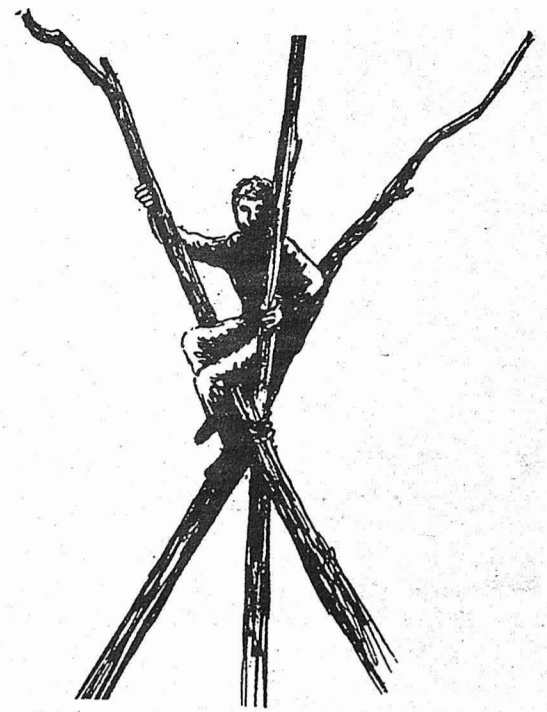
One night we evaded the Forest(ry) Protection Society's attempts to blockade the base camp's front gate. A small group simply snuck out the back gate (much to the embarrassment of the three FPS women who were left blockading an empty camp with their little green signs). The team avoided roaming police on the plateau all night. Come daylight, a blockade of logging operations was in place on the Misery Range. The group was soon joined by the rest of the camp—a total of about 100 people.

A huge five-meter tripod and bipod blockade complex was set up next to a bridge. Later in the same week a bulldozer and log loader were captured with another tripod before police swooped in. Two women locked on to the bridge to prevent the cherry picker from moving up to the tripod sitters. The 50 police moved the protesters back while allowing members of the timber industry front row seats to film the dismantling of the blockade and throw crude insults at the blockaders. The bridge timbers were chainsawed to remove the women, and a cherry picker moved in to grab the two tripod sitters.

Elsewhere, a group of eight daredevils managed to hold up a chip truck leaving the notorious woodchip outlaws' hangout at Cann River. They "locked on" in helmets and coats, holding the

truck captive for over an hour before escaping back into the bush to ride again another day.

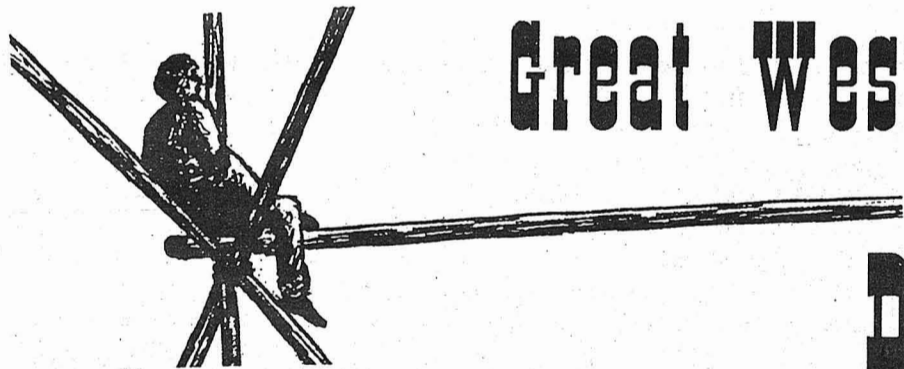
The actions kept rolling a couple of days later with a blockade of a bridge on the Imlay Road leading from East Gippsland directly to the woodchip mill at Eden in New South Wales. A huge tripod was erected in the night to prevent woodchip trucks from crossing the border. At dawn, trucks began to cart East Gippsland's forests to the Japanese-owned mill, but found a group of non-violent protesters blocking the way. In retaliation, a group of loggers blockaded the detour track (for fair-dinkum travelers) and attacked cars trying to get through with a club. It didn't do their cause much good as they clobbered a cameraman's car along with the rest. Two tripod sitters were arrested.



The next action was in Canberra, where a group of East Gippsland blockaders camped on the lawn of the Parliament House. A line of banners was strung up in front of the Parliament House and street theater was performed, complete with a chainsaw-wielding logger. This was during a crucial time when the renewal of woodchip export licenses were being debated. Our presence was definitely a positive influence on the debate and brought the thorn of East Gippsland to their very sides.

The last action was again across the border on the road which leads directly to the Daishowa chip mill at Eden. About 50 protesters bodily blocked the road and held up a 1 km line of chip trucks for about three hours. Police arrested 19 people.

All of these actions have had very good media attention receiving TV coverage and all scoring radio and newspaper reports. The weary crew of planners, media spokespeople and blockaders must be congratulated for their stamina, conviction through the sleepless and often foodless stints to make these events newsworthy and successful. For information or contributions to the East Gippsland campaign write CROEG, Bonang PO 1888, Victoria, Australia.



Great Western Tiers

DEFENDED

Roadbuilding for a new logging coupe, in the proposed Great Western Tiers National Park in Tasmania has been stoutly resisted by local activists. Park campaign members discovered the new road during routine reconnaissance in the Huntsman Valley in early February. The road, a spur from a longer logging road running through private forest, has been pushed through to access an area of mixed old growth/second growth forest in the foothills of the Great Western Tiers. A timber harvest plan released by the Forestry Commission of Tasmania indicates that over 220 acres will be clearfelled, burnt, laid with 1080 wildlife poison and sprayed with atrazine herbicide, prior to possible conversion into a monoculture plantation of exotic eucalypt trees. Although part of the area has been logged in the past, the proposed sale contains several significant stands of old growth stringybarks; some of which are over 60 metres tall. The area provides a vital wildlife corridor from the lowlands to the escarpment forests of the Tiers. Part of the area is on the Federal Register of the National Estate.

Members of the campaign have occupied the site and reclaimed the area as part of the proposed Great Western Tiers National Park, unofficially declared by Professor David Bellamy and the Native Forest Network (NFN) in November, 1992. Rehabilitation of the site as a Regeneration Treatment Area has begun, and the road has been ripped and revegetated with local species. This is standard practice in dealing with de-

graded areas within Australian national parks. Forestry Commission officers and road contractors looked on while regeneration went ahead and the proposed coupe has now been abandoned by the Commission. North Forest Products plans to log this area in April, sending these magnificent forests to Japan as woodchips. Protests are expected to increase throughout March and April as the Commission plans to "divide and rule" by logging several areas on the Tiers at once. Mass demonstrations and arrests are planned.

If you wish to help, please alert interested activists. Letters of protest should be directed to Paul Keating, Prime Minister, Parliament House, Canberra 2600, Australia, and to Ray Groom, Premier and Minister for Forests, Parliament House, Hobart 7000, Tasmania, Australia. Please send copies to the NFN and get involved with the Great Western Tiers campaign at 112 Emu Bay Road, Deloraine, Tasmania, 7304, Australia, phone (003) 622713, fax (003) 623056, Email peg:cadwood. The NFN in the US can be contacted at POB 60271, Seattle, WA 98160, phone (206) 545-3734.

HANDS OFF THE TIERS!



World's Biggest Pulp Mill

BY JYRKI IIOVONEN, HELSINGIN SANOMAT

In Sumatra, six miles south of Pekanbaru, 4000 thousand men are working day and night to build the Riau Andalan pulp mill. The mill's annual capacity will be 810,000 tons of bleached pulp. If completed, the Riau mill will be the biggest single line pulp mill in the world. Pulp will be bleached by chlorine dioxide, but the mill can also make totally chlorine-free pulp. The project started less than two years ago, and the first pulp will be made early autumn. The soda boiler, the heart of the mill, is almost ready.

The Riau mill belongs to a corporation called Raja Garuda Masi, a corporation owned by an Indonesian businessman Sukanto Tanoto. Finnish companies have been able to get various orders from the project. From Riau's production, two-thirds will be exported to neighboring countries in southeast Asia, the rest will be used in Indonesia. The biggest risks for the mill are transports and wood supplies, both of which are not guaranteed at the moment. The mill uses tropical wood and requires 11,000 cubic a day. This means that there will be a log truck coming through the mill gates every two minutes. The Riau mill proposes to log tropical forests for at least ten years. The forests in the Riau region are already in bad condition because sawmills and plywood factories have logged the valuable trees.

Contiguous Populations Do Not a Recovery Make

BY THE GRIZZLY PROJECT

Well, they got it partly right. Page 23 of the new USFWS Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan states: "...bear populations in Canada immediately north of the CYE (Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem) and in the Canadian portions of the SE (Selkirk Ecosystem) and Northern Continental NCDE (Divide Ecosystem) are small. Continuing human development in areas in Canada north of these ecosystems is threatening to isolate these grizzly populations from other bear populations in British Columbia."

This is certainly true. While the northern edge of the continental United States is relatively sparsely settled, most of the Canadian population lives near the US-Canada border between the 49th and 50th parallel. It is in this 70-mile strip, therefore, that the highest human impacts to wildlife are generally felt. Despite government agency claims to the contrary, grizzly populations in southern BC and Alberta are in decline, with cumulative effects adding up rapidly and generally unchecked.

Logging, mining, oil and gas exploration and development, facilitated by ever-expanding networks of roads, are destroying and fragmenting habitat. Hunting and poaching claim hundreds of grizzlies every year. Massive migration from the crowded west coast is causing an epidemic land rush in southern BC. Population pressure means more "problem bear" kills.

But not to worry, all is apparently well since "both (SE and CYE) bear populations are contiguous with larger populations to the north in Canada." The implication, and one that is being used to oppose uplisting of the grizzly in the SE from threatened to endangered, is that these larger populations are gearing up to move south into the recovery zones. A look at grizzly behavior is in order here.

Grizzlies have very large home ranges: up to 500 sq. km for females and 100 sq. km for males. Territories may overlap with those of other bears, but grizzlies generally avoid each other's company except in rutting season. A grizzly may well have a home territory that spans both sides of the border, but the territory itself is unlikely to change drastically once established. Though territories may shift slightly from year to year, in response to changes in climate and forage or to reflect pressures from human influences, this is an anomaly.

Natural dispersal occurs when young grizzlies are ready to leave their mother and establish their own

territories. Young females may overlap their territories with their mother's significantly and young males are more likely to avoid overlap with adult bears.

Remembering, as always, that we understand very little about grizzly behavior, it seems clear that most dispersal takes place in this "ripple effect" pattern. As females only begin breeding at age 4-8, and have only one or two cubs every two to five years. Dispersal is an extremely slow process indeed.

When considering recovery patterns, we should also keep in mind that we have little or no experience with shrinking habitat availability and its effects on grizzly

behavior. Some studies suggest that habitat competition makes grizzlies more aggressive to each other and potentially to humans, increasing the chance of "problem bear" interactions.

Biologists believe the so-called "zone of extirpation" for Canadian grizzlies is moving north. One thing is certain: there are no hordes

of grizzlies massing along the border. They are gone from the Lower Mainland, most of the Cascades, the Okanogan, and much of the Kootenay Trench and Cabinet-Yaak. The populations which exist in the Monashees, the Granby, and the Selkirks are under significant pressure from humans. Unless things change, the long-term prognosis is not good.

Environmental groups suing to "uplist" the grizzly in the US portion of the Selkirk recovery zone (RZ) are countering claims that grizzlies are moving into the RZ from areas west of the Canadian portion. If so, they are moving slowly indeed. In a 1988 report to BC Parks, bear biologists Wayne McCrory, Erica Mallam, and Stephen Herrero reported that grizzlies were probably extirpated from Champion Lakes and Nancy Greene Provincial Parks and the surrounding areas. This area, which lies to the west of the Selkirk RZ, has been severely degraded by years of clearcutting to the point where there is little good bear habitat left. Hunting statistics for these areas support this; there has been no grizzly hunting in this area since at least 1976. If there were bears there, you can bet the Wildlife branch would be giving out permits on them.

Wide differences in management approaches remain. Grizzlies are managed in BC for maintenance, not recovery. The BC Wildlife Branch plans to give out

three hunting permits in the Selkirk RZ for the spring 1994 hunt, with a likely result of one grizzly kill, following its mandate to "maintain a low level of harvest." How does this relate to the US Recovery Plan goal of zero mortality in both the US and Canadian portions of the RZ? According to Guy Woods of the BC Wildlife Branch, "It's their recovery plan, not ours." It is misleading, given this situation, to state, "the criteria for population recovery will be applied and quantified within the entire recovery zone on both sides of the border. The management authorities in BC concur with this approach." The US may want 90 grizzlies in the Selkirk RZ, but BC seems content with 40.

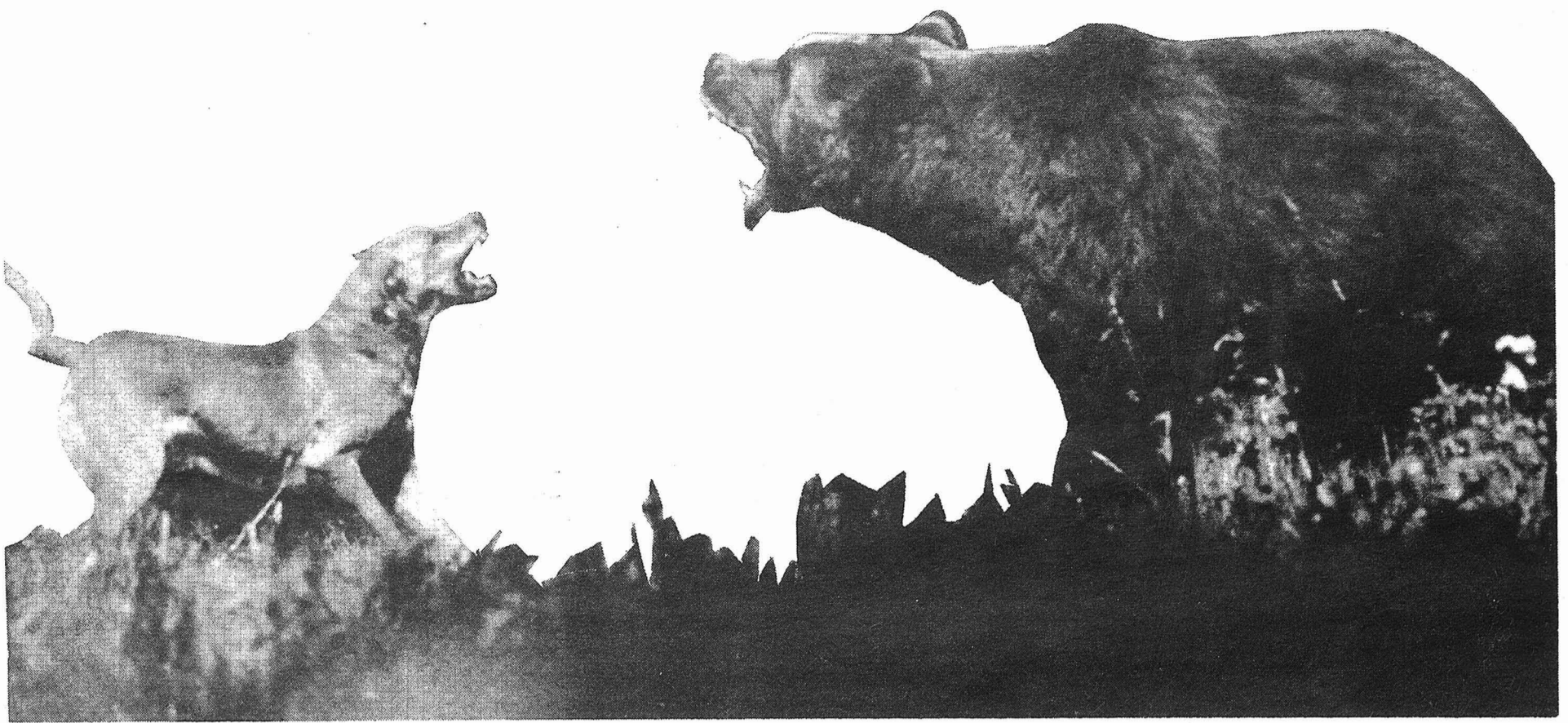
For all the flaws of the US recovery Plan, wildlands advocates in Canada would welcome implementation of many of the management strategies outlined therein. In the Selkirks, we could start with a road access management plan to curtail human activities in the RZ. The area is honeycombed with roads, but road density information is non-existent, and deactivation plans are sketchy and poorly enforced. Field checking indicates gates are seldom actually closed, and don't stop humans on dirt bikes or ATVs anyway.

Grizzlies frequent areas of human settlement in the spring, increasing the potential for conflict. The high number of black bears shot every year in yards and garbage dumps in the area illustrates a serious waste management problem. We are unaware of any monitoring efforts which involve the public, despite grizzly sightings occurring regularly.

The Protected Areas Strategy offers a ray of hope for bear recovery. It places much of the Selkirk RZ high on the list of areas recommended for interim protection as protected areas study candidates. In the Canadian portion of the Cabinet-Yaak RZ, only one small area is recommended for protection. Again in the Canadian portion of the North Continental Divide RZ, both the Flathead River corridor and the relatively small Akamina-Kashenina (7659 ha.) are rated high enough (#1 and #2, respectively) to make interim protection likely. Protection for the Wigwam River area is also possible, but less likely. It is yet unclear when these decisions will be made and interim protection applied if indicated, or whether this will impact hunting.

If the US is serious about grizzly bear recovery it should not rely on contiguous populations. Bears from Canada are not going to save the US grizzlies. In fact, if things don't change in BC and Alberta, nothing is going to save the grizzly over the long term, especially not in transboundary areas. Recovery activities must be realistic or they are doomed to failure. Whether stemming from conscious misrepresentation, bad information, or wishful thinking, relying on contiguous Canadian populations to replenish American grizzly stocks is management roulette.





WAR ON THE BEAR

"Bears are made of the same dust as we, and breathe of the same winds and drink of the same waters. A bear's days are warmed by the same sun, his dwellings are overdomed by the same blue sky, and his life turns and ebbs with heart-pulsings like ours, and was poured forth from the same fountain..."

— John Muir

I was awakened early one fall morning to the sound of barking hounds as they ran through the woods on the heels of a black bear (*Ursus americanus*). Within several hours the report of far off gun shots meant another dead bear, another member of the rapidly declining bear nation slaughtered in the name of human arrogance, shot out of tree by men with guns. Here in the Siskiyou mountains of southwestern Oregon we have always had a strong population of black bear, probably due to proximity to roadless areas and an abundance of good habitat; i.e. woods, lots of forest edge, and sub-alpine meadows. Nevertheless, observers have witnessed an eerie but unmistakable decline in the frequency of bear sign over the last five years. This is the most significant data we have, in the absence of good population data for this region, which is non-existent. A local houndsman admitted that bear hunting has led to a marked decline in the local population. Bear sign and even sightings were common up in the hills just five years ago, but now one is more likely to see a carcass minus the paws and gall bladder lying by the side of the road.

The decline of bears worldwide is but a symptom of what is being called the "biodiversity crisis," in which our planet is losing millions of years of evolutionary history in the blink of an eye. Conservation biologists call bears an indicator species for the overall health of the landscape; lumbering and snuffing over the mountains, consuming up and down the food chain, needing a lot of space to fulfill their requirements, some of which are very specialized. Bears occupy an ecological niche similar to that of humans and are extremely prone to direct competition with hu-

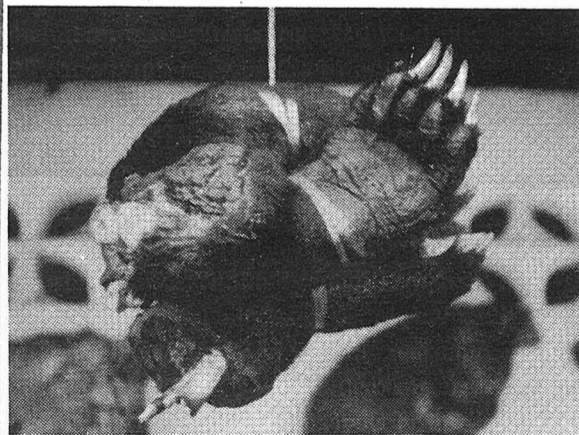
mans, and it is the bear that loses. It is the inability of the humans to share the planet that is sending bear populations into the abyss of extinction. Poaching for medicinals and parts, habitat loss, trophy hunting and damage control killing are the main factors contributing to their decline.

Today, the bear population worldwide may number less than one million. The huge majority of those are found in North America, in the form of two species, *Ursus arctos* and *Ursus americanus*, and each have further evolved into distinct subspecies. The brown bear is called grizzly when residing inland and Kodiak when living on islands off the coast of peninsular Alaska. The black bear is

white in the coastal mountains of British Columbia (kermode), blue in the interior of Alaska (glacier), and red in the high Sierra (cinnamon). All species of bears evolved from a common ancestor, *Ursus minimus*, perhaps 20 million years ago. The polar bear may have broken off from the ancestral line only 100,000 years ago! All eight species are in a precarious condition now. We must pause and consider the significance of this situation. To quote bear biologist John Craighead, "If the human species cannot preserve the grizzly bear, it probably cannot preserve itself."

The grizzly (*Ursus arctos*) was what they meant

continued on fourth page



Black Bear paws on sale in Taipei market

photo - Endangered Species Project

Threats to the Black Bear

The American black bear faces pressures from human encroachment into its habitat, continued persecution by barbaric methods of hunting, and poaching for the sale of body parts on the black market.

In Washington and Oregon, tree farmers on corporate plantations hire control officers (trappers) to snare and shoot bears that strip tree bark from saplings-grown in bear country. In California, bears are poached by well-organized criminals as part of an insidious Pacific Rim trade in gall bladders. Enforcement is at an all-time low. In Utah, houndsman continue to press for more kill permits, since the spring

hunting season was closed. In Colorado, activists are watching new legislative attempts by rural lawmakers to secure a new spring hunt with bait and hounds – after a landslide defeat of these practices in fall 1992's ballot initiative.

After a thorough purge of bears during the early heyday of ranching in the Southwest, sightings in Texas have been reported. Talk of a hunt is imminent – although the animal is endangered. Florida's bear hunt was stopped recently, due to the proposed listing as threatened by the US Fish and Wildlife Service; bears continue to die on the highways through the Ocala National Forest. The nation's first underpass for bears is under construction in that state. Florida bears die in large numbers on Florida highways and habitat is being destroyed in the name of condominiums.

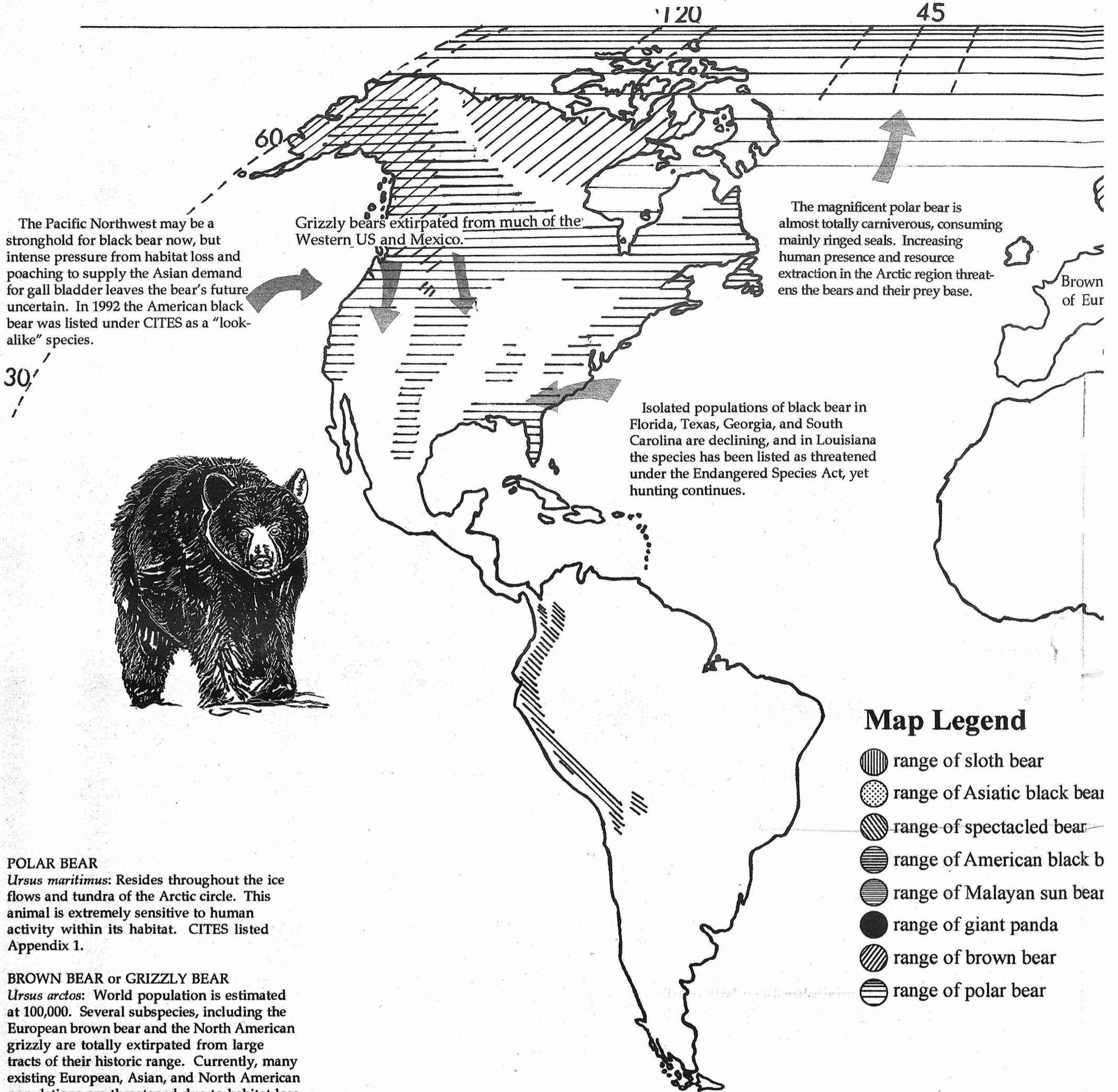
Bears in New Hampshire are hounded vigorously, except where private owners have erected thousands of "NO BEAR DOGS" signs throughout the countryside. Maryland is murmuring the language of a hunt, despite continued reports of bear poaching for gall bladders and claws.

Just across the lake from Ontario, where an incredible number of black bears are killed by US sporthunters, Michigan activists are seeking an end to houndhunting. The upper peninsula is

Continued on page 4

Join the International Campaign to Save Bears!

Global Biodiversity Crisis:



The Pacific Northwest may be a stronghold for black bear now, but intense pressure from habitat loss and poaching to supply the Asian demand for gall bladder leaves the bear's future uncertain. In 1992 the American black bear was listed under CITES as a "look-alike" species.

Grizzly bears extirpated from much of the Western US and Mexico.

The magnificent polar bear is almost totally carnivorous, consuming mainly ringed seals. Increasing human presence and resource extraction in the Arctic region threatens the bears and their prey base.

Isolated populations of black bear in Florida, Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina are declining, and in Louisiana the species has been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, yet hunting continues.



Map Legend

- range of sloth bear
- range of Asiatic black bear
- range of spectacled bear
- range of American black bear
- range of Malayan sun bear
- range of giant panda
- range of brown bear
- range of polar bear

POLAR BEAR

Ursus maritimus: Resides throughout the ice flows and tundra of the Arctic circle. This animal is extremely sensitive to human activity within its habitat. CITES listed Appendix 1.

BROWN BEAR or GRIZZLY BEAR

Ursus arctos: World population is estimated at 100,000. Several subspecies, including the European brown bear and the North American grizzly are totally extirpated from large tracts of their historic range. Currently, many existing European, Asian, and North American populations are threatened due to habitat loss and hunting. CITES listed App. 1.

SPECTACLED BEAR

Tremarctos ornatus: The endangered spectacled bear ranges in the forested zone of the Andes at altitudes of up to 11,800 ft. Wild populations have been severely reduced by habitat encroachment, deforestation, trophy hunting, lethal damage control, and subsistence hunting. CITES listed App. 1.

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR

Ursus americanus: Currently occupies much of its historic range, though certain isolated populations are going extinct. Represents one of two bear populations that may be viable in the long-term, though habitat loss and hunting are accelerating. CITES listed App. 1

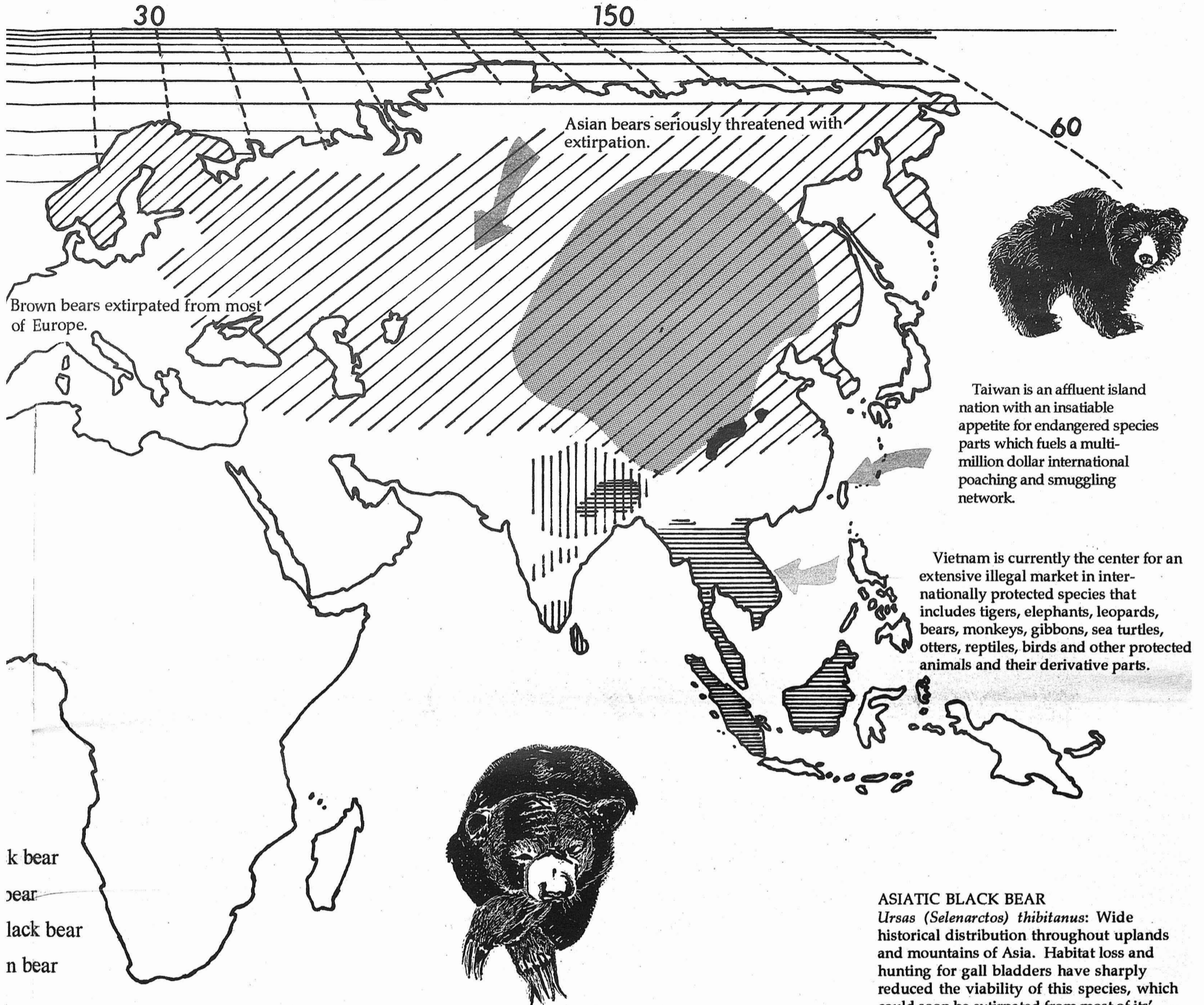
LOSING ENDANGERED BEARS

The term "jinbu" in Taiwanese roughly means that through eating certain parts of an animal, the consumer takes on its traits. For thousands of years Asian cultures have consumed wildlife as a cultural practice. With the recent economic and population growth in many Asian countries, as well as the loss of wildlife habitat worldwide, many species used by Asian consumers are severely threatened with extinction. The tiger, rhino, and bear are among those animals whose populations are being drastically reduced to provide animals and their parts to Asian consumers.

Throughout China, Hong Kong, Macau, Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, and Taiwan, bears and their body parts are used extensively in traditional medicines, especially the gall bladder, which is a "cooling" medicine prescribed for liver, spleen, and gall bladder disorders. Bear paws are considered a delicacy in many Asian countries, fetching thousands of dollars per plate. The sum of the bear's parts can be worth \$10,000 in Korea.

Asian bear species, which include the Asiatic black bear, the brown bear (closely related to the grizzly), the Malayan sun bear and the sloth bear have been so heavily exploited due to hunting for

Bear Populations in Decline



"After a dozen years of monitoring the world's wild bears, I have concluded that all eight species... and in at least some areas of the world are already doomed to extinction."

— Lance Olsen, Former Dir., Great Bear Foundation

TO THE ASIAN BLACK MARKETS

medicinals and habitat loss that many observers don't expect them to survive into the next century.

With the near extinction of many of native Asian bears, bear parts traders are beginning to promote rampant poaching here in the US and Canada. Legal trophy hunting provides an open door to poaching with large monetary incentives for the unscrupulous hunter. A gall bladder of a North American black bear can fetch upwards to \$500 wholesale.

If we are to save the bear and all potentially threatened wildlife, we must acknowledge that a serious problem exists and address it. Many wildlife advocates recommend a moratorium on trophy hunting of bear due to the huge potential for abuse. We must pressure Asian countries to enforce the international wildlife protection laws, or to enact stricter regulations. The plight of the rhino, which has declined 90% in the last 20 years because of the value of its horn for Asian medicines, provides a stark example of what could happen to the bear if current trends continue. Bears and their habitat require urgent protection to insure their long-term survival.

ASIATIC BLACK BEAR

Ursas (Selenarctos) thibitanus: Wide historical distribution throughout uplands and mountains of Asia. Habitat loss and hunting for gall bladders have sharply reduced the viability of this species, which could soon be extirpated from most of its' range. CITES listed App. I.

MALAYAN SUN BEAR

Ursas (Helarctos) malayanus: The smallest bear, historically ranging from northeast India and southern China, south to Indo-China, Sumatra, and Borneo. The Sun bear is severely endangered due to loss of forest cover and hunting for gall bladders and other body parts. CITES listed App. I.

SLOTH BEAR

Melursus ursinus: The Sloth bear once inhabited much of the forests of southeast Asia, but rapid hunting and habitat loss have left only isolated populations in the foothills of western India, and Sri Lanka. CITES listed App. I.

GIANT PANDA

Ailuropoda melanoleuca: Giant Panda populations have declining for thousands of years throughout their historical range, the montane forests of central China. Large scale deforestation of the Panda's habitat and hunting have left this species barely viable. Perhaps 700 individuals remain in the wild. CITES listed App. I.

War on the Bear, continued

when they said the taming of the West. Big and fierce enough to be rare, though widespread in its range, the griz could knock the head off a horse. It was exterminated as mercilessly as the bear hunters could manage with their #12 leg hold traps and big-bore rifles, making the West safe for ranching and farming in the former bear's domain. Now found only in Alaska and Canada and a few isolated populations in the lower 48, the grizzly bear is still hunted as a trophy.

Black bear occupies some of the grizzly bear's former habitat, though it prefers the woods. The poaching epidemic has hit North American black bears particularly hard, as they are easy targets for hounds equipped with radio telemetry collars. Legal trophy hunting provides excellent cover for these despicable activities. Unfortunately for bears, they do not rebound well from exploitation due to their low rate of reproduction. No one knows how many black bears there are. State wildlife agencies estimate that U.S. populations are as high as 500,000, but many observers point out that no hard population data exists for black bears. Bear populations are extrapolated from such data as sightings and road kill numbers which often indicate a declining, stressed population rather than a strong flourishing one. The voluntary submission of teeth by hunters, akin to allowing the fox to guard the hen house, is anecdotal information at best. From a biological perspective these estimates are not based on science. Considering the world-wide decline of bear species, it would be prudent for wildlife managers to err on the side of caution, rather than continue the risky stresses that hunting creates.

Some estimates indicate that male black bears require eight to fifteen square miles of wildland as home range. As humans intrude farther into the "urban-wildlands interface" the bears recede. Vacation homes, subdivisions, freeways, clearcuts, and logging roads are removing large tracts from the habitat base. Recent findings in the science of conservation biology say that more (habitat) is better.

Close relatives of the black bear, the three Asian black bear species have experienced human exploitation for centuries, having reached a critical level in recent years. These populations have been severely reduced by an increasing demand for parts such as gall bladder, teeth, paws, and skulls to be used for traditional medicines. The sum of a bear's parts can be worth \$10,000 dollars in Korea. Judy Mills of the World Wildlife Fund says, "Bear gall bladders may be one of North America's largest black market exports to the far east." According to California Fish & Wildlife agent of 17 years, Miles Young, "You've got billions of people demanding bear gall bladders, and the only real source is North America. This is where the bears are."

To ensure the long term survival of those bears, many experts are recommending a complete moratorium on trophy hunting to stem the epidemic of poaching, beefing up anti-poaching patrols, protecting large tracts of land from human encroachment. To truly restore the populations of bears and other large mammals, vast areas of habitat must be reclaimed to maintain biodiversity.

Other Sources Working to Protect Bears and Biodiversity

Bearnet, POB 72, Hyrum, UT 84319
Endangered Species Project, Fort Mason Center E-205, S. F., CA 94123
Great Bear Foundation, POB 2699, Missoula, MT 59806
Greater Ecosystem Alliance, POB 2813, Bellingham, WA 98227
Grizzly Bear Task Force, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 85703
Grizzly Project, POB 957, Nelson, BC V1L 6A5
OR. Bear and Cougar Coalition, 4511 SE Hawthorne #204, Pld, OR 97215
Progressive Animal Welfare Society, POB 1037, Lynwood, WA 98046
Predator Project, POB 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771
Wildlife Damage Review, POB 2541, Tucson, AZ 85702



photo - Robert E. Davidson

A mother and cub killed while foraging in Yosemite National Park

Threats to the Black Bear, continued

plagued by houndsman who offer little respite for the state's bears. The same ferocious bear hunt mentality persists in British Columbia, where large numbers of black bears and grizzlies are killed for trophies and gall bladders.

Efforts are growing nationwide to ban the use of bait, hounds and the spring hunt for black bears. State initiatives have been launched in Oregon, Idaho, and Michigan; legislative and administrative solutions are being explored in Utah, Washington, New Hampshire and many other states.

Bait is a cowardly and, unfortunately, most effective mode of hunting. It allows the "hunter" to habituate the bears to his piles of doughnuts, pig guts, bacon grease, and frosting, then shoot the animal from a tree stand while the bear's head is down eating. The practice habituates spring bears away from natural food sources to the hunters' rotting pile of bait. This unethical practice promotes unnatural congregations of bears, causing them to fight and habituates bears to human food sources, increasing bear/human conflicts. Many dependent cubs are fatally orphaned when their mothers are shot at bait stations.

Hounds are relentless in their pursuit of quarry. The bear is not physically equipped to run long distances, as are the hounds. Thus the bear is easily trapped, treed, and shot at close range by the hunters pistol-for the video camera and a bear rug. The carcass is left skinned in the forest. Of course cubs are abandoned on the way, or treed early on by the mother. These youngsters have little chance to survive. Since the bear cub stays with its mother through its second summer, most females have cubs in the vicinity of the chase. Houndhunting seriously lowers the reproductive rate of surviving bears, chased but not shot, as they go into hibernation with far reduced fat stores.

Bears chased for hours by dogs experience permanent damage to their temperature regulatory system during summer and fall chases, sometimes to the point of permanent spinal cord damage. Hound packs running loose in the woods often injure or kill non-target species. Unable to outrun hounds, bear cubs are sometimes caught and maimed or killed before the hunter arrives. Hunters routinely equip their dogs with radio-telemetry collars to even further outweigh the bear's chances in their "search and destroy mission." Until hounding is banned, the room for poaching is wide and lucrative-given the minimal field presence of fish and game wardens in the public land of the west.

Spring hunt seasons are the most insidious. Bait and hounds accompany these hunts, and the bear is most vulnerable in its first searches for food after five months of denning. Females stay close to the den with their cubs. Young males roam farther searching for food and new territory, which brings them into contact with hounds in new terrain. Spring hunting is considered unethical in the hunting of elk and deer, why is it permitted for an animal whose reproduction is among the slowest for mammals? The unsportsmanlike timing of spring hunting is insult on top of injury for the maligned black bear.

CITES (the UN Convention of International Trade for Endangered Species) was formed to halt the exchange and sale of endangered species and their parts. The American black bear is listed as a Appendix I, Threatened, under CITES because it is nearly indistinguishable from endangered Asian populations. By including "our" bear on the list of endangered species, a major loophole is closed.

Until bears are perceived as an integral part of the ecosystem, rather than pest and killer of livestock, it will only continue to suffer in reproductive success in already marginal habitat.

What You Can Do for the Bears:

1. Demand that your representatives promote stronger national and international laws banning the export and trade of bears, bear parts, and other endangered wildlife.
2. Encourage legislators to enact stiffer penalties for poachers and bear parts traders.
3. Advocate growth control measures so that bears and other wild animals can have guaranteed habitat.
4. Work with federal, state, and county land management agencies to set aside large contiguous blocks of habitat so that bears and other components of the ecosystem have a place to carry out their evolutionary processes over the long term.
5. Encourage state wildlife agencies to discontinue biologically reckless and cruel hunting practices such as houndhunting and baiting.
6. Support state initiative campaigns (such as the Oregon 94' campaign) to ban houndhunting and baiting for bear and cougar.
7. Encourage the enactment of regional, national, and global biodiversity protection laws, such as the envisioned national Endangered Ecosystems act, which promise to protect whole ecosystems from exploitation.
8. Encourage legislators to strengthen the US Endangered Species Act, to prevent more species from becoming threatened.
9. Lobby mainstream environmental groups to include individual species and predator protection in their conservation strategies.

THE BEAR PROJECT, POB 332, Williams, OR 97544

The Bear Project was conceived and implemented by Spencer Lennard and Joe Whiteman.
Thanks to the Fund for Wild Nature for financial support.
Text by Spencer Lennard and Margaret Pettis.
Graphics and layout by Joe, Mike, Jim, Kris and Ross.

J A I L E D

It has become very evident here at the Journal that there is a need for a regular jail/court page. Folks in jail need as much support as we can offer. As the years go on, and we become more and more a thorn in the side of the system, many of us may pay the price. Sometimes, the price for what we call justice is our freedom.



KIM TRIMIEW & DEB STOUT

Late on Friday, February 18, US marshals handcuffed and hauled off Deb Stout and Kim Trimiew, two more targets of grand jury Animal Liberation Front (ALF) investigations. Deb and Kim become the third and fourth people, after Jonathan Paul and Rik Scarce, to be jailed in Spokane, WA, in connection with this investigation. Kim was jailed for fifteen days in October for refusing to testify to an earlier federal grand jury investigating the 1991 ALF raid at Washington State University in Pullman, WA. She is also the target of grand jury harassment in Oregon and Michigan.

US District Judge W. Fremming Nielsen ruled that the two women are in Contempt of Court for refusing to answer questions before the new grand jury. An earlier grand jury investigating the same raid expired in December, 1993, after eighteen months of work with no indictments. Nielsen listened to two hours of arguments as to why attorneys believe it is unconstitutional to make Deb and Kim testify. Unless government prosecutors go to greater lengths to guarantee that Deb's and Kim's testimony won't be used against them elsewhere, the women's rights shielding them from self incrimination are violated, attorneys Stephen Houze, Les Weatherhead, and Philip Wetzel argued.

Both women have been granted limited immunity from prosecution in Spokane. But because there are so many states and jurisdictions involved in the nationwide ALF investigation, there is a high probability that anything they say will be used against them by another grand jury, Houze argued.

The US supreme court has ruled that defendants are entitled to a "Kastigar" hearing, in which the government has to prove it didn't use their testimony against them. However, in some courts the process is ignored and in others it is merely a perfunctory hearing. Nielsen should have laid out guidelines forcing every jurisdiction investigating Kim and Deb to grant them Kastigar hearings, with the right to probe every aspect of where the government had obtained evidence, Weatherhead said.

Oliver North's conviction in connection with the Iran-Contra scandal was overturned because he did not get a fair Kastigar hearing. "If people like North, with a well funded criminal defense, don't get a fair hearing, what can the average citizen expect?" Houze asked.

"The troubling thing to me is the (Kastigar) cases reveal that there is no right to remain silent in the United States, and there is no right to immunity," Wetzel said.

In an earlier hearing, US Attorney Frank Wilson noted that Nielsen had offered more sweeping immunity to Stout and Trimiew and was told they still wouldn't testify. "The district court in Spokane has no business setting guidelines for other courts," Wilson said.

Federal investigators believe Stout, Trimiew and Rod Coronado are responsible for the Washington State

University raid and possibly similar incidents at Oregon State University and Michigan State University. Coronado was indicted by a Michigan grand jury in July, 1993. The current investigation concerns a successful ALF raid on WSU animal research labs in 1991 (refer to *Litha 93* and *Yule 92*).

Kim exercised her right to remain silent before a grand jury in Oregon, March, 1993, and in Washington, September, 1993. Deb was subpoenaed to Washington and Michigan in 1992, both times invoking the Fifth Amendment. Members of their families have also been harassed by unexpected FBI visits, threats, questioning and subpoenas.

Deb and Kim say they will never talk, though federal law allows incarcerating them without charges until the grand jury expires in sixteen months. "The whole thing is absurd, that people can be forced to go in and discuss their lives, friends, and relationships with people they don't know and then go to jail, without being charged, for not talking," Deb said shortly before the hearing. "There are lots of really important things for me to do besides playing these political power games."

Speaking of playing games, the US attorney convinced the judge to impose a separation order, so the jail has put Kim in solitary confinement. Both Kim and Deb would appreciate support for their refusal to cooperate with the grand jury and their stand against animal injustices. Look for a letter from Deb in the next issue of the Journal.

ANTHONY MILLER

Anthony Miller is a long-term animal rights prisoner. He was sentenced to ten years in a New Mexico state penitentiary in June 1990, the price paid for setting free 250 wild horses captured by federal and state agencies. The federal government dropped the charges against Miller, only to have the state of New Mexico pick them up. The charge was "...felony criminal mischief." Anthony faced 130 years in prison, but plea bargained down to 10.

The state is insisting that he give names of others involved in the liberation, but he refuses. He has also been turned down for parole because he refuses to renounce his strong beliefs, therefore he is expected to serve out the remainder of his sentence and be released in 1997.

Anthony is in need of financial assistance, he is trying to remain active in jail, but can't even afford to do mailings. Besides financial support Anthony needs to start to receive some support in North America. As it sits right now, the bulk of his support is coming from the England's Animal Liberation Front Support Group.

Two hundred fifty horses are still wild. They are not someone's pet sitting on ten acres, wearing a saddle. Remember this, and that Anthony Miller is in jail for his compassion.

MARK DAVIS

Mark Davis is working on his third year of a six year sentence. Known as one of the "Arizona Five," Mark's arrest and subsequent conviction were the result of extensive FBI surveillance of Earth First! Mark received the stiffest of sentences; the others' ranged from six months to three years. Mark is the only one still in prison. (For more details see *EF! Samhain* and *Yule, 93*.)

Mark has been repeatedly denied parole, and needs all the support that we can offer him.

PAUL WATSON

In July, 1993, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society escorted a Cuban trawler off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland in attempt to protect endangered northern cod. Although the incident took place outside Canada's 200-mile territorial waters and did not result in any property damage or injury, the Canadian government arrested Captain Paul Watson. In fact, the government intends to punish Paul for doing exactly what Prime Minister Jean Chretien promised he would do—chase the foreign druggers from the Grand Banks. Apparently the government does not like its citizens to carry out the shallow promises of its politicians.

On March 21, Paul will stand trial in Newfoundland on four felony counts of criminal mischief. He faces a maximum sentence of three life sentences for three counts and ten years on the fourth charge. Pressure for a conviction is coming from Iceland, Norway, Japan and Newfoundland in an attempt to end Sea Shepherd's campaigns to protect the ocean's wildlife.

Write to Canada's Prime Minister Chretien and protest this illegal arrest and the ridiculous charges. His address is Room 311, South Centre Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6 Canada, fax: (613) 941-6900.

A legal defense fund has been started to defend Paul Watson against these charges. Send donations to the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, 1314 2nd St., Santa Monica, CA 90401.



National Activist Network
POB 19515
Sacramento, CA 95919
(916) 452-7179

ALF Supporters Group
BCM 1160
London WC1N 3XX

Kim Trimiew or Deb Stout
Spokane County Jail
W 1100 Mallon
Spokane, WA 99260

Mark Davis #23106-008
FPC, Box 1000
Boron, CA 93516

Activists Support Network
POB 9286
Missoula, MT 59807

Anthony D. Miller #40351
POB 1059
Sante Fe, NM 87504-1059



DAISHOWA DESCENDS ON ALBERTA

BY PHIL KNIGHT, NATIVE FOREST NETWORK

In northern Alberta, Canada, peace no longer reigns on the great Peace River. Japanese conglomerate Marubeni-Daishowa is operating a massive bleached kraft pulp mill 15 kilometers from the town of Peace River. Its annual pulpwood production is 340,000 metric tons, 80% of which goes directly to Japan without further processing. Completed in 1990 and the first of its kind in Alberta, the mill is also Daishowa's biggest overseas investment ever. It is designed to make use of formerly "undesirable" aspen, balsam poplar and northern white spruce, consuming 4 million trees annually.

In 1988, without any public or environmental review, the Alberta provincial government granted an area the size of Britain (pretty much the whole northern tier of the province) to international paper companies for pulp production. Pulp would be obtained by clearcutting the region's vast boreal forests, which are mostly wilderness.

A 1991 lawsuit by the Alberta Wilderness Association, the Peace River Environmental Society and the Sierra Club of Western Canada was unsuccessful in overturning the agreement between Alberta and Daishowa. The three groups brought suit against Alberta for alleged violations of the Canadian Forests Act, attempting to prove that the Daishowa agreement would violate sustained yield regulations. The judge threw out the lawsuit in a blatant act of support for the government and the industry.

In building the Peace River mill, Daishowa was the first multinational to really cash in on this massive Alberta timber giveaway. However, troubled by huge debts (430 million yen as of 1992), Daishowa sold out to Marubeni-Daishowa (a Canadian joint venture—Daishowa retains partial ownership) in 1992. Marubeni Trading Company is probably the largest importer of tropical timber into Japan, bringing in hardwoods from all over the globe. Daishowa, through its subsidiary Harris-Daishowa, has been taking 850,000 tons of chips per year from Australia's National Estate forest in New South Wales and Victoria, arousing massive protests during the last several years. Daishowa also bought 180,000 acres of timberland in northern Maine in 1990, making them the first Japanese multinational to buy paper company land in the US.

Wood Buffalo National Park has also been suffering from clearcutting by Daishowa. Yes, in Canada they log national parks! Wood Buffalo is Canada's largest, and is a UN World Heritage Site. It is also home to the world's largest free-roaming bison herd, nesting grounds for the endangered whooping crane, and contains the world's largest boreal freshwater river basin. Daishowa, via a wholly-owned subsidiary called CanFor, logged Canada's last stand of white spruce in Wood Buffalo Park.

Daishowa and infamous Japanese multinational Mitsubishi were granted 15% of the entire Alberta lease in the 1988 agreement. The land granted to Daishowa, an incredible 40,000 square kilometers of virgin boreal forest, includes all of the traditional territory of the Lubicon Lake Cree band—10,000 square km.

Lubicon Lake Cree Struggle for Survival

The Lubicon, like so many indigenous peoples, have been struggling for many years against cultural genocide. They never gave up their land by treaty or war, and retain unextinguished aboriginal rights to their territories and full sovereignty as an independent First Nation. According to *Friends of the Lubicon Update*, "...Canadian government policies and attempts to assert either federal or provincial ownership and jurisdiction on Lubicon territories is nothing short of colonialism and theft." The Canadian federal government promised the Lubicon a reserve in 1940, but never granted it. The subsequent discovery of great quantities of oil and gas under their land has resulted in thousands of miles of roads and seismic lines and hundreds of wells, causing widespread degradation of their land and disruption of traditional ways of life. The Lubicon Nation estimates that \$6.5 billion in natural resources have already been illegally appropriated from unceded Lubicon lands through development activity controlled and directed by the Alberta government. The Lubicon have not taken all this lying down, forcing Norcen Energy and Petro-Canada to cap 20 oil wells in November 1989. The wells stayed capped for over a year, costing these companies over \$10 million in lost revenues. Now the Lubicon are dealing with a huge multinational which has the full backing of the province.

Despite many promises by Daishowa to not log Lubicon territory until the land rights issue was settled, logging and road construction commenced in 1990. A road was bulldozed through the traditional trapline of Lubicon Chief Bernard Ominayak, who has led the resistance against Daishowa. The Lubicon had promised to eject any logging company, and \$25,000 in damages resulted when logging equipment and a bunkhouse were burned. Thirteen Lubicons were charged with arson, mischief, possession of explosives, and disguise with intent. As yet Daishowa has not resumed logging on Lubicon land, but they refuse to make any promises one way or the other.

Daishowa Expansion Halted

The Lubicons' most successful campaign has been a nationwide Canadian boycott of Daishowa products, based on the promise by Daishowa not to log unceded native lands until the reserve question is settled. Daishowa gave up plans to clearcut on Lubicon lands during both of the last two winters due to the boycott and the rising international outcry against the multinational. They canceled a \$700 million expansion of the pulp mill scheduled for 1993 and warned that the boycott campaign threatens not only Daishowa, but development activity in northern Alberta generally. What a shame! Support for the Lubicons has emerged in European countries, as well as Australia and the US. On January 20, the Austrian parliament unanimously passed a resolution to use its influence with the Canadian

government to bring about a mutually satisfactory settlement in the Lubicon land claim. Austria wants Ottawa and the Lubicon to settle three issues: the 10,000 square kilometer land claim, compensation for the Lubicon for resources already stolen from their land (up to \$10 billion worth of oil and gas), and what to do with existing resources.

As of the end of 1993, fifty-nine international human rights, native rights, women's rights and environmental organizations supported the boycott, and forty-three com-



panies had sworn to stop buying Daishowa products. The Lubicon recently announced that Woolworth Canada (with 1,600 stores) has joined the boycott and will no longer carry Daishowa paper bags.

The following are among those still targeted for boycott, having been found to use Daishowa products:

Company's Coming Bakery/Cafe (Ontario/Alberta), various Best Western hotels nationwide, University of Calgary Bookstore, Italian Bakery (Victoria, BC), Inns of Banff Park Hotel, Holt Renfrew (national), Roots (national).

What you can do:

Join the Boycott! The most likely Daishowa products you will encounter are paper bags. Check the bottom of bags you receive, looking for the "Daishowa" or "Elite" symbols. Pass on the info on who is using them to Friends of the Lubicon (Toronto), 485 Ridelle Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6B 1K6 Canada, phone (416) 783-4694, fax (416) 360-5749. Contact these folks for a complete boycott listing.

Support the Lubicon. Contact Chief Bernard Ominayak, Lubicon Lake Indian Nation, Little Buffalo Lake, Alberta Canada, phone (403) 629-3945, fax (403) 629-3939 Mailing address: Lubicon Lake Indian Nation, c/o Mr. Fred Lennarson, 3536-106 St., Edmonton, AB, T6J 1A4 Canada.

Write to Daishowa and Marubeni:

President, Marubeni Corp., 4-2, Otemachi 1-chome, Chioda-ku, Tokyo 100-88 Japan.

Daishowa-Marubeni International, Mr. Yasumitsu Yamanaka, 1900-1066 West Hastings St., Vancouver, BC Canada, phone (604) 684-4326.

Mr. Tom Hamaoka, Vice President, Daishowa Canada Company, Ltd., 3500 Park Place, 666 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC V6C 2X8 Canada.

THE MAN WITHOUT A BIOREGION — DEEP DOO-DOO

continued from page 5

refer to as deep ecology. In the US, Earth First! has done much of the grunt work and heavy lifting for this movement by putting issues like old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, public lands grazing, tropical rainforests, and more recently Idaho's Cove/Mallard timber sale on the map.

Hippie bashing and red baiting have no place in the long range deep ecology movement, and people like Devall, Foreman and Watson need to recognize and respect the work of the many Earth Firsters who put their asses on the line each and every day. They have broad access to the media and large audiences through

their books and speaking engagements, but instead of trying to bring people together, they are taking cheap shots at their fellow activists and attempting to rewrite the history to make themselves look more heroic. Is this chicken shit, or what?

Membership in the deep ecology movement or the New Conservation movement seems to depend more on whose butt you kiss than what you do and believe. Being white and male also seems to help. This is an elitist attitude that will severely hamper our ability to organize resistance to planetary ecological destruction. I do not expect Devall, Foreman and Watson to change their deeply held opinions about their own greatness, but I do expect them to be a little more

truthful, and a little more respectful to the people who make up this movement.

The current US deep ecology daisy chain must move towards a more inclusive strategy if it is to mobilize public opinion against an anthropocentric value system that now threatens us with our own extinction. I hope we will also begin to take a deeper look at the history of Earth First! and see beyond the one-sided history now being presented by these well-known writers and speakers. This discussion requires more honesty, and maybe more humility than it has received so far.

—MIKE ROSELLE

MACBLO ACTIONS

Tacoma Blockade

continued from page 1

to do it in warmer weather. Even with someone else's hand in the pipe and two pairs of gloves, metal rebar is cold in winter.

It seemed like hours before the police arrived and the real confrontation started. Meanwhile, activists slowly trickled in and gave us back-rubs and food. Harry from the Citizens' Band and Casey Neill sang lots of songs. It was the funnest party I've ever attended while freezing my ass off. Unfortunately, Mac-Blo had to lay a wet blanket on the good mood.

Everyone assumed that our gate was less strategically significant because it was already closed when we got there. Someone put a Krypto on the middle section. We were prepared to have our blockade dismantled, but we really expected the other gate to be cleared first. We were wrong. MacBlo employees disassembled a large section of chain link fence, moved it aside, and drove three loaded semis over the curb. They had to squeeze between the end barrel and the fence but they managed. If we only had more barrels or more people, they wouldn't have gotten out. It was completely demoralizing. I just wanted to go home, get a full-time job and a credit card, buy a color TV and get cable with remote control.

Casey Neill injected a little optimism into the situation with his visionary tune, "Dancing on the Ruins of the MacBlo Corporation." As the day progressed, more activists piled in from all over—250 at the peak. From my viewpoint, it was the densest field of kneecaps and thighs I had ever seen.

At the other gate, the Tacoma police officers were plotting how to remove the blockades. After pooling their collective "genius," they came up with the idea of tipping the barrels over on their sides. Amidst much protest from the barrel occupants, supporters, and even some other Tacoma cops, testosterone ruled the day and they tipped the three barrels over. Fortunately, no barrel occupants were hurt. Unfortunately, some of those brave protesters who tried to physically stop the police received some nasty blows from nightsticks. Fortunately, the police finally realized how stupid, macho, and dangerous it was and didn't try it at my gate. Unfortunately, just as I was contemplating what it would feel like to have my sternum split by two 500-pound barrels rolling in opposite directions, a worker drove his car into the crowd of people in front of us.

He must've been doing 20 mph and he hit three people. He then backed up very fast and hopped out of his car, ready to pick a fight. People started chanting,

"no violence, no violence" and successfully averted a lynching. The sergeant in charge would not listen to the three people who wanted to press charges. Rumor has it that the guy's paint job is no longer what it was.

At some point, brave and sneaky protesters managed to enter the yard, climb onto the warehouse roof, and hang an EFl banner on the front of the building. These heroes or sheroes escaped unmolested.

As the images of Harry's hot tub faded, we heard that the other people at the gate were being chipped out of their barrels by a nice man with a sledgehammer. They were soon freed and incarcerated.

The sergeant came over to our barrels and offered us a deal. If we unlocked voluntarily, we wouldn't get arrested. Very sneaky, but it takes a fatter worm than that to get this fish to nibble. Our solidarity with the other human/barrel chain was strong and we decided to stick together no matter what.

The nice sledgehammer man came down and started on us. He was very gentle and very careful with our arms. He covered us with blankets to protect us from flying cement. He was so nice, he even slipped my carabiners to my support person although the second biner got snatched from her hand by the grabby police. I thanked the sledgehammer man for being so good.

Now it was our turn—out of the concrete into the handcuffs. However, we couldn't leave in the paddy wagon because a brave young EFler locked down to the steering bar of the paddy wagon. Unable to break the lock, they took the vehicle apart and arrested her on felony charges, "Interfering with a Police Emergency Vehicle." She is 17, so they were probably trying to scare her. The charges were later reduced. All the barrel occupants were charged with "Criminal Trespass" and had to spend the night in jail. Our charges have since been changed to "Obstruct-

ing a Police Officer" and "Obstructing Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic."

For all the years I've worked with EFlers, I've done legal and media support for lots of wacky stunts, but I was always too chicken to lock down (who says chickens aren't brave?) The craziness and grief I feel watching my favorite planet being destroyed gave me the courage to overcome the fear. When it got right down to it, it was easier than doing nothing. I wish I had found the guts to do something back when Kryptos alone were effective. That seems easier than cement. However, it looks like cement is here to stay. If I can do it, then anyone can. If anyone and everyone can and does, maybe we can effect change. GET CRAZY WITH CEMENT!

*We motored to the slideshow
about Clayoquot Sound
To condemn road building
on the green earth round
and we drove down the freeway
from dawn until dark
to stop the greed-head rapers
from trashing out the park*

*Circles with slashes say no no don't do it
Circles with slashes if you do we'll mess you up
Circles with slashes say no no don't do it
This ain't no "Go-ahead" Yup!*

*The Round River circles
embracing the web of life
but the roadbuilding slashes
through verdant meadow crashes
and roadkills all of life*

*So stand up for wild places
for the land that's hard to map
for the tangles and the critters
who crawl and swim and yap*

*Circles with slashes say hell no don't do it
Circles with slashes; if you do we'll mess you up
Circles with slashes say hell no don't do it
This ain't no "go ahead" Yup!*

*but we love the left lane too
where the west is wild and free!
With a throttle that's wide open,
I can be all I can be!
Call me not a friend of cars
do not look at me with wrath
for my bumpersticker reads
Honk if you support industrial collapse*

—SLUGTHANG

The barrels were made by pouring as much cement as would fit into 30 to 50 gallon cardboard barrels. The cement was reinforced with chicken wire, rebar, big chunks of old concrete, and pieces of wood. About halfway up, 4" PVC pipe was inserted horizontally across the barrel. At the center a collared PVC T-joint was attached to the inserts from each side of the barrel. A piece of rebar was placed vertically down the center of the barrel through a hole drilled in the T-joint. The T-joint provided space for hands to move around, while the rebar provided a point to anchor your wrists. We had bracelets made of chain link with a carabiner on the end to hook to the rebar.

Some advice:

- 1) If you want to stay a long time, use metal drums.
- 2) Leave plenty of time for the cement to cure (a week?), and/or use cement hardener.
- 3) Make sure the blockade is wide enough.
- 4) Toilet training: no eating day before, no drinking day of.
- 5) Include a piece of PVC pipe as filler with a donut inside for the cops.
- 6) Use wide barrels and thin diameter PVC pipe to ensure a tight fit and difficult access (for them).
- 7) You can use actual stumps, like New Jersey EFl did in a G-P action last year. Holes were drilled into the sides of the stumps with a chainsaw and eyebolts were screwed in the holes as attachment points.

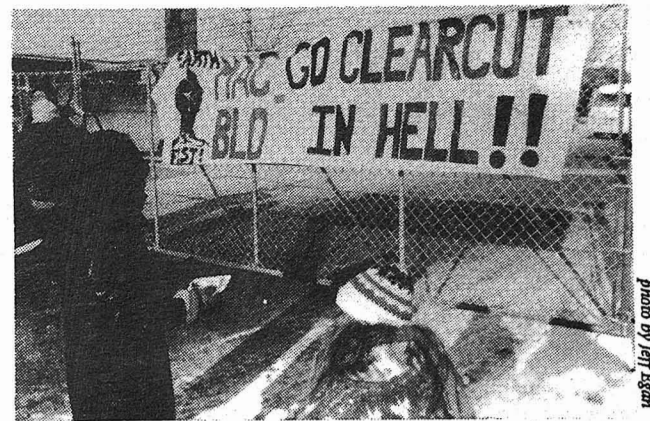


Photo by Jeff Eszen

Toronto EFl tells MacBlo where to go.

Toronto continued from page 1

Police were called and a total of seven cruisers and a paddy wagon showed up. The main gate was the primary concern for the MacBlo employees; police set to cutting off one of the two protesters who locked onto the main gate. They thought that once they had him removed, they were going to be able to open the main gate for business.

Boy, were they in for a surprise!! As they carried that first activist away, we skittered off for our extra lock (ALWAYS bring an extra lock!!), and our media spokesperson abandoned that post and locked onto the space left behind on the gate! This kept that gate closed and created much consternation in the MacBlo camp, to our delight.

The bolt cutters were brought in again and the cops began to remove people. First, the two at the main gate were removed and tucked into waiting police cars. Then, another locked on to a nearby gate was taken away. At this point, they trundled three of the arrested (charged with breach of peace) into one police car and headed out to places unknown (the police would not reveal the destination, even to the arrestees). As others were being removed, and the main gate was opened, a group of determined activists and support people sat down and linked arms in front of the oncoming trucks entering the main gate, and stayed there until they were dragged off to the waiting paddy wagon.

Thirteen people were arrested and charged with breach of peace. They took one of the arrested out to coffee and then released him without charges, and dropped off another three activists at a local shopping mall, again without charges. The others were taken to the local station and released, free as birds.

All in all, it was a kicking action. We gave MacBlo a loud wake up call, educated a lot of cops and media, and got away scot free. To have over forty people come out in that cold to face off with MacBlo was amazing. The police were even nice enough to return both of our banners and two of the bike locks that weren't damaged. Go figure! It just goes to show that everyone knows MacBlo's eco-destroying practices are dead wrong.

Our favorite media quote? From one of MacBlo's wise employees; "What we've got here with these Earth First! folks is people that are unwilling to accept any kind of compromise at all." No shit, Sherlock!!

Anyway, we still have locks left, and a host of people enraged by MacBlo's cut and run policies. SO DON'T GET COMFORTABLE, MACBLO—WE'LL BE BACK!!

What you can do: Call MacMillan Bloedel on their toll free numbers and tell them what you think of their eco-destroying practices. In Canada dial (800) 268-0644, in Canada and the US (800) 257-3819; or contact the MacMillan Bloedel Head Office, 925 West Georgia St. Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 3L2; Phone (604) 661-8000. We encourage you to also contact BC Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC, Canada V8V 1X4.

(Remember, the BC government owns the controlling interest of MacBlo, and it hands out logging licenses... conflict of interest, or what!?!)

MacBlo Mondays

Canadian activists are calling for biweekly demonstrations at MacMillan Bloedel facilities. These actions will continue until MacBlo stops its desecration of forests everywhere!

Contact Earth First! Toronto at (416)535-6584 for more information.

NO MORE CLEARCUTS! WE SAY NO TO MACBLO!!

Sustainable Forestry —

Why We Bother

BY TRACY KATELMAN

First: More than 96% of the ancient redwood forests where I live are gone. Ninety percent of the ancient forests of the Pacific northwest, and 95%+ of the original forests of the US are gone. Many of these forests were clearcut and then left, with little concern for their recovery. What has happened since the last round of logging? To help the landscape recover, we must attempt to answer this question.

Many of these lands are degraded—their ability to support natural ecosystem functions and processes has been reduced. It is our responsibility to try to undo some of this human-caused destruction. In the best of all worlds, we could let Mother Nature do all the repair work. But given that our landscape has been so radically altered, there may not be time to let her do it all. We need to help, in some *specific* ways in some *specific* places. I am not advocating a free-for-all “management” of our remaining degraded forest lands, but rather a focused effort employing forest practices that work with Nature, instead of against her.

Second: Modern humans are consumers. We consume many, many products of the forest. North Americans, no matter how eco-groovy we may be, are among the worst offenders. We *must* find ways to live on the planet that are less offensive and impactful, and more ecologically sane. If not, we will lose our forests and many other ecosystems as well.

Those of us in the “movement” are especially guilty of consuming forest fiber in the form of paper. Lately we have heard the rallying cry of “tree-free” paper. This is a potential cop-out. It just doesn’t work to simply switch from exploiting one resource to another. A sustainably managed forest has the potential to be much more ecologically sound than current agricultural fiber production.

Instead of simply switching, we need to *severely* reduce our consumption of all “resources,” including forest products. A campaign to achieve this is desperately lacking. We should mine our landfills for fiber (and metal and methane, etc.) and re-use *everything* until it can be used no longer before we turn to virgin materials. Then, for those items that we absolutely *must* remove from the forest, we must do it in the least impactful way possible. It is naive to think that we can remove anything from an ecosystem without having an impact, but we need to figure out just how much impact is acceptable, how much that ecosystem can *sustain*.

I agree with David Orton’s contention that “sustainable forestry requires a sustainable society.” (*Brigid EF! Journal*) For the above two reasons, I have chosen to work on furthering the concept and reality of “sustainable forestry,” as a component of a sustainable society. It is definitely an ongoing process.

“Sustainable forestry” is a popular catch-phrase now, but it means very different things to different people. It is also called *ecological forestry, ecosystem-based forestry, ecoforestry, stewardship forestry, restoration forestry, restorative forestry, and wholistic forestry*. I prefer the term “restorative forestry” to describe the practices we employ in the redwood region, because we are attempting to restore ecosystem processes and functions in degraded forests. But these days many of these terms are used by the timber industry to greenwash their destructive practices. It’s critical to understand the context, perspective, and purpose behind these terms, and ultimately, to understand what they translate to on the ground (see “Un-Managing Forest Health” [*Yule EF! Journal*], for a great example of how the term “restoration forestry” is used to “salvage” old growth).

Managing a forest for production while at the same time maintaining its ecological values as a forest is integral to “sustainable” forestry. In essence, we are tinkering with Nature and operating with a feel for what seems right, based upon our understanding of natural forest ecosystems. But we can’t assume that managed forest lands will be fully wild. We *must* set aside sufficient non-managed wild lands as well. “Sustainable forestry” can’t work if there are no intact, functioning, wild forests to learn from.

We must work to allow the natural life forms and processes within the forest ecosystem to at least survive, and hopefully thrive under any management scenario.

Is it arrogant to think that humans can actually *improve* a forest through restorative forestry practices? Yes! But we still need to take responsibility for human damage done to the landscape and *try* to undo some of it. We can’t evade our responsibility of how to act, because to not act is itself management. With *every* action we take in the forest we must recognize our historic human tendencies for arrogance and destructive behavior, and keep those in mind. We must also be careful, as Aldo Leopold advised, to keep all of the pieces in working order while we tinker, ideally advancing the science and art of restorative forestry.

We must keep forestry out of our few remaining ancient forests, as well as many healthy forests of other successional stages. Those are our biological legacies and repositories of genetic wisdom. Forestry in ancient forests is not sustainable at a landscape level, because too little is left. Instead, we must *try* to foster old-growth conditions in our younger forests to help diversify the landscape. (I do not want to imply here that I believe we can grow an old growth forest. However, we do understand some of the basic structural components of these forests and we can and must *try* to replicate them in younger forests.)

As long as humans roam the planet, the economic sustainability of our communities is vitally linked to the long-term ecological sustainability of our forests. A stable human community dependent upon “sustainable” forestry practices has a vested interest in protecting that forest (*whether they recognize it is another issue*). This is best exemplified by traditional indigenous peoples, such as the Penan of Borneo, who have been able to live in and off the forests for centuries.

Now, however, we have become enslaved to the profit cycle, powered by a surreal, once-in-a-billion-years hydrocarbon blow-out binge. Multinational corporations take profits (energy) out of our communities, both forest and human. We no longer live our lives according to natural cycles. Breaking out of this addiction and renewing our link to natural energy and nutrient cycles is the greatest challenge to “sustainable” forestry and achieving a sustainable society.

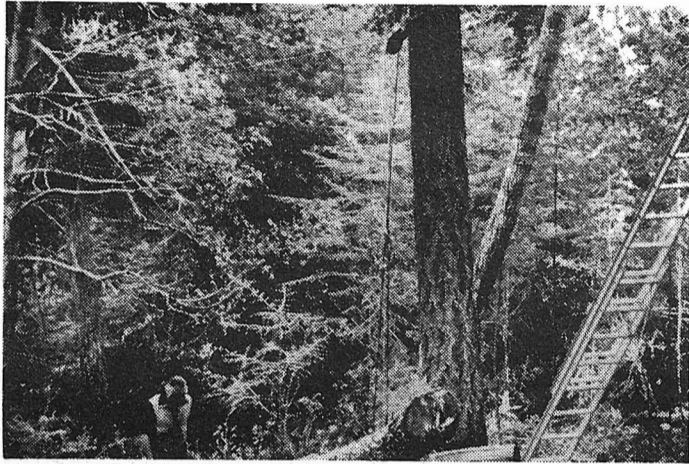
* * *

On the north coast of California our forests are highly degraded. There were once far more redwood and Douglas fir stands, but 140 years of the European invasion has left us with an ecosystem out of balance. The softwoods have been systematically removed, and the hardwoods have quickly grown in to fill the empty spaces in the canopy. There is now an overabundance of native hardwoods in the natural species mix. We are trying to restore the “natural” balance of native tree species and ages, working with the dregs of out-of-control industrial exploitation. With local restorative forestry practices, we remove some of the hardwoods gradually, thereby slowly opening up very small gaps—usually not larger than one or two young trees—in the forest canopy and allowing the conifers—redwood

and Douglas fir—to regenerate naturally, but with a little help. We sometimes remove young redwoods and Douglas fir trees in order to reduce competition to nearby healthier ones. All heavy equipment stays on the roads to minimize soil compaction.

Disturbance is a natural part of our forest ecosystem. It provides for diversity, and hence resiliency, at the landscape level. The fire cycle is an important natural process that has been radically altered in our region, and in many other parts of the western US. The Native Americans were likely burning the same patches of land every 10-15 years for the last 5000 years here. But that stopped when the European savages invaded late last century. Now, because of our culture’s inherent fear of fire and the vast landscape of young, dense recovering clearcuts, the forests have built up a fuel load that is literally explosive. If we don’t try to reduce that fire hazard in our forests, we will lose some of them to catastrophic fire. We’re living in a virtual even-aged forest across a vast landscape. The redwood region no longer has the diversity, resiliency, and old growth to survive these potential fires. These fires could be very different from historical natural fires and Native controlled burning. Native burning kept the fuel load down, and hence their fires usually burned

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Jan Iris, founder of Wild Iris Forestry, yards a tree on a project near Garberville, CA.

The Ten Elements of Sustainability

The following are the certification criteria for the Pacific Certification Council, a coalition of organizations in the Pacific Northwest.

- 1) Forest practices will protect, maintain and/or restore the aesthetics, vitality, structure, and functioning of the natural processes, including fire, of the ecosystem and its components at all landscape and time scales.
- 2) Forest practices will protect, maintain and/or restore surface and groundwater quality and quantity, including aquatic and riparian habitat.
- 3) Forest practices will protect, maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility, productivity and stability.
- 4) Forest practices will protect, maintain and/or restore a natural balance and diversity of native species of the area, including flora, fauna, fungi and microbes, for purposes of the long-term health of ecosystems.
- 5) Forest practices will encourage a natural regeneration of native species to protect valuable native gene pools.
- 6) Forest practices will not include the use of artificial chemical fertilizers or synthetic chemical pesticides.
- 7) Forest practitioners will address the need for local employment and community well-being and will respect workers’ rights, including occupational safety, fair compensation, and the right of workers to collectively bargain, and will promote worker owned and operated organizations.
- 8) Sites of archaeological, cultural and historical significance will be protected and will receive special consideration.
- 9) Forest practices executed under a certified Forest Management Plan will be of the appropriate size, scale, time frame, and technology for the parcel, and adopt the appropriate monitoring program, not only to avoid negative cumulative impacts, but also to promote beneficial cumulative effects of the forest.
- 10) Ancient forests will be subject to a moratorium on commercial logging during which time we will participate in research on the ramifications of management in these areas.

TAKEOVER IN PITTSBURGH

continued from page 1

"Belville's deed expired in 1989, but allowed them a five year extension if they were engaged in commercial mining operations between 1984 and 1989. Although the land was not mined, and the language of the deed was not met, OSM granted that they had valid existing rights and could still mine the land. The OSM underwent some administrative changes and reversed the decision, but the damage was done. Belville took them to court and won. The OSM appealed the decision, and with the bungling help of the Department of Justice, failed to challenge Belville on the language of the deed. The 6th Circuit court of Appeals noted this error, confirming that the mistakes of the OSM and now the Dept. of Injustice may seal the fate of the Wayne National Forest.

At this point, Mr. Close and the OSM tried to do exactly what we had predicted. They told us to go to Washington, DC.

(One of us, the one in the deer suit, had on a shirt which read, "THE BUCK STOPS HERE.") After brief contemplation, we concluded that:

- 1) we were too broke to go to DC.
- 2) we didn't want to support BP any more than we had to.

3) we were comfortable.

4) we had already taken over the office, and discovered how to use the phones, so we should just call DC.

We got on the horn with Nancy Garrett, acting assistant director of OSM, in DC. We read our demands, and then faxed them to her—why not, it was free. Our demands? 1) Explore the legal avenues

to stop the mine, 2) explain how this case will impact valid existing rights, and 3) place a stay on mining until a full investigation can be done.

Nancy thought things over.

She decided to have us arrested, and told Carl Close to call the cops. A good bureaucrat, he followed directions (even though he had promised we could spend the night) and so we braced ourselves, excited. Three of us were designated arrestees, including one reindeer. We thought about cops and waited.

And we waited. Then the phone rang. Instead of answering, "Rape and

Scrape," Joe said a simple, "Hello." The conversation went like this:

"This is Officer Freddie. I hear you're having problems down there at the OSM."

"Yeah, that's right," we responded, realizing that they thought we were the OSM.

THE MOUNTAIN KING



THE MOUNTAIN KING

continued from the previous page

through a forest cool and low to the ground. After native burning, habitat was probably still intact. Because of fuel buildup, modern wildfires burn hot, often reaching the canopy and threatening tree survival. What is left afterwards is a virtual moonscape, with little wildlife habitat. Our forest practices must reintroduce fire to the landscape to allow for a more natural disturbance regime. Occasional catastrophic disturbance is good, but we need to avoid it across the landscape, especially now, when many forests are in a state of recovery. This is also crucial for providing a diversity of needed wildlife habitats.

In the redwoods, we are continually researching the most ecologically sound methods to reduce fire hazards. The challenge is to remove the fuel load while still keeping the nutrients in the system. In our restorative forestry practices, the young hardwoods are pruned to remove the "fuel ladder." This means that lower branches are removed so the fire can not climb into the canopy and kill the crowns of the trees. Sometimes small slash piles are burned to reduce the fuel load on the forest floor, while in other cases no burning is done.

Most of the lands in the redwood region are privately owned. There is virtually no public land except for a few parks and scattered BLM tracts. The least degraded forest stands are often found on lands owned by "non-industrial private forest landowners"—people who are not earning their primary income from their forestland. Much of this land was previously clearcut and subdivided. (The vast industrial ownerships have often been cut several times since. For information on liquidation logging in the redwoods, contact Ecotopia EF!) Small holdings—under 5,000 acres—comprise one-fourth of the forestland in California. The timber industry—which has clearcut its northern California lands for perhaps the last time before moving back to the east coast—now seeks to fill its "timber gap" by offering tempting short-term profits to these landowners. If they are successful, it will be the final cut for our north coast forests. We will have no hope of bringing the salmon and steelhead back to our streams, already so heavily blitzed by industrial forestry.

To counter this, many of us (the Institute for Sustainable Forestry, the TREES Foundation/Vision 2020, the Mendocino Real Wood Coop, the Mattole Restoration Council, the Pacific Forest Trust, etc.) are trying to offer an ecological alternative to forest landowners in the Redwood Region. This is where we are trying to put sustainable forestry concepts into on-the-ground practice. Attempting to foster a healthier forest ecosystem, we are developing a forestry model based on ecological forest product certification and value-added processing that we hope will provide long-term, steady income to small landowners. Our forest practices are guided primarily by the ecological needs of the forest. For example, several tan oak trees in a stand might be removed to allow for natural regeneration of Douglas fir. Residual Doug firs, however financially valuable they might be, would probably not be removed. But every site is different. Local site conditions must dictate local forest practices.

A key to sustainable forestry is stewardship. People need to get to know a piece of land, love it and take care of it. This can mean protecting it into the future, or trying to undo past destruction. The key here is scale. Forestry needs to be human scale. If you are going to manage a forest, you need to be able to walk it and know it intimately.

Unfortunately, we still haven't figured out how to break out of the profit cycle, so people can afford to spend time restoring the forests. For a community to have a sustainable relationship with the forest, the profits from the forest must stay in the community. We need to make it affordable to do restorative forestry under the squeeze of the current economic system. Obviously restoration is not as profitable as cutting and selling big, old trees. But forest-based communities and regions can benefit more by producing, selling and exporting finished and partially-finished certified products than by exporting raw, virgin tree trunks. This will encourage better forestry practices under all the current industrial economic systems. But certification is only a transitional strategy. We must encourage people to work with the by-products of forest restoration and add value to them by processing them locally. This is inherently more sustainable than just about anything going these days.

"Well, we've got a bit of a problem here ourselves."

"What's that?"

"We're not going to come arrest 'em."

Grinning, we hung up. And we wondered aloud, "It's now 9:00 pm; what do you mean they aren't coming to arrest us?!" So we ordered another round of pizzas, banged on the walls some more, and prepared for a camp-out at the OSM office.

To our surprise, Garrett called back from DC, and said that she was ready to deal with our demands. We put her on speaker phone and the negotiations began. In a half an hour, we struck a bargain, agreeing to leave the office for certain concessions. What did we get? A meeting, a public hearing, clarification of valid existing rights issues, and an investigation. Not exactly a halt to the strip mine, but enough for a day's work. We'd made all three of Pittsburgh's television network news channels, many papers, the Ohio AP wire, and someone said we were on National Public Radio. Claiming victory, it was time to go Eat n' Park for nature burgers.

Today the battle rages on. We've still got several fronts on which to fight the mine. A citizens' suit is in the works and our Congressperson just promised to contact Interior about reopening the court case, so that the OSM could challenge Belville on the language of the deed.

We need the support of other groups. If your organization is interested in signing on to the campaign, call Joe at (614) 459-0675. To let the agencies know that you're against the mine, write to:

Ohio Department of Natural Resources: Glen Kiezer, Division of Reclamation, Fountain Square, Columbus, Ohio 43224, and Office of Surface Mining, Dept. of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20240.

Another important transition strategy is to change tax laws. The Native Forest Council has suggested a substantial import/export tax for any unfinished forest product. The Ecoforestry Institute and others have called for a depletion tax: tax those who are not practicing the most sustainable forestry (and other "resource extraction") methods possible. Others have called for a user tax. Society is now realizing there is a value to clean air, clean water, biodiversity, etc., so let them pay for it, instead of externalizing it under the current economic system and getting it "free." All of the monies generated by these taxes should go into funds for restoration. Restoration is expensive, and if we depend on the government to pay for it, it won't happen at the level that is needed.

* * *

The forest is a dynamic ecosystem. "Sustainable" forestry requires the flexibility to adapt to change, and a willingness to allow natural processes, however slow, to run their course. Our forest practices will evolve over the coming decades as we learn what works and what doesn't work in particular circumstances and on specific sites. Through community-based forestry practices, we are learning many valuable lessons for living with nature and within her means. However, unless each of us minimizes our consumption of forest products, the best forestry practices and preservation strategies still won't be enough to save our forests. Our only hope is in a combination of consumption reduction, conservation, preservation, and "sustainable" forestry.

For more information, contact:

The Institute for Sustainable Forestry, POB 1580, Redway, CA 95560, (707) 923-4719

The TREES Foundation, POB 2202, Redway, CA 95560, (707) 923-4377

The Mendocino Real Wood Coop, 32231 Condor Rd., Willits, CA 95490, (707) 459-0548

The Mattole Restoration Council, POB 160, Petrolia, CA 95558, (707) 629-3514

The Ecoforestry Institute, POB 12543, Portland, OR 97212, (503) 231-0576

The Silva Forest Foundation, Box 9, Slocan Park, BC B0G 2E0, CANADA, (604) 226-7770.

The Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy, POB 3213, Ashland, OR 97520, (503) 482-6031.

Armed With Visions

Clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

all rights reserved to the authors

SEND POEMS TO:
Warrior Poets Society
Bancroft & Telegraph
ASUC Box 361
Berkeley, CA 94720-1111

PLAIN GREEN RAPPER:

a rap mandate

All we want is the world in a plain green wrapper
and mr. C., you could be our destiny's mapper
Now listen up Bill, you may not like what we're tellin'
but messin' up our nest is what the good ol' boys are sellin'
While you're eatin' fast food burgers and runnin' your buns off
rain forests are burnin' and their topsoil just runs off
keepin' jobs for the loggers, the miners, and the ranchers
an' profits for the lawyers, the owners, and the bankers
That's 'cause *eco-nomics*, is the science that is ruling
we've been treating the ecologists like they were only fooling
Now, who are the champs in these games of crap and clutter?
they're the makers and consumers of the guns and the butter
The top dog, biggest polluter on the scene
is the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines
That's right, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines
And though they're the worst poison in the natural world's demise
agri-business beats them out by the factor of size
Now they want biotech gene manipulation
and atomic weapons' waste for food irradiation
They've ruined all the soil that they poisoned, plowed, and plundered
out across the lands where the buffalo thundered
DuPont's CFCs took the ozone, here's a shocker
that's who's been sellin' you your ultra-violet blocker
Now NASA's gonna' fix it up but that's a pack 'a lies
'cause when the Space Shuttle flies, the ozone dies
when the Space Shuttle flies, the ozone dies
So we'll go to forest summits and we'll do negotiations
but the business, as usual, is public relations
They won't fix it in their boardrooms, or out at their resorts
it makes for bad financial statements and quarterly reports
It doesn't matter at their summer home, or out there on their yacht
they never thought to give a damn with all the crap they got
So listen to us Bill 'cause we're talkin' to *you* man
you swore up and down that we'd change what we can
Are you just one more of those empty promise givers?
don't try to hand to us what's in Arkansas' rivers
Repairing the environment, of course will not be easy
with what we inherit from the greedy and the sleazy
They've got chemicals and armaments, oil, medicine, and cash
they'll own our dying planet and we will own their trash
and we will own their trash
and we will own their trash
If we deny, while species die, we too will soon be goin'
we'd best be wise, don't compromise, earth air, and water flowin'
While Mother Earth's defenders put their bodies on the line
we drive to work, and pay our tax, and hope *we're* doin' fine
So, hear us Bill, the people's will, our votes are how you got there
but if one in four was for Al Gore, without him you'd be *not* there
Soon we'll see, your strategy, with Al you played your E-card
if it's all lies, and Nature dies, for Chelsea that could be hard
So, will you back the billionaires, or will you make 'em pay?
will you stand up on your hind legs, will you seize the day?
Slow poisoned death all 'round the world, of course it wasn't funny
how sad the day, we had to say, we did it for the money

R. Louis Richards



CACTUS ED LIVES!

Yes, I remember Cactus Ed,
the anarchist who went with his boots on.
Ol' Freddie thinks he's dead,
lying somewhere outside of Tucson.

But what a shock for Uncle Sam,
when the monkeywrench gang does howl
and dynamite blows Glen Canyon Dam
freeing the river beneath Lake Powell.

And just as the light in Phoenix dies,
when they think they've seen the worst,
a clenched fist from the sand will rise
as the desert winds cry "Earth First!"

Philip Wright



Oh goddess, when you take me into your living forest,
Where topo maps are childish daydreams
Where my compass gets dizzy
and my feet perpetually lost
I am amazed. I am in awe. And I am righteously pissed!
Because I see a line of plastic ribbons
running through your living heart
With the logic of map and compass
They have demarcated your living flesh
So they can gut you alive
Idiot bastards!
Fuck them!
I want to pray.
But when I think of Forest Plans and EIS's
lying, simpering words printed on your plundered flesh
Then I know how little you would value a prayer in words.
Well then,
Let me pray with my feet
that they have the grace and strength to track their way
through your vibrant, living chaos
Goddess, guide my feet to a ribbon line
Let me pray with my eyes
that they can pick out the unnatural color
tiny harbingers of the invasion threatening
spaced out by not-too-clever surveyors
To discourage the likes of me and minimize downtime
Let me pray with my hands
as I rip those tacky flags down
Not here! Not ever! Not in this sacred garden!
This is my prayer.
There is no other.

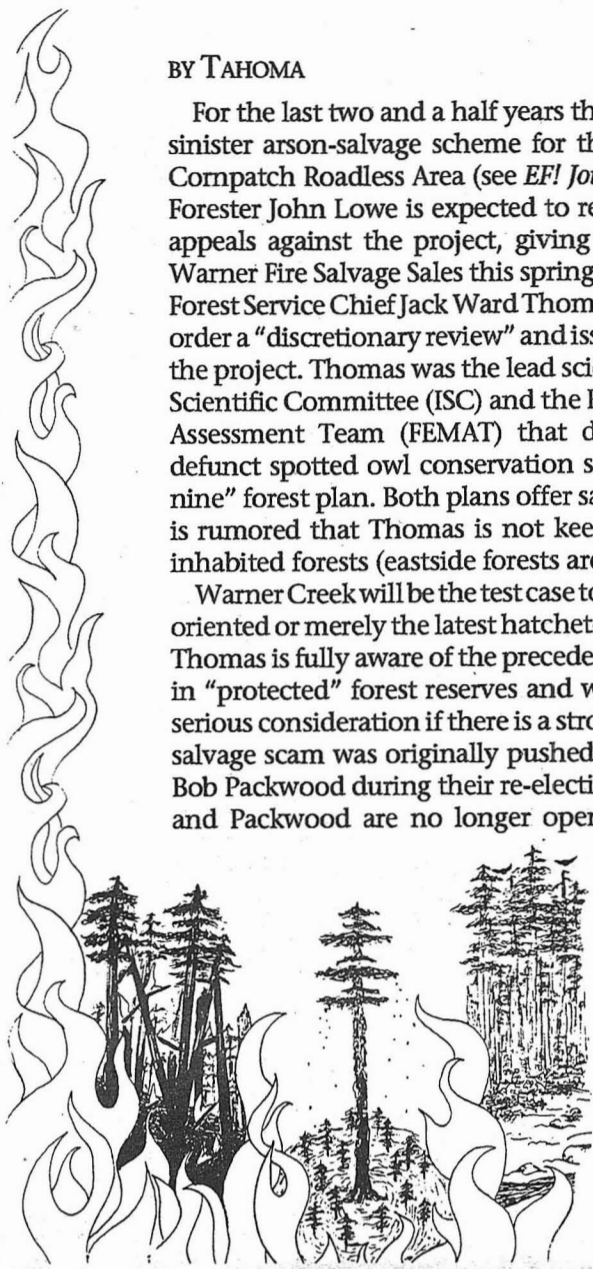
Flag the Ripper

Fire Sale – Everything Must Go!

BY TAHOMA

For the last two and a half years the Forest Service has pushed its sinister arson-salvage scheme for the Warner Creek Burn in the Compach Roadless Area (see *EF! Journal Samhain* 1993). Regional Forester John Lowe is expected to reject the dozen administrative appeals against the project, giving the go-ahead to auction the Warner Fire Salvage Sales this spring. Soon it will be up to his boss, Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas, to choose whether or not to order a "discretionary review" and issue a draft supplemental EIS on the project. Thomas was the lead scientist on both the Interagency Scientific Committee (ISC) and the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT) that developed the Freddie's now-defunct spotted owl conservation strategy and Clinton's "option nine" forest plan. Both plans offer salvage logging loopholes but it is rumored that Thomas is not keen on salvage in westside owl-inhabited forests (eastside forests are another matter entirely!).

Warner Creek will be the test case to see whether he is truly reform-oriented or merely the latest hatchet-man to hold the Chief's office. Thomas is fully aware of the precedent being set for salvage logging in "protected" forest reserves and will likely give Warner Creek a serious consideration if there is a strong enough public outcry. This salvage scam was originally pushed through by George Bush and Bob Packwood during their re-election campaigns. Although Bush and Packwood are no longer openly prodding the agency, the decadent, dying-but-not-yet-dead inner core of unrepentant timber beasts within the regional and DC offices of the Forest Service have continued the crusade. Thomas must now choose whether or not to let his underlings subvert the owl-forest conservation strategies he designed—plans which should be dumped into the recycling bin but instead may wind up on the ash heap!



Warner Creek offers a sneak-preview of the kind of arson-fire salvage scams and "ecosystem management" smokescreens to come under Clinton's regime. In a chilling display of Orwellian double-speak, the agency claims that its salvage logging plan is for the sake of "habitat recovery" and "research," not commercial timber extraction. Salvage units target the largest, most commercially valuable snags in the entire 8,900-acre burn, under the claim that in the event of a future "catastrophic" wildfire, they would present the most extreme hazard to firefighters working beneath them. Meanwhile, the agency will leave thousands of acres of fire-killed trees of much less size and commercial value under the claim that these stands will present an opportunity to study natural succession. Thus, the plan will extract from the area the most prime wildlife habitat structures—large snags and downed logs—while ignoring the most severe fire hazards—small dead trees and logging slash. In an incredible, greed-driven logging prescription that harkens back to the days before "new forestry" schemes were hatched, salvage units will be completely clear-cut, stripped bare of every single snag or log in order to make these areas safer for loggers to work with helicopters and easier for firefighters to cut fire lines. This sinister salvage logging plan will carve over a hundred new clearcuts into the Compach Roadless Area and fragment the home ranges of the seventeen pairs of spotted owls known to inhabit the Warner Creek fire area.

As the Freddie's raise the stakes in this project, resistance grows. The salvage units have already been marked with the yellow "Clearcut Boundary" markers and the Freddie's are gearing up for a blitzkrieg attack this summer with helicopter assault teams of fallers and haulers. Meanwhile, plans are being made to take the Freddie's to court. A lawsuit on a fire salvage sale has never been victorious, but never has a fire salvage project been so delayed, nor the Freddie's so smeared by scandal as in this case. Stay tuned for updates on legal campaigns and/or direct actions in Warner Creek. Meanwhile, do what you can to help stop the salvage saws in this spotted owl sanctuary.

What you can do: phone calls, letters, faxes, envelopes of sawdust and bird feathers, whatever you can muster should go to Chief Thomas NOW!! Tell him how you feel about arson-salvage logging in spotted owl habitat reserves. Urge him to withdraw the Warner fire salvage sales and send a clear signal to his agency and the industry that further "light-it and log-it" management of our wild, native forests will not be tolerated. DO IT NOW!!! Address: 14th and Independence SW, POB 96090, Washington DC, 20090-6090, phone (202) 205-1661, fax (202) 205-1765. Contact Southern Willamette Earth First! to be on our emergency alert response network at POB 10384, Eugene, OR 97440, phone (503) 343-7305. Donations for actions and the lawsuit are gratefully accepted.

Actions Continue Against Mitsubishi

• Rainforest groups in California targeted the Good Guys electronics dealerships in the state during the Christmas season. Each dealership received a letter requesting its support for the campaign. Good Guys corporate headquarters parroted Mitsubishi Electric's line: "We're independent, we just happen to share the same name [as the infamous rainforest thrasher]." During the shopping season, groups hit 20 different stores—enough to learn the technique and send a warning. Planning is underway for a stronger effort in the next few months.

• On January 6, a giant gadget was placed outside the Las Vegas Electronics Extravaganza exhibit hall: the Rainforest Action Network's (RAN) new 35' x 15' inflatable chainsaw with the message: "Mitsubishi, Stop the Chainsaw Massacre." Activists distributed information at various booths before being escorted out of the hall.

Mitsubishi Electronics sales slipped from #1 to #3 last year. If we keep the pressure up, this year should be a real bummer for them.

• The chainsaw made another appearance at the Los Angeles "Eco-Auto" Show. It was accompanied by banners, giant pictures of clearcuts, posters and fifty activists from RAN, Greenpeace, Earth First!, Green Corps and other groups. Protesters appeared on January 7 and 8 at the start of the show and generated good press coverage. They would be back.

On January 10, four protesters locked themselves to steering wheels while one scaled the Mitsubishi exhibit tower. Despite the presence of 19 security guards in the exhibit prior to the occupation,

protesters were able to quickly handcuff themselves into steel pipes through the door windows. After two hours, good press coverage and repeated threats by Mitsubishi, the protesters left on the condition that no charges be filed.

On the following Saturday, one of the largest and most daring actions against Mitsubishi was staged. Climbers Gaston MacMillan and John Picone scaled the 10-story glass surface of the new expo center, and dropped a 50' x 30' banner that "Welcome to the Show! Boycott Mitsubishi. #1 Rainforest Destroyer." They were not detected by security until well into their climb.

A ground demo then began with the giant chainsaw. The action attracted fifty cops, two fire trucks, news helicopters and a lot of curious onlookers. Climbers, belayers, and one support person were arrested and charged with misdemeanor trespass.

• St. Louis Rainforest Action Group, and groups from Carbondale, Champaign, and Normal, IL, all converged on the St. Louis Auto Show on January 22. At the peak of activity, Illinois RAG members dropped a huge banner from the adjacent parking facility. With posters, pictures, signs, and banners, the 50 demonstrators made a scene that attracted TV and newspaper coverage.

• With temperatures well below freezing and the giant chainsaw in place, Tropical Forests Forever led a demonstration by 40 activists at the Portland, OR, Auto Show. Activists from Eugene, Corvallis, and even Edmonton participated in the event. The size of the turnout dwarfed last year's event and attracted good media coverage.

• Chrysler is getting pressure in Canada. Using multicolored balls of yarn, twenty-five local activists wove a "web of life" around cars in the Chrysler exhibit at the Ottawa Auto Show. As security guards tried to take down the strands, new ones were put up. Simultaneously, other demonstrators chanted, "Chrysler works with Mitsubishi—Mitsubishi destroys Rainforests," and passed out literature.

• In Australia, the Mitsubishi Pavilion in the Brisbane auto show was closed down for 3 hours on February 19 when two female activists locked on to part of the display to protest Mitsubishi's involvement in rainforest destruction. Another activist dropped a banner from the roof of the building. The action was very peaceful, and there were no arrests or incidents of violent behavior. At least 10 police were present but they made no attempt to unlock the protesters—it's hard to know whether they were trying to avoid a scene, or didn't know how to go about unlocking the pipe locks.

Protestors' demands were faxed to Mitsubishi's head office in Japan, but since it was a Saturday and the auto show didn't have a fax capable of international communication, there was

quite a delay. Further action will follow if there is no adequate response to the demands within 2 weeks.

• On February 22, twenty Cleveland activists demonstrated during the auto show at the IX Center. The chainsaw was deployed, attracting the attention of passersby, the media, and the police. Once the media left, police officers kindly (mis)informed the activists that they

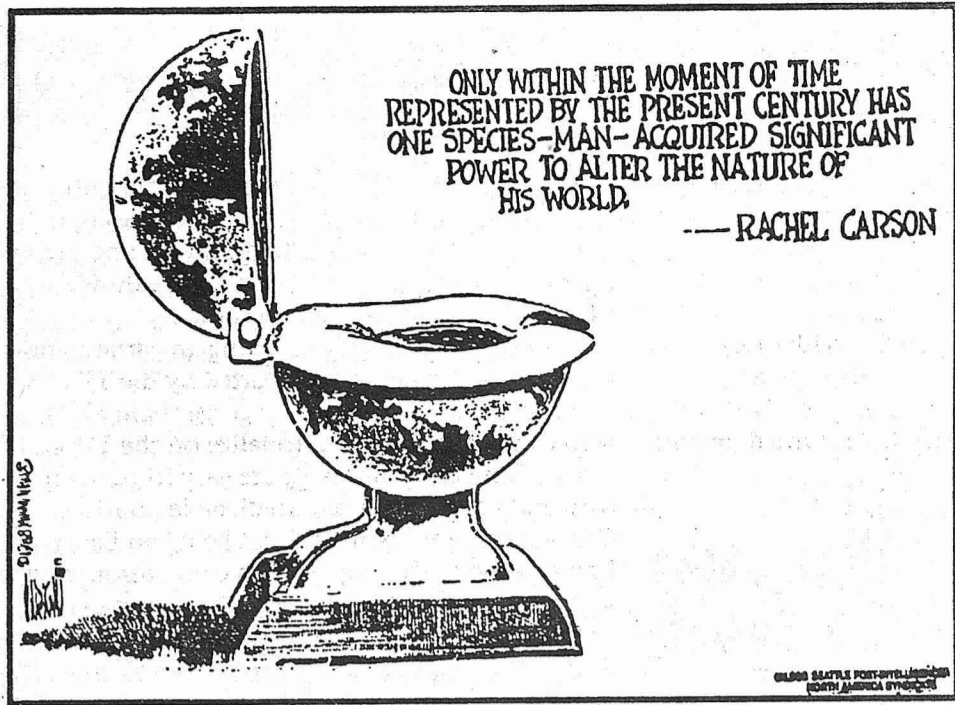


Cleveland activists demonstrate against Mitsubishi.

were on private property and had to leave. Not buying the misinformation, the demonstrators stuck around for another hour before packing up. Cleveland now knows that "the word is getting around" about Mitsubishi's logging practices in the world's remaining rainforests.

Mitsubishi has started using the propaganda tactic (borrowed from the Malaysian government) of saying that these demos are publicity stunts designed to raise money. Groups should prepare for this response when engaging in actions.

—RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK



dear shit fer brains

The way I see it, EF! has been a tremendous force in launching the revolution in the perception of our environment, our fellow species, our own existence on this planet. Let's do put the credit where it belongs: to the innumerable individuals who never make the headlines (including the Journal's), who show up for an action, hang around town, dream up shit, let others do the talking. No revolution is without sacrifices as many of us know, some much more painfully than others. Also, no revolution stands without a long process of evolution behind it. EF! (and the rest of our society, and -hopefully- all humans on Gaia) is still in this process of evolution. We are in it, together, and together with all the "mainstream" organizations who purport to be fighting the same battle. In this evolution, EF! has formed the untwitching backbone for that entire movement. People have gone out under the EF! No Compromise banner to commit outrageous acts, for the purpose of attracting attention to horrid proposals leading to degradation of our natural world, to CRIMES against all life on Earth, including human physical and spiritual existence. These acts harnessed considerable public attention. Negative, mostly, to be sure. But they were consciousness raising. A "shock" tactic giving other groups the needed space to step in and push the issue into legislative channels, or litigation, albeit in toned-down compromising fashion.

Now we want to do it all? "Illegal" monkeywrenching, CD, litigation, legal monkeywrenching (the legislative process). But even a babe realizes that this can't fly. Or is the call for denying the (non-litigant) monkeywrenching just a front? Whatever, if EF! USA washes out, EF! Australia will soon stumble behind, and so on around the world. Representing the ultra-revolutionary and the diplomat at the same time, same person, same movement, simply cannot be done. A decision is pending. A choice has to be made. The question is: are we ready for more, and certainly more severe, repression by those whose cozy existence we threaten? Do we have the bodies, in number and quality, to continue our rebellious rut for Mother Earth?

And anyhow, what's wrong with being a radical? (Part of a song comes to mind, enjoyed at a past gathering: "... and you ain't been doin' nothin' if you ain't been called a Red..."). Was it elementary or junior high where we were taught to get to the root of a problem in order to solve it? EF! has an obligation to its own history as a radical movement in protecting Nature's rights, and to the rest of society. EF! already has played a vital role in helping to transform global human society and can continue to do so in the future.

I share the commonly propounded aversion to "illegal" monkeywrenching. I value life, including human (especially my own) and I would much rather spend time running my fingers over rough sugar pine bark, or leaning into the Great Plains wind than spending my days in jail. In a way, I even value machinery as a result of Mother Earth having been raped into contributing more to Her own destruction. My destruction of any such nasty piece of equipment will surely lead to more rape and destruction in replacing that machinery... A sad and vicious cycle. Don't confront me with an admission of my choice if...

But I do believe in the ever so slow process of public education and sentiment manipulation. If as a group we were to decide (officially at least?) to lay off our incapacitating operations on earth-raping machinery, I suggest we spend more of our energies on just that: public education. And I suggest we are proud to be EFlers, TO PUT THE EARTH FIRST!, while we do it. What other true reality is there, for anyone?

And here again, the pessimistic counter question: Are humans, as social beings, beyond learning... deep down, mutant learning fixed into the unconscious collective

mind? Learning that causes these genetic changes in our physical and psychological make-up which might save our planet, ourselves?

I hope that for many of us, those 40's may never come.

—TOROLOCO
QUEMADO, NM

Dear EF! Journal,

I have sat idly by while this whole anti-Deadhead thing raged on your pages and I believe it's time for this dedicated Earth Firster, and Dead fan to speak out.

First and foremost, for a group of supposed open-minded liberals, this Deadhead stereotype you're popularizing is pathetic. I a Deadhead, that is, I listen to and enjoy the Dead and Jerry Band, and when I happen to be in the same area with either of the aforementioned, I attend the shows. Not all of us chase the band around the country and spend \$75 per show. Personally, I find such behavior wasteful, obnoxious, and intolerable. The vast majority of people I know do not subscribe to it. In fact, more often than not I have spent no money at all at shows, and by the good graces of a sister or brother been blessed with a ticket, a belly full of warm food and a place to sleep.

You underestimate the power of such gatherings of kindred spirit as well. We Earth Firsters, and all people with powerful activist messages should take advantage of such occasions to spread our messages. Not only does the average Deadhead have a nomadic spirit, she or he has the desire to see the world change for the better and is open to activists and our ideas.

If you don't agree with our taste in music, so be it. But that's hardly cause to attack all Deadheads and stereotype us as anti-Earth. Excuse us for not interviewing every band we listen to about their ecological correctness. Unlike those who criticize my music and its listeners, I spend more time defending our mother than staring down my nose at others' behaviors. None of us should have time for that. There is too much *real* work to be done.

Love and Peace,

—SINGS WITH MOON

Dear My Friends Call Me Fuck Off
FUCK OFF
CENSORED
SID "FACE THE HARSH REALITIES" SMITH
MISSOULA, MT

Dear Earth First!

I am very much interested in your causes, and would like to help in any way I can. I belong to a group that are willing to write to and/or try other things that will benefit you.

Our earth is being ravaged and my generation is at risk. Earth First! is trying to help, and in return I will try to help you. It may seem that one person will make no difference, but coming from the biggest high school in the city, I can surely try.

Please give me a chance to try and make a difference. The news tells us about wars in other countries, but never tells us how many whales were harpooned or how many elephants were killed for their tusks. Money donations are also possible.

Sincerely,

—MELISSA ORONOX

Dear shit for Brains,

First they told me the way I should look; skinny, sexy, made-up. Next they taught me what I must eat—suffering, chemicals, control. Then they showed me what to learn: white, male, patriarchy. They molded me to be who/what they wanted and just before I was about to explode from the stress and pressure of the box they squashed me into they showed me a pressure release—PROTEST.

"Hold your sign, little girl. March around young lady, you can't really hurt us. We are

continued on the next page

continued from page 3

Earth First! Journal,

Louisiana Pacific is coming to town. Hope they aren't planning on getting a lot done! Roaring Rock Earth First! has been formed and is ready to finally bring action to the local environmental scene (Glenwood Springs/Aspen, CO). We believe a different approach will have a larger impact than the current methods being used. It's time to let our isolated area know that we refuse to stand back and watch environmental catastrophe take place. The issues are here, the atmosphere is right, and we are ready to go to work! On the agenda: timber sales, welfare ranching, roadless area preservation and restoration, and growth management. We're looking forward to working with all of you.

Sincerely,

DEVON PATILLO AND ROARING FORK EF!

Earth First!

Hello, I am writing this letter in hopes of receiving some information or the Journal which you circulate. I am staying in a cabin in Clayoquot Sound with Betty Krawczyk. Betty was arrested when she protested the clearcut logging of Clayoquot sound on July 6th '93. She was jailed that day when she refused to sign an agreement saying that she would no longer protest. Betty is 65 years old and she ended up staying in prison for four and a half months. I met Betty while on trial. I was also arrested on July 16th and both of us were part of the first trial in which the first 44 people arrested were tried. Our trial lasted seven weeks. We were found guilty and sentenced to 45 days in jail and heavy sentences. I got to know Betty in jail and we both agreed that next time we were arrested, it would be for more than civil disobedience. The clearcut logging of Clayoquot Sound continues, each day ancient trees fall. We are writing to you in hopes that you will send us some "monkeywrenching" techniques and we will be able to get some ideas from your Journal.

Anxiously awaiting a response, yours in the fight for Mother Earth

—TERESA SHANTZ

Letter to the editor,

The "Monkeywrenching" article by Judi Bari in Brigid 1994 was excellent. When I

speak to people about Earth First! I'm confronted with the evils of monkeywrenching and must explain that this is not the only thing Earth Firsters are about.

Judi put a very good perspective on why those who wish to monkeywrench need to do it as a separate entity under another name, as the England Earth Firsters have done.

—DIANE REIMERS
JACKSON, WY

It's been a while since I have tried to make my voice heard. Things seemed to be going fine, considering... 'til the Brigid issue roused me from my wrenching slumber. This is intended to be a controversial piece. It's full of unanswered questions. It's an invitation for each one of us to decide and act, or get out of the way. It's a call for a re-radicalization of EF! It's a plea for keeping the movement at the razor's edge of environmental activism. It's hope for continued strength in our movement.

For here I sit, shattered. My newly liberated deep running Gaian Rights sentiments in ruin. After years of yearning to find people who share my lifelong intuitive beliefs, finally having found my tribe, it changes on me. Seemingly overnight, without warning. The '94 activist conference benches still warm, emphatic words still ringing in the biting winds of a St. Gabriel winter storm, EF! mutates into the EARTH FIRST! Conservancy. I can't believe what I am reading (Brigid '94), what I heard. Monkeywrenching awkwardly denied, awkwardly admitted, awkwardly denounced, awkwardly transferred to others. It's okay to trade jeans and torn T-shirts for the Earth-raper's suit when the situation calls for it. It's beneficial to change a name to hide an affiliation (... to get funding from the rappers?). It's wise to deny traditional tactics and distance oneself from those still proposing such. So we should live up to our morals and ethical obligations? But we should preferably do it through immoral and unethical channels (like the litigation rat race)? Joining the ranks of compromisers, while still proudly sporting the aggressive banner of NO COMPROMISE. I'm truly confused. Whence this sudden embarrassment over great EF! traditions? (Except for the sacrosanct tradition of beer guzzling and wild parties). Is this desire for "legitimization" the ultimate weapon of COINTELPRO? If so, EF! is dead.

Are we getting old? Was Foreman the wiser after all? Knowing that the 40's is the "time to quit"? Or was it the "success" of litigation, hobnobbing with mainstream eco-protection tycoons, legislators and other eco-perpetrators, the hotels of DC, the jacuzzis of conference resorts, the escape into the deep recesses of psychological ecology, international travel, newly-gained images of "legitimate" greatness, has all this finally managed to corrupt the pine and clay-scented freshness of our warrior spirit?

Or was it ever there in the first place? Was it a mere search for adventure, for contrariness or vain PR as our adversaries have long proclaimed? Has the system we are supposedly fighting finally worn us down, caught us in its convincingly lethargic web and reduced us to broccoli? I ask you: where will the grassroots be? If you don't like dirty hippies, is EF! going to join the closet of environmental activism in some stuffy DC office?

What about those of us in jail right now?



A Letter from Jail

Hello. I am, as of this writing, halfway through a 60-day sentence for "obstructing a Forest Service Officer" in an incident that arose out of last summer's struggle against the Forest Service in the Cove and Mallard roadless areas in central Idaho. He tried to run over me with his truck. The Forest Service here has made a project of rehabilitating me because I am local and we have a history of disagreements. I don't bear them any grudge: if I could put *them* in jail, I would. Not for their rehabilitation, certainly, but simply for the sake of protecting what's left of our forests, fish and wildlife. But as it is, they own the jails and courtrooms and so I must make the best of it.

Each morning I awaken at 6:00 am, when the barred partition between our sleeping area and the "dayroom" opens (by remote) and the light comes on. Generally I doze off again until around 7:00 when the guard arrives and loudly announces breakfast, which he pushes through a slot in the main door.

Breakfast is generally pancakes, french toast, or oatmeal, and a piece of fruit. Each Saturday I buy little coffee packets (they're like tea bags) and I use them in the weak coffee they serve us at meals to strengthen it a little. If all goes well for me, my cellmates (generally there are four or five) go straight back to bed after breakfast, and I am left alone to enjoy my coffee.

This is my favorite time of the day because it is quiet, and being half-awake and drinking coffee is a circumstance I am familiar with in my normal life. On worse days, one of my cellmates will stay up and turn on the TV to watch "Three's Company" and "The Price is Right" and I will retreat to my dark bunk and hope he tires of this entertainment quickly. The TV can be heard and seen throughout the cell. Its racket is inescapable.

The rest of the morning I spend writing letters or

reading in the dayroom. There is only a steel table with flat steel benches so it isn't very comfortable. If I'm lucky the caffeine wears off around 11:00 and I can speed the morning along with a short nap.

Lunch is usually a sandwich or soup and a "salad." Again I fortify the jail coffee with one of my purchased coffee packets. By now my cellmates have inevitably begun to awaken for good, and it is only a matter of time before the TV is turned up and



Allan Mountain Roadless Area, Idaho/Montana border

all hope of reading or concentrating in the dayroom is dashed. In the early afternoon I receive my mail and retire to my bunk to read it. The TV is usually too intrusive by now to do any other reading, so I do a crossword puzzle a friend has sent, or I chat with my cellmates.

At this point my carefully orchestrated stimulant schedule comes into play. Through precisely timed intake of coffee and candy, I regulate the caffeine/sugar crash so that it coincides as closely as possible with the broadcast of "The Geraldo Show," thus enabling me to sleep through it, or at least, dully endure it with just a bare minimum of awareness.

I generally snap out of this stupor sometime

during Star Trek, at which I dumbly stare until dinner arrives. At dinner I drink no coffee, since my cellmates are by now completely awake and preparing for the evening's offerings of crime shows, which I hope to avoid by sleeping.

Around 9:00 pm I begin making an earnest effort to sleep, but I am usually thwarted by the TV and noise of my cellmates, as they gorge themselves with candy and loudly editorialize on the TV shows.

My cellmates by and large are easy to get along with and accepting of our predictable political differences. I am up front about being an Earth Firster, even to the loggers who come through. My sentence is longer than just about everyone else's so people come and go while I stay.

At 11:00 pm the partition closes, the TV goes off, most of the lights dim, and I am left again to the wonderful freedom of dreams.

I do not ever forget why I am in here, and for that reason my spirits remain high. I know that even this windowless cage rests on a planet, my only planet, a planet of wonder and joy and life and fear and death. I know that not far from here is a place still wild, a place where salmon still spawn and die, a place where wolves and boreal owls and spotted bats still live out their lives wild and free. I also know that place is getting smaller. Right now the bull trout, still present in Cove/Mallard, are making an abrupt and unscheduled departure from this planet thanks to my species' deranged and engorged culture, and thanks to the Forest Service's maddened assaults.

I know that the wolf and grizzly bear have given enough. I know the goshawk and lynx, the wolverine and the wise, old Douglas firs have given enough. The bull trout has given enough. It is time we put a stop to this madness.

Stay wild. See you soon.

—ERIK RYBERG

more sfb



continued from the previous page

big and you are small and if you give us pain, even the tiniest bit, we can squash you. Face it chic, you are insignificant. So sing your song and chant your mantra —We Don't see You."

So I blew, hard as I could, through the little hole pushing at them: life, guts, hate. All my strength whistled out the hole, around other peoples squares; joining, growing, roaring. Reaching the gods as a deafening scream.

"Now we notice you child, but you are still insignificant, trapped in your tight box of acceptance. We still win but you're getting on our nerves—SHUT UP!"

Laws, rules, regulations crammed in my iny escape valve. Corners dig into my sides, read, butt; less air—more anger, smaller pace—greater rage. I am trapped; forced to e-breathe their putrid waste.

"Ha, Ha, small one, you thought you could change something. You believed we cared. What gave you that idea. We make the rules. We change the rules. We always win for money, for god, for you."

They hold me; tightening, constricting, queezing—HELP! Desperately I look at the tools laid around me. I imagine breaking, mashing, changing. They must know that they cannot win. If they continue all will lose.

Smaller, tighter my box gets—GRRR!

So I break free; shallow breath, fast heart, rapid moves. I navigate amongst the cubes of society fighting the rulers. Digging, biting, clawing until they bleed. Now I pillage and destroy, but when they look I am in my box.

"See, you infinitesimal speck, now you are happy. You fit nicely in your niche. You've got your pretty car and your pretty life. You are comfortable and well fed. We are happy. We knew it would all work out."

And from inside my atrium I smile back as I watch them slowly crumble into anti-industrial nothingness. "Yes sir," I smugly say, "you always win, sir."

—PLAYING THE GAME

Dear Techno-industry dozer privy, (fer brains),

Surely it is an accomplishment anytime a less than mainstream individual gets anything printed anywhere, whether poetry or one more call to arms. So take a bow, regardless.

The paradigm seeks to isolate. If the Fascist Bureau of Injustice/Indigenocide wants your address, then they already have it. Then again, maybe union carbide doesn't have it yet. Out of your 15 or so, all "valid" letters to the editors, only 2 had return addresses. Break paradigm procedure—write a letter to a "stranger."

Perhaps for a nominal fee, say 50 cents, the journal could forward correspondence, to protect the address of the cautious. If we cannot communicate with those of similar opinions, then there is no basis for solidarity or change. Road sign ahead: END DEPAVEMENT CREATION.

Thank you for your patience.

—SNIP
EUGENE, OR

Editors' response: The Journal staff is already overworked, so there simply ain't no way.

deAR eDOTIR:

PLEASE CONSIDER PRINTING THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MESSAGE IN YOUR VALUED JOURNAL, NIGHT SECTION. MANY A SOUL SHALL THANK YOU WITH A HEARTY INSIDE LAUGH...

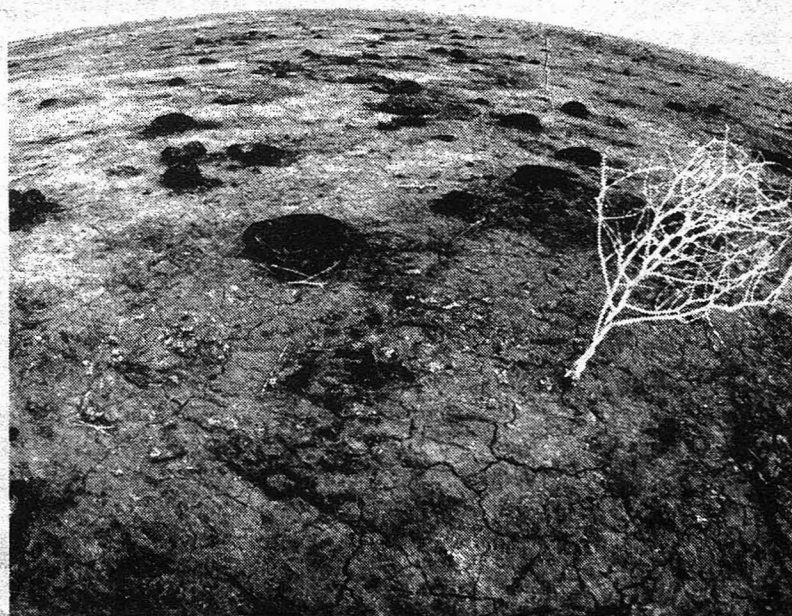
Here we come, the little NIGHT PRANKSTERS.... With our little bitty tricks... harmless, just for kicks... and maybe a message... To the acutely attentive... for EARTH NIGHT. This trick is the first one we'll share with you big folks... and believe us, we've yet got a bag full, filled to the hilt, with things that may wilt... when the air is let out of them...

N O W :
READ CAREFULLY, but don't hold your breath: on the contrary...

What you need: One bag full of pary-pink or fleshy-beige oblong quite narrow, 12 inch balloons, one staple gun, one (no, one hundred!) SMOKEY the BEAR sign(s) out on a road way alone (or, for the more adventurous,

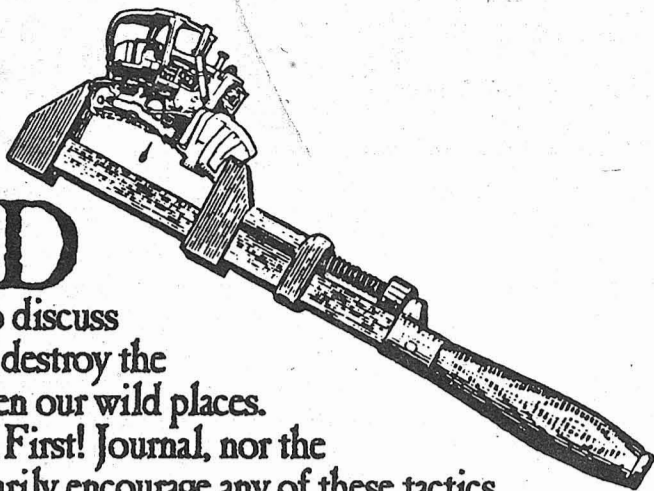
the more clever, the more wicked: right close to the Ranger Station), one goodly strong breath of air into the balloon, tied shut and stapled some six-odd inches to the inside of SMOKEY'S utensil (or whatever else he may be holding). This instant erection of SMOKEY POWER will last a few days (if not forcefully removed by some pious church ladies) after which the air will slowly have escaped, and the balloon will be a droopy, wrinkly shell. Alas, no one's glory lasts forever...

GET WITH IT MATES



NED LUDD

is an open space to discuss creative means to destroy the powers that threaten our wild places. Neither the Earth First! Journal, nor the movement necessarily encourage any of these tactics...



STEALTHY CERAMIC SPIKES

Dear Ned Ludd,

This information was obtained from the manager of a large logging mill when I was checking on thinning and milling fir trees on a piece of private property located in town.

The mill would not take my trees because of the possibility that ceramic wire insulators (even small ones), once put on the tree (which may have grown around the insulators) would be in the logs. Apparently, ceramic will completely destroy a \$10,000 saw blade, effectively shutting down that particular line.

Ceramic, unlike steel or metal, is not detectable except perhaps by x-ray. Trees spiked with ceramic spikes at sporadic heights between 8' and 30' and shot in 1/2" past the flush line would be safe from logging interests once their condition was made known.

The height is important because the most valuable board feet of lumber come from the lower 28' of the tree. If a few trees are spiked above 28', the mills cannot use the second (or upper) log.

The spikes can be shot into the trees with a Hilti or other gun for shooting

fasteners into hard surfaces. Ceramic, unlike metal, will not deteriorate and it will not harm the tree.

Steel spikes in trees rust rapidly and, while they hinder individual loggers, do not slow down the timber industry. Steel can be detected in the mill and cut out. Mill saws can also cut through steel.

Once the most effective ceramic composite is determined, ceramic manufacturers can be found through the aerospace industry or companies that manufacture ceramic knife sharpener rods.

If anyone decides to use this method of old growth protection, Japanese buyers should be informed so there will no longer be the export outlet for our trees.

Consideration might be given to spiking as many endangered forests (i.e. potential timber sales) as possible before informing timber companies/buyers. This method of old growth protection could stop more timber harvests than all environmental politics to date.

Because I live and work in a small logging community I am sending this anonymously. I sincerely hope this can be of some use to you.

Good Luck!

Earth Night Action!

When all the people have gone home and the lights are out... beware we are there! You can't lock us out, you can't see us. But if you are worried about us you have good reason.

Michigan Goes to Hell in a Handbasket

A letter was sent to the press and timber industry signed by Ed Abbey, George Hayduke and Seldom Seen... all seem to be alive and well in Michigan, so look out!

They warn that if proposed logging goes forth they will spike ALL trees, wrench any machinery left alone for too long and do all they can to stop the destruction. This letter came out in August and apparently no spikes have been found. So you might ask, "What does this have to do with Earth Night if there is no proof here besides words?" Well, listen to what

winter meant to some loggers last time around: In a few short nights, liberators took about \$90,000 out of the pocket of

David Holli, a local industry fellow. Some of the night fun included a late-night stroll through a logging camp where holes were punched into the radiators of two skidders. Another outing involved dumping BB's and bolts into the hydraulic fluid of the same skidders. On a final outing (to the same logging camp!) folks rebuilt the transmission line by filling it with a compound used to grind metal; they then decided to borrow a few hard to replace parts from those same skidders. Insurance on these actions only covered half of the costs in damages!!!!

The threats and actions took place in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the environmental hot spot being the Keweenaw Peninsula. It will be interesting to see if "The Monkey-wrench Gang" of Michigan fame will be the cause of this winter's chaos in Michigan! Remember the words of David Holli (the poor logger who is being picked on): "Logging equipment isn't like a lunch bucket or a toolbox that you take home at night. You have to leave it out there in the woods."

- NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW



BOOK REVIEW: The Inter Continental Deluxe Guide to Blockading

BY RANDALL RESTLESS

Since the megamachine has yet to collapse and roads are still encroaching on the precious, irreplaceable wild, yet another season of woods action approaches. It is always wise to review which tactics have worked, which have not, and which new ones might be applied to oppose the destruction.

Some of Australia's finest exports are inventive and innovative blockading techniques. In the Walbran Valley, at Cove/Mallard, on Mount Graham and elsewhere we have seen methods developed in Oz applied ef-

fectively to physically disrupt and delay business as usual. Now you can get a guide to these techniques right from the source. But remember: this is confidential! The manual says, "Please do not read this thing if you work for the police, uncool government bureaucracies or nasty transnational forestry companies!" Ha!

Written in Oz itself, the *Inter Continental Deluxe Guide to Blockading (ICDGB)* is a crude but concise manual laying out how to go about putting yourself in the way. Via basic drawings and lively descriptions, the feisty folk from Down Under share some tried and true, and

some not-so-tried blockade methods. The *ICDGB* offers a lot of good tips, though some of it applies only to Australia. It's written in cocky Australian slang which can be a bit thick. If studied carefully, the meaning is fairly obvious.

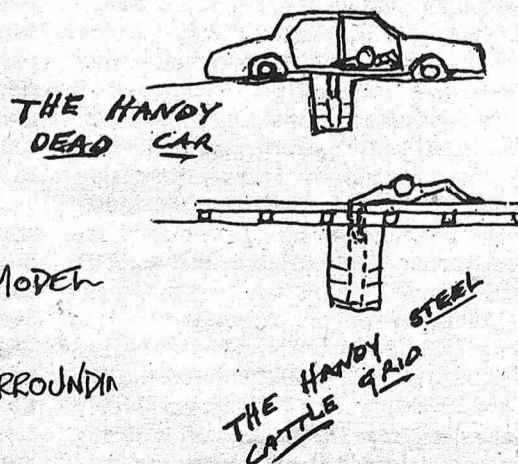
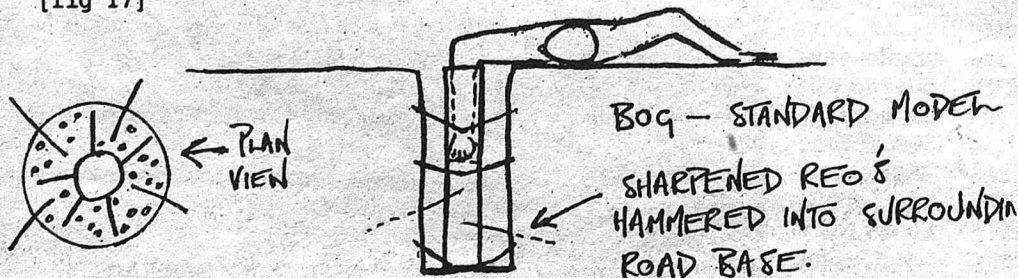
Inside we find a page laying out the basic tools you'll need, then a section on tree sits (high and low tech), and then the good old-fashioned tripod. I know some folks who could have used this guide when they struggled to set up the first-ever US tripod blockade on the Grouse Road at Cove/Mallard. Next we get into variations on the tripod, then into some more exotic means such as

the *Star of David* on a monopole. The author also reveals some possible methods that so far are only fantasies. The method given the most print is the *Dragon*, and its variation the *Deluxe Sleeping Dragon*. If you want to find out about this "easy to construct, comfortable (even luxurious), difficult-to-remove" method, you'll just have to get this manual.

Also included are techniques which do not require a person or persons to be intertwined, though most are designed to be used in conjunction with human blockades. One of the most unusual but basic is *Hot Rocks* (yikes!). Finally, a series of tips for the *Big Night* are offered, along with diagrams for ropes and knots and things. This is a working document, starting with the disclaimers, "This document does not pretend to be authoritative" and "If you fall off something (or it falls down) it's not my fault!" So read this, spread it around, suggest additions, corrections, etc. via the *Journal* or through personal contact. Or rewrite the damned thing as you see fit. But above all, use it!

To obtain the *ICDGB* Send \$2 for postage and copying to NFN, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59771.

- (10) THE DRAGON
 - + easy to construct;
 - + comfortable (even luxurious);
 - + no trapeze act required;
 - + difficult to remove (depending on the effort you go to)
- [fig 17]



CHIEF SEATTLE learning from the wheel

BY ROBERT HOYT

A few years ago when the Earth First! roadshow came through Atlanta it was what Roger Featherstone will admit to this day was the strangest gig they ever did. Set in an upscale disco, it was sparsely attended, mostly by an odd assortment of clean-cut yuppie types whom I later learned were the staff of TBS's "environmental" cartoon show, *Captain Planet*. The only others there were myself and a couple who I know now to be Paul Bonesteel of the group Chief Seattle and his (now) wife Wyndy. Paul and I recognized each other from the local open mike circuit and realized that we shared not only an interest in music but also a concern for the sad state of the planet. Over the years, I watched Chief Seattle grow into a first rate musical act.

Named for the 19th century native leader from the Pacific Northwest, Chief Seattle's core is Michael Koepenick and Paul Bonesteel. Their debut album, *learning from the wheel*, consists of 14 rock-folk songs from Koepenick's and Bonesteel's collective genius. The clear-ringing acoustic guitars and soaring vocal harmonies laid down over the unusually powerful rhythm section of bassist Thomas Minton and drummer Harold Sellers is a musical treat for those of us who really enjoy melodious tunes and meaningful lyrics.

Koepenick's "Handle It Tomorrow" is as good an earth song as I've ever heard—a plea for humanity to wake up and take responsibility for the future.

*There goes another acre of forest...
But they say it's not too bad
There goes another animal species
but they say it's not too bad
They say "This won't affect your lives"
and you know only the strong survive
Don't worry about it now
We'll handle it tomorrow*

Bonesteel's *Living Dangerously* and *You Gave, I'd Burn* reflect this same theme while his more subtle *Truckstops and Coyote Tracks* paints a mental picture of a nighttime desert scene where the wildness and ruggedness still humble the invading Hydrocarbon Man.

One of my personal favorites on the album is *Life During Wartime At The Majestic*, where Bonesteel describes having breakfast at one of Atlanta's more colorful eating establishments during the outbreak of the Gulf War.

The album and the group, as reflected in their name, have a distinct Native American orientation. In fact, a portion of the proceeds of the album goes to the American Indian Center in Atlanta. *Song of Sitting Bull* was adapted from the actual lyrics of a Tatanka Iyontake (Sitting Bull) song. The title cut, *learning from The wheel*, paints a picture of the desert southwest where its indigenous populations never quite accepted the American dream, having been refused it, having been victims of it, and most remaining forever above it.

*Following the wheel
on an asphalt desert trail
Blinded by the darkness
And a plague of American allegiance
With a flask from a Harley headlight
the desert revealed the Navajo Nation
There were no fireworks
all was quiet on the reservation*

One of the most powerful songs on the album is *I Am A Savage*, Koepenick's musical adaptation of the original Chief Seattle's famous response to President Franklin Pierce's proposal to buy land ("Earth does not belong to man, man belongs to the Earth...we are merely a strand in the web of life...all things are connected...") While the fascists that-be have enjoyed trashing the chief's classic speech, especially its authenticity, most of you reading this would have to agree that regardless of its origins, it's a great speech. Koepenick ingeniously lays down a major scale over minor chords to give the song a native feel.

Last summer while standing behind the yellow police ribbon watching my friends get put in the paddy wagon at the University of Arizona administration building, I spontaneously began to strum the song *I Am A Savage*. I realized that this would make a great song for actions. "All things are connected." All things ARE connected. How can you buy or sell a sacred mountain? "I am a savage, I do not understand."

For more information, booking, or orders, write Chief Seattle at POB 55313, Atlanta, GA 30308.

¡TCHKUNG!

BY KRIS MAENZ

Barf and Blood

Every time I see this totally awesome industrial thrash band perform I end up bleeding from some stupid slam-inflicted wound and vomiting on the side of the sound man's van (inevitably in some dark Seattle Taco Bell parking lot).

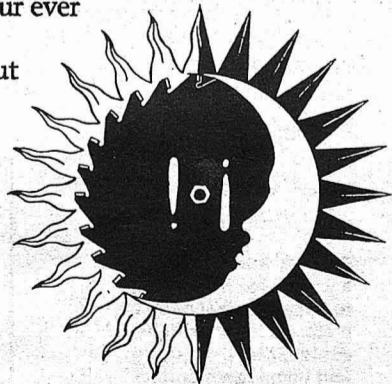
Heck, the first time I went to a ¡TCHKUNG! show I started the evening by helping the lead singer dye his hair yet another shade of green. We then went to the concert where I was introduced to a performance style I had never experienced. Drums, not Native American, Celtic or Japanese, but well-orchestrated percussion turned into a visually exciting act. From the beautiful bald woman sternly pounding on one side of the stage to the dreadlocked guy thumping on the other, I was fascinated. FWOOM, fire breathers and dancers—WOW what a show! Packed inside this tiny hole-in-the-wall dive of a bar, I was experiencing a new style of environmental music. Thru beer-stained thoughts and tromped-on feet, I thought this band was great.

Now, almost a year later, I have discovered that ¡TCHKUNG! has made a recording. It's a good tape with environmental lyrics, sarcastically funny tunes and thought-provoking, anti-church songs. One of my particular favorites is *Clearcut? Spike!* They use an echo machine a bit much, but the powerful drums, raspy voice of the lead singer and the wonderful warble of the female voice in the band easily overshadow any flaws on this first tape.

Take my word for it, this band isn't Dana Lyons or Greg Keeler, but it is an Earth First! band. Their tape comes with a well-written statement about the need to do something and the coming of the New Rage, a movement of greenhairs that refuses to compromise in the face of our ever consuming assault on nature.

If you're into sometimes disjointed but deeply rhythmic Seattle eco-thrash, ¡TCHKUNG! is the band for you. If you enjoy loud, slamming, smoky bars and a performance you won't soon forget—go to a show. If you're lucky it will be one of the benefits they do. I sure hope we get to see this band perform more frequently in the activist community. Shucks, they'd sound great next to a campfire in the woods.

To contact ¡TCHKUNG! write to 1202 E. Pike, Dept. 949, Seattle, WA 98122-3934. Write the *Journal* if you think we should carry ¡TCHKUNG!



¡TCHKUNG! machine sound.
Cash register, typesetter, pile driver.
¡TCHKUNG! is the sound made by the machine in motion,
stamping out mass produced media-ocrities.
What's in a label?
A gun by any other name can still kill you dead.

EXIT 13 Don't Spare the Green Love

BY MICHELLE STEWART

Upon sliding Exit 13 into the CD player, the first thing I did was turn up the volume. This is music that begs to be played loud or not played at all, also known as "you love it or you hate it" music.

We received this CD in December along with other demo CDs people hope we will review. I took a brief listen and realized it was high time the *Journal* reviewed a different "style" of music. Not every EFler out there wants their eco-music to be in the form of folksy, guitar strumming, laid back, hand drumming shit. Some folks want their music to rattle the speakers when it is on. Exit 13 delivers good "hardcore grind."

It's been my experience that hardcore music is either really bad or it hooks you in. This band has the key elements that I like in music. The combination of Joel Dipietro (bass), and Pat McCahan (drums) creates the backbone of their music. Along with the guitar playing of Steve O'Donnell and Bill Yurkiewicz spilling out riff upon chord of eco-social anger, it all adds up to one hell of a musical experience. Screaming (literally) for ecological and social justice, this band covers a lot of bases in a generous 25 tracks. In just over 60 minutes it hits you with everything from hemp legalization to deep ecology. When I opened up the CD to check out the lyrics, I was a bit surprised. If you turn off the music and just look at the lyrics, it's kind of funny; they are just like other EF! songs. Exit 13's lyrics hit the nail on the head in *Societally Provoked Genocidal Contemplation*: "My remedy for Earth's situation is total human being negation." Sounds like EF! music to me.

I am impressed. Exit 13 takes a holistic look, at the environmental issues the Earth is facing, which people are causing, beginning with deforestation and ending with over population. "Inauthentic zombies caught up in trivial lies, egotistic habitation that causes Earth to die..." (from *Terminal Habitation*).

Exit 13 has the potential to find an audience that doesn't have this sort of message readily available to them, and at the same time is great to listen to. You can Exit 13 at POB 13, Wash. Boro, PA 17582.

*Development plans slated, wilderness negated
Green consciousness frustrated, MONKEYWRENCH!
Conservation policy lies, ecotage on the rise
Logging equipment fouled...surprise, MONKEYWRENCH!
(opening track: Spare The Wrench, Surrender The Earth)*

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NWR

Here is your chance to rendezvous with Earth First!ers from LA to BC in the beautiful Oregon Cascades. This year's regional rendezvous will highlight fire suppression and salvage issues affecting eastside forests and the Warner Creek burn. Workshops will include: Clinton's new forest plan, endangered species issues, forest activist strategies and tactics, music and dance, and other mayhem. All species of all ages are welcome! Boots and beer required! Dogs are optional. The dates are Memorial Day weekend, May 26-30. The precise site of our temporary tribal village is still being scouted, but it will be located in old growth ponderosa pine in the Deschutes National Forest, near the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. Contact the *Earth First! Journal* office (503) 741-9191 in May to receive a map. Come with everything you need to camp, hike, and party hearty in the mountains, especially gear for cold and wet spring weather. See you all there!

ANWR

Think of what it would mean to provide permanent "wilderness" protection for America's most pristine and productive wildlands, once and for all. Now, the opportunity is at hand to finish our mission.

HR39 in the US House of Representatives and S39 in the Senate are currently being considered for action in the congress. These nearly identical pieces of legislation would provide permanent wilderness protection for the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, America's "Last Great Wilderness."

The "Last Great Wilderness" (LGW) program has been touring the US for six years to bring the message of Arctic protection to the American people.

LGW is now planning the spring tour. Our first effort will be in Florida during the month of April. Any activists, groups, individuals, etc. that would like to help with this effort contact Lenny Kohm, c/o The Last Great Wilderness, POB 102, Todd, NC 28684, phone (910) 877-1551, EcoNet:lgw, Compuserve: 72204.1575.

Here's to the wilderness protection that the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the Gwich'in people so richly deserve.


People's Summit for Environmental Justice

The People's Summit for Environmental Justice will be held at Evergreen State College in Olympia, WA, April 22-24, 1994. The Summit will be an opportunity to get together with grassroots activists from Canada, Mexico, and the US who are struggling for environmental justice and to share skills, stories, strategies, and dreams. Our objectives are to foster the sharing of skills crucial to community organizing and shaping future environmental policy. We wish to continue the work begun in October, 1991, by the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit. The summit will provide an opportunity for the voices of those who have struggled in their own communities to come forth, emphasizing the importance of cross-cultural coalition building toward the common end of environmental justice for all people.

For more information on how you may be involved in this conference you may call Jason or Anne at (206) 352-8526, or the Environmental Resource Center at Evergreen, phone (206) 866-6000x 6784.

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Damn the Glen Canyon? NEVER!

Glen Canyon Environmental Studies in Flagstaff just completed the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Glen Canyon dam. It is an easy read of 700+ tree pages, or you can scour the 65-page summary by writing the folks at Bureau of Reclamation, Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Office, POB 22459, Flagstaff, AZ 86002-2459. If you're not phone bill disabled call (602) 556-7363. You can also find out exactly where and when the formal public hearings are being held in LA, Flagstaff, Salt Lake City, Denver and DC. The comment period ends April 11, so be sure to drop this fella a note before then! Mr. Lee J. McQuivey, Colorado River Studies Office, Bureau of Reclamation, POB 11568, Salt Lake City, UT 84147, or tell him how you feel at (801) 524-5479. But if you want to tell them to remove the dam thing, it's not up for consideration since it's not a "reasonable" alternative.

Some native fish of the once untamable river face extinction, as does the southwest willow flycatcher. Native American cultural sites are under constant threat from the extreme water release fluctuations from the dam. These short-period releases are intended to maximize profit at peak power times (such as the mid-day air conditioning in Phoenix).

The canyon is one of the magical places on this continent; call and tell these folks how a river should be runnin'.

—FREIDA BEA

Last Chance NE RENDEZVOUS

The Northeast Regional Rendezvous is planned for April 28 through May 1 in the Lamb Brook area of the Green Mountain National Forest (GMNF) in southern Vermont. Besides the obligatory discussions and workshops, there will be music provided by Casey Neill and others, plus general mayhem (remember last year's EF! Olympics?)

With the timber industry coming back to the east in its 100-year rotation, this is the last stand for the eastern forests. If our tree-covered landscapes are not allowed to re-wild, biodiversity and evolutionary potential may be lost forever. This rendezvous follows a two-year direct action campaign in Maine's Mt. Blue State Park.

Why was the Lamb Brook site chosen? It is an ecologically critical area for black bears and song birds, and is the largest roadless area in the GMNF. The Forest Service plans to build roads and log the area at a loss of over \$100,000 for the taxpayers. It's time to get a sense of place in Lamb Brook. If court cases are lost, the roadbuilding could begin in early fall.

If you're interested in attending or running a workshop, please contact the Native Forest Network, POB 57, Burlington, VT 05402, phone (802) 863-0571, fax (802) 863-2532, Email: peacejustice@igc.apc.org or write Massachusetts Earth First! at POB 708, Littleton, MA 01460-2708. Maps are available upon request.

Taiga Conference in ALBERTA

The Taiga Rescue Network invites you to...

THE FUTURE OF NORTHERN FORESTS—Cultural And Biological Effects of the Consumption of Boreal Forest Products, 2nd International NGO and Indigenous Peoples Conference in Athabasca, Alberta, May 19-25, 1994.

The second international conference of the Taiga Rescue Network will explore and combine indigenous, scientific and NGO perspectives to develop and shape action strategies to work at the local level within an international framework.

Session One: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE BOREAL FOREST, MAY 19-20. Designed to build awareness and support for the ongoing struggles of indigenous peoples and open to representatives of environmental non-governmental and indigenous organizations only.

Session Two: SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES—Ecological and Social Costs of Industrial Exploitation, MAY 21. Beginning with an overview of ideological, economic and ecological principles structuring current forest use, participants will share their knowledge and experience in building strategies for change. Open to everyone.

SUNDAY, MAY 22: Field trips to sites of scientific and/or indigenous significance.

Session Three: ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES ON TRADE AND CONSUMPTION—Implementing Strategies for Change, MAY 23-25: Open to representatives of non-governmental and indigenous organizations.

ORGANIZERS: The 2nd Boreal Forests of the World conference is organized by the Taiga Rescue Network with Friends of the Athabasca, Earthroots, Valhalla Wilderness Society, Sierra Club of Canada, Humber Environment Action Group, Le Reve, and indigenous Algonquins of Barriere Lake.

COSTS: The cost for is \$250 for Indigenous and NGO representatives, \$500 for industry, government or scientific representatives. An application for subsidized registration and/or travel is available upon request.

REGISTRATION/LOGISTICS: Mary Richardson, Friends of the Athabasca, Box 3009, Athabasca, Alberta, TOG 0B0, Canada phone (403) 675-6207, fax (403) 675-6186, Email: maryr@cs.athabascau.ca

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME: Sarah Winterton, Earthroots, 251-401 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 3A8, Canada, phone (416) 599-0152, fax (416) 340-2429, Email: eroots@web.apc.org

Taiga Rescue Network International Coordination Centre, Ajtte—Svenskt Fjall Och Samemuseum, Box 116, S-962 23 Jokkmokk, Sweden, phone (416) 971-17037, fax (46) 971-12057, Email: kldahl@pns.apc.org

Wild Forest Review



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Phone: 071-723 5535
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Survival International is a worldwide movement to support tribal peoples. It stands for their right to decide their own future and helps them protect their lands, environment and way of life.

1993 is United Nations Year of the World's Indigenous People

Survival
for tribal peoples



Talking Leaves



Talking Leaves is a journal of deep ecology, inspired personal activism rooted in earthen spirituality. *Talking Leaves* speaks for the natural world and for the rekindling of our own wild spirit.

Subscriptions are \$18.00 one year/
\$24.00 outside U.S. (8 issues) \$30.00 two years/\$48.00 outside U.S. Sample \$3

Send check or M.O. to:
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Eugene, OR 97401
503/342-2974

Coming Soon

Levellers Tour the US with Earth First!

The Levellers' live extravaganzas are affectionately known as *Freakshows*. As well as a kicking performance from the band, the *Freakshows* incorporate a kind of travelling festival, with mind-blowing light shows, top quality interactive street entertainers as well as several fun & subversive groups. This year the band has decided to add a new freak to their shows: **Earth First!** If you would like to help with publicity and tabling contact Randy Ghent at (707) 839-5847.

The Levellers publish a wild periodical called **On the Fiddle**. To get a copy or to confirm showtimes, write POB 266, Allston, MA 02134, phone (617) **SUB-VERT**

April

- | | | |
|----|--------------|------------------------|
| 7 | Philadelphia | Theater of living Arts |
| 8 | Baltimore | Hammerjacks |
| 9 | New York | Irving Plaza |
| 11 | New Haven | toads place |
| 12 | Providence | venue the |
| 13 | Boston | Paradise |
| 15 | Burlington | club metronome |
| 16 | Rochester | horizontal boogie bar |
| 17 | Albany | Saratoga Winners |
| 18 | Northampton | Pearl Street |
| 20 | Montreal | Les founounes |
| 21 | Ottawa | Penguin |
| 22 | Kitchener | Lulus |
| 24 | Toronto | RPM |
| 25 | Pittsburgh | Rosebud |
| 26 | Cleveland | Peabody's |
| 27 | Detroit | St. Andrews |
| 28 | Columbus | 700 High |
| 30 | Chicago | Metro |

May (locations to be announced)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | St. Louis |
| 3 | Norfolk |
| 4 | Raleigh |
| 5 | Carboro' |
| 6 | Athens |
| 7 | Atlanta |

OUT OF THE CAGES!

A radical animal liberation journal. Send \$14 (1yr/4is) to **PEOPLE FOR ANIMAL LIBERATION**, PO Box 2960, Santa Cruz CA 95063

EARTH FIRST! ROADSHOW TOURS EUROPE

Earth First! is touring eastern and northern Europe from May to July, 1994. The roadshow, a two-hour amplified musical presentation with slides, is a classic EF! technique for empowering, motivating and educating an audience to rise up in defence of the Earth. Roadshows have been used extensively by Earth First! across the world and ignite radical environmental movements wherever they pass.

The aims of the roadshow are to learn and to give. They will present to audiences and activist groups the philosophy and experiences of the international EF! movement. The insights gained by the biocentric or "deep ecology" philosophy, an inspiration and foundation of Earth First!, will feature prominently in the show as will EF!'s brand of "no compromise" direct action. The roadshow will feature British EF! activists and Ecotopia EF! singer and activist, Darryl Chorney.

Both in Britain and America, EF! has consistently energised the environmental movement since its birth, bringing environmental issues into people's hearts and minds by the use of non-violent direct action.

Tentative schedule :

- | | |
|---|---|
| April 27-May 8 | Scotland, England, Wales |
| May 9-13 | Netherlands |
| May 14-23 | Germany |
| May 24-27 | Austria |
| •Italy, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary?• | |
| May 28-June 1 | Czech Republic |
| June 2-6 | Slovakia |
| June 7-14 | Poland |
| June 15-21 | Finland— (Scandanavian dates are flexible for universities) |
| June 21-26 | Sweden |
| June 26-July 4 | Norway |

Please let us know if you or your group is interested in hosting a show. Feel free to suggest dates, offer criticisms and suggest fellow travelers (preferably ones who can sing!) who you think might be interested in part of the tour. Also, we need the following: a large vehicle, a slide projector, and a P.A.

Contact the show at European Earth First! Roadshow, Box E, 111 Magdalen Road, Oxford OX4 1RQ, UK, phone (0865) 201706/202706, fax (0865) 201705, Email eartharc@gn.apc.org. Darryl can be contacted at POB 34, Garberville, CA 95542, phone (707) 943-3788, fax (707) 923-4210, Email bball@igc.apc.org

A benefit concert for the defense of the Cove/Mallard roadless area in central Idaho will take place April 22, 7:30 PM, in the commons area of Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Musicians and speakers include Judi Bari, the Citizens' Band, Connie Cohen, Tim McHugh & the Lost Poets, and folks from the Ancient Forest Bus Brigade.

For more information, and also to help out, please call the Student Action Office at Reed College at (503) 771-1112x875, or mail us at Reed EF!, Student Action Office, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202.

Live Wild and Free!

"Dancing on the Ruins" Roadshow with Casey Neill Call (206) 866-9457 for info or to book open dates. The show with feature music and presentations on the campaign to defend the roadless areas of central Idaho. Featuring Cove/Mallard activist Billi Barker from Maine EF! See you on the road! All dates are TENTATIVE.

March

- | | |
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| 31 | Olympia, WA |
| | The Evergreen State College Recital Hall, contact the ERC (206) 866-6000 ext. 6784 |

April

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| 7 | E. Lansing, MI Jay (517) 351-4490 |
| 9 | Detroit, MI Trumbull Theater, c/o the Fifth Estate (313) 831-6800 |
| 10-17 | OHIO (Cincinnati-U of O, Granville-Dennison Univ., Athens-Ohio Univ., Yellow Springs-Antioch College, etc.) Burr (812) 332-8879 |
| 21 | Middlebury, VT Middlebury College, Geordie (802) 388-3711 ext. 4209 |
| 19-25 | MA, VT, NY Cambridge, MA Andy (508) 256-5704 |
| 26/7 | New York, NY Wetlands Preserve, James (212) 966-5244 |
| 28-31 | NE Regional Rendezvous, Green Mtn. National Forest, VT Biodiversity Liberation Front (802) 658-2403 |

May

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|-----|---|
| 1-6 | MAINE (Portland-USM, Farmington-Farm. Coll., Bar Harbor-Coll. of the Atlantic) USM Environmental Coalition (207) 874-6587 |
| 7 | Stony Creek, CT Puppet House Theater, (203) 488-5089 |
| 12 | Columbus, OH Student Environmental Action Coalition |
| 20 | Eugene, OR Willamette Folk Festival, U of O, EMU Cultural Forum (with Katya Chorover) |

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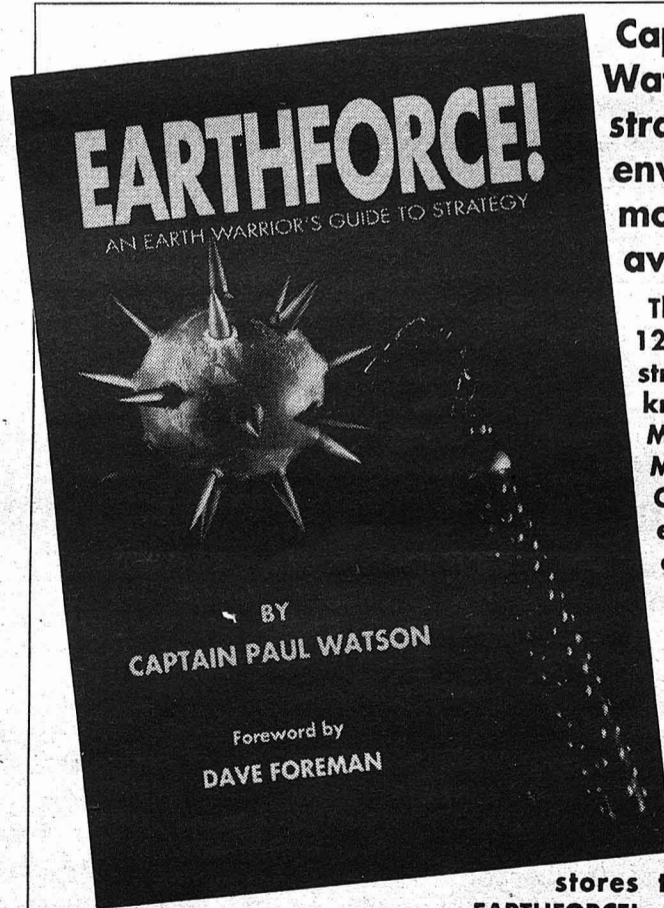
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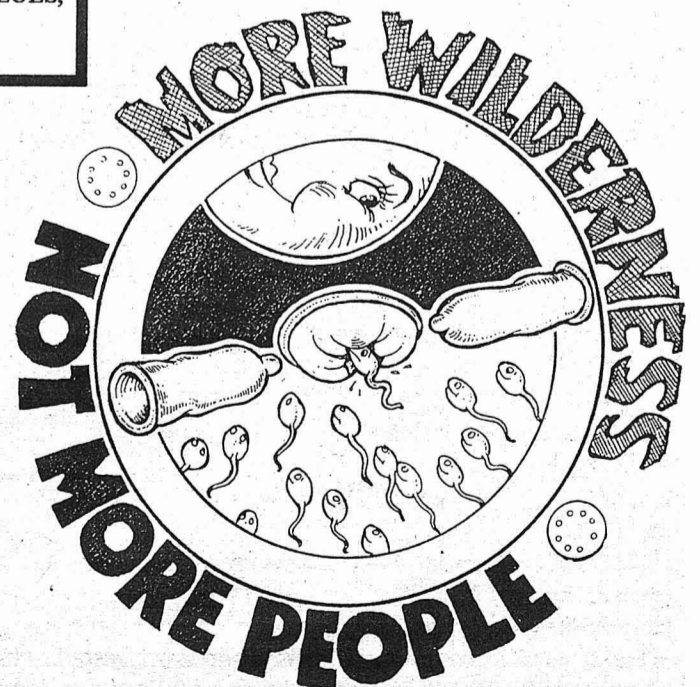
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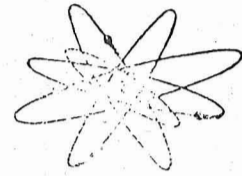
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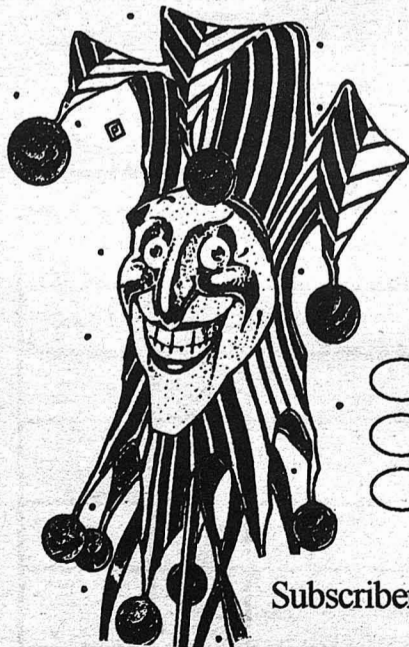
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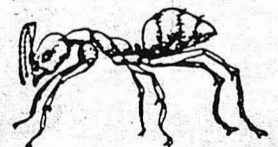
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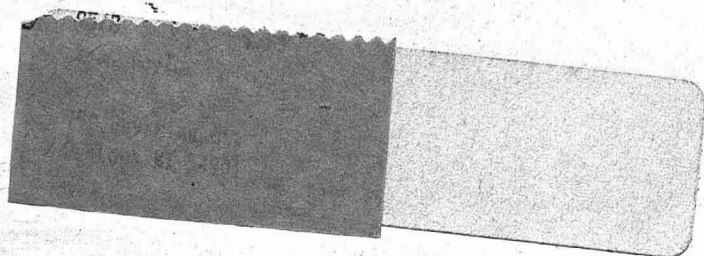
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