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Suggested citation: Turtle, Sprig, Samantha, and Puck, eds., *Earth First! Journal* 22, no. 8 (22 September 2002).
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Earth First!

Mabon September-October 2002

WILDFIRE:
who's fanning
the flames?

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Bush tests the water for his healthy forests initiative



Portland Responds

Earth First!

Mabon September-October 2002

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The *Radical* Environmental Journal

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PHOTO CREDITS Front Cover: The Florence fire in southern Oregon on August 2. Photo by Steven Nehl/The Oregonian. Back Cover: Recent old growth logging in the Mattole watershed. Photo by Snapper. Inside Cover: On August 22, George Bush brought his Healthy Forests Initiative to Portland, Oregon. Photo by Geoff Oliver Bugbee, www.geoffbugbee.com. Above: At the G-8 Summit in Genoa, Italy, July 2001. Photo by Devin Asch, www.devinasch.org.

Fire!

Fire. It fascinates, frightens, warms and scorches. It dances, plays, taunts and defies. Fire consumes, purifies and enriches.

There's something about fire, rebellion and transformation. Ancient stories say that fire was stolen and redistributed since the beginning of time. Fire was stolen by Coyote, Raven, Hare or Spider, depending on who's telling the tale. Prometheus, in rebellion against God, expropriated fire and gave it to those on Earth.

Fire is the temper of revolution. It is the riot when words and promises become meaningless. Fire is passion. It is a fever in the body. Fire is destructive, but it is also transformational.

This Summer saw wildfires roaring across the West. From Oregon to New Mexico, from Arizona to South Dakota, in Colorado, California and Wyoming, the remaining forests raged with flames after centuries of Euro-American fire suppression, logging and US Forest Service mismanagement.

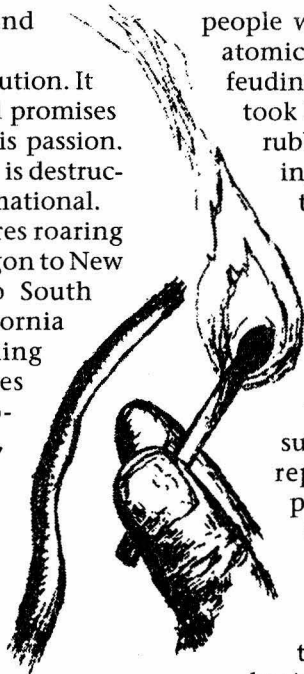
The fires of a healthy ecosystem are nourishing. Indigenous people in the Americas used fire to maintain grasslands and enrich the soil. Their fires evolved with the land, animals and plants over a course of thousands of years, culminating in a mutually beneficial relationship for all.

The massive forest fires this year were an aggravated response to an imbalance created by human greed and colonial arrogance. This stolen land burned with all the vigor needed to cleanse the spilt blood, lies and injustice from 510 years of white

supremacy. The fires were suppressed by chemicals dropped from helicopters, but the conditions creating them—such as clearcutting and urban sprawl—continue to be perpetuated by tyrants and profiteers in the government and big business. For now, the fires no longer threaten picturesque yuppie retreats on the edges of national forests, but wildfires—like riots temporarily quelled by tear gas—will only become more destructive if the conditions creating them are left unaddressed.

"The urge to destroy is also a creative one."

—MIKHAIL BAKUNIN



This Summer was also the 57th anniversary of the US atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More than 200,000 people were killed in a horrible atomic inferno in the name of feuding empires. One survivor took home a piece of burning rubble and kept the fire burning on an altar. This year the flame traveled to the US, its country of origin, in the care of Buddhist monks and nuns on an anti-war pilgrimage. The still-burning fire will always be a symbol of war and suffering, but it now also represents survival. The power of the flame has been transformed from one of destruction to one of healing.

Now is the time to start the healing fires that will begin to correct the imbalances and injustices in the world. The time is past for reform—the current system must be burned to ashes to renew the Earth and end the history of genocide, slavery and destruction here in the Americas. Only then can wildness, peace and justice, sustainability, diversity and equality take root.

Everybody, grab your matches!

—Puck

Earth First! Journal Mabon

September 22, 2002
Vol. 22, No. 8

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The *Earth First! Journal* is a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents. The contents do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of this magazine, the Earth First! movement, local Earth First! groups or individual Earth First!ers.

We welcome submissions of articles, letters, poetry and art that put the Earth first, aid in healthy debate shaping the growth of the movement and advance the creation of a world free of speciesism, racism, sexism, violence, exploitation and oppression.

Article submissions should be typed or clearly printed. Art or photographs are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via email. Send a SASE if you would like submissions returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it.

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.

ISSN 1055-8411 *Earth First! Journal* is indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The *Earth First! Journal* is recorded on microfilm by University Microfilms, Inc.

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The *Earth First! Journal* is published eight times a year on the solstices, equinoxes and cross-quarter days on or about November 1, December 21 (Winter Solstice), February 2, March 21 (Vernal Equinox), May 1, June 21 (Summer Solstice), August 1 and September 22 (Autumnal Equinox) by Daily Planet Publishing, POB 3023, Tucson, AZ 85702. US subscriptions are \$30. Outside the US, surface delivery is \$40 and airmail is \$50. See form, page 61. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *EF! Journal*, POB 3023, Tucson, AZ 85702.

Upcoming deadlines: September 16 • November 1

Dear SFB: Letters to the Editors

Dear EF!

In the Beltane 2002 issue, I wrote a letter about a local park that was being compromised by an encroaching subdivision and a new paved trail project. I would now like to update EF! readers about the actions of unknown local activists.

First of all, there was an inaccuracy in the previous letter stating that the park contained 19 acres. In fact, it encompasses 190 acres of woodland.

Here are a few select quotes from an article that appeared in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen*.

"After vandals shut down his Hickory Heights construction site Monday, July 1, with minor but widespread damage, foreman Bill Hughes could only shake his head and wonder. 'I don't know what they were trying to gain,' he said. 'A thief would take stuff. They're not going to play around with every piece of equipment, cutting

a wire here and a wire there. They cut something on just about every piece of equipment... from a wire that goes to the headlight to the main starting cable. They picked on petty stuff, but that holds us up. Three padlocks were snapped—something that required heavy bolt cutters,' Hughes said. The coolant lines were cut on the bulldozer, and the vandals jammed dirt in the transmission fill tube. The roller compactor had dirt stuffed into the fuel tank. Three of the six earth-moving machines were rendered completely inoperable. The other three are too damaged to move safely, Hughes said. Once they resume work, the firm is talking about hiring security guards. Police estimate the combined damage to machinery and tools at more than \$13,000. The vandalism is expected to keep Hughes' crew off the job for three days, after just starting work last Thursday. About a month ago, someone also vandalized equipment used to put in a trail at the north end of Hickory Hill."

Sincerely,

—IOWA ACTION
continued on page 40

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BY FAITH WALKER

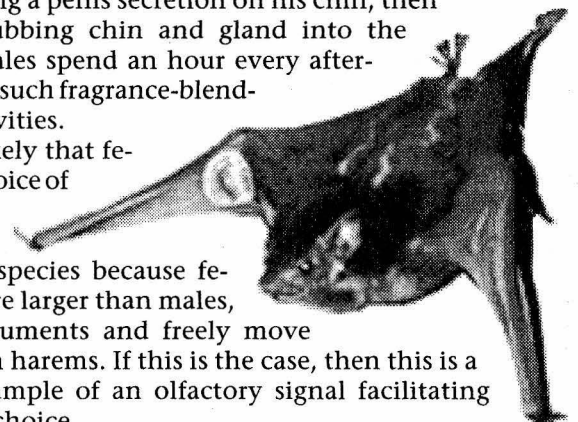
Fauna. n. animal life.

Cabala. n. an esoteric, secret matter or mysterious art.

Male greater sac-winged bats send olfactory bouquets to prospective mates. This tropical Central and South American species, *Saccopteryx bilineata*, roosts in large tree cavities. Males mark up to two-square-meter territories via secretions of a chin gland, and they defend a harem of one to eight resident females from the lollygagging non-territorial males that hang out on the outskirts and sometimes sneak copulations. To woo a mate, a male undertakes an elaborate courtship display, involving a hovering flight that wafts carefully crafted scents from his wing sacs toward his roosting darling. The perfume of his pungent pockets is created by taking urine

droplets orally and licking his wing sacs, placing a penis secretion on his chin, then rubbing chin and gland into the sacs. Males spend an hour every afternoon in such fragrance-blending activities.

It's likely that female choice of mates exists in this species because females are larger than males, win arguments and freely move between harems. If this is the case, then this is a rare example of an olfactory signal facilitating female choice.



WE'RE STILL HIRING!

The *Earth First! Journal*, located in sunny Tucson, Arizona, has an opening for a new member of our editorial staff. It could be you.

Being a part of the *Journal* is full of rewards—working on a consensus basis with a tight five-person collective among a supportive community to publish a magazine essential to the radical environmental movement.

Our new long-term editor ideally will have publishing experience, be personally compatible with existing staff, have pounds of patience, be computer literate, have excellent editing skills and have a sense of humor. As a collective, all of the work is shared, so a motivated, hard-working individual is required!

To apply, send your resume and a letter of interest to the *Earth First! Journal*, POB 3023, Tucson, AZ 85702. Please forward a writing sample, activist history and the names of some EF! activists who can vouch for you.

Marching into New Movement

The People's Journey to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was organized by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from August 26 to September 4 (see E!J June-July 2002). It was meant to follow up on the proposed global strategies for "sustainable development" agreed upon 10 years ago at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The WSSD was supposed to bring together "tens of thousands of participants, including heads of state, delegates from nongovernmental organizations and businesses, to focus [on taking] action toward improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security."

BY TIM REAM

Twenty stories of corporate glass reflect 15 stories of the same across the street. There are also barricades of cement topped with fence and razor wire across the street. Dozens of armored vehicles with mounted machine guns patrol the roads. Water cannons are deployed nearby. There is a truck with rolls of razor wire ready to create a rapid barricade. Cops and soldiers carry shotguns loaded with buckshot to fire on the crowd. Behind this protective ring the delegates of the so-called World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) are failing in Johannesburg, South Africa, at crafting a consensus on the next decade's promise for a better world.

This side of the wire, 30,000 South Africans and thousands more from around the world have little regard for the details of the bracketed language argued inside the WSSD. Thousands of people wearing red headbands denounce the African programs of neoliberal capitalism and sub-imperialism recently touted at the G-8 meeting in Canada. Their red t-shirts instead scream for land, food, jobs and against the privatization of basic services like electricity and water. Songs break out throughout the crowd, overpowering the copter chops from above. Speakers that have traveled from far away announce to the world's cameras: We are the poor, the homeless, the thirsty, the hungry.

They are. The march has ended in Sandton, the richest suburb in Africa. But it began in one of the poorest townships.

Alexandra is home to perhaps one million Africans, many on the edge of survival. It is a living remnant of apartheid in nearly every way. Broken streets are layered with garbage and washed in sewage. Roadsides are packed dirt stacked with rubble that is assembled into houses and "shops." One sees concrete block mortared with mud. Corrugated metal and old paneling slapped over pallet wood frames. Cornmeal and cabbage cook over open fires. Three girls have cleared a square of debris away to skip rope. A woman hawks cheese curls and potatoes from under torn plastic sheeting.

Those that have water and electricity have prepaid for it with a substantial portion of their earnings. An estimated 40,000 people lose basic services in South Africa every month. So as the 10-mile march moves through Alex, many join.

Nelson Mandela's politics of promise have become Thabo Mbeki's politics of failed promises, and the African National Congress (ANC) government is running scared.

For those serious about politics in South Africa, the WSSD was never expected to deliver anything substantial to the poor. An alternative People's Global Forum quickly aligned with the government and was therefore abandoned by grassroots organizations. In this



photo courtesy: Social Movements Indaba

vacuum, the Social Movements Indaba (SMI) was formed.

The SMI had pledged for months to march on August 31 and had decided that the juxtaposition of Alexandra to Sandton was too obvious to ignore. Fearing the power of such a statement, the government did everything it could to disempower the people. It started with a declaration that the march would be deemed illegal. After concussion bombing an "illegal" candlelight march following the International Forum on Globalization meeting on August 24, world pressure forced a government concession. Once the march was considered legal, a large Landless People's Movement and even the government-friendly South African Nongovernmental Organization Coalition jumped on board.

By this time, however, the ANC had called a march of its own—to be held at the same time, from the same township, using the same messaging and the same slogan. Rumors were spread that Fidel Castro and Yassar Arafat would attend. Radio stations announced that the ANC march was the only march. Free city buses took unwitting people to the government rally

location. And yet, in one of their own political strongholds, the government attracted less than one-tenth of the volume of the grassroots marchers. Embarrassed, they canceled the march halfway through and sent government ministers to join the SMI event.

"We will do to the ANC what we did to the apartheid regime," a local promises the crowd back at Sandton. Speakers from around the world repeat the issues the mainstream press can never get right: environmental justice, US imperialism, the failure of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and World Trade Organization (WTO), no to genetically modified foods, justice for Palestine and Bush is evil.

In a long-standing South African tradition, a memorandum of demands was prepared to deliver to political leaders. This time, however, there was a twist: It would only be given to President Mbeki himself. Essop Pahad, a liberal minister who had climbed the truck to receive the demands, was booed by the crowd and denied by the leadership. As he sheepishly climbed down to his waiting bodyguards, it was clear that a new movement of people power in South Africa had been born.

It is made all the more remarkable given the obstacles to organizing impoverished people. Western activists generally have the means to organize, but they are constantly struggling to find people who care enough to turn off the TV and do something. Among Africa's poor the will is there, but what is the way? Forget email. Telephones aren't plentiful. Organizing skills can never be taken for granted. There are few precedents for things like project planning, timeline development and task prioritization. If you want to have

a meeting, how will people afford the bus fare to attend? Public transport stops around six p.m.

Despite these obstacles, this new movement comes and none too late. Sandton bespeaks the wealth of Southern Africa. The shopping mall behind the razor wire would rival the best North America could offer. Every other

of course the only way big business can be done.

Business is being done at the WSSD. Corporate control and sponsorship are commonplace. Access is available. The US carries the torch. As foil, the European Union is supposed to be the voice of the little people and the Earth. Even corporate nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) had to threaten a sit-down strike to be allowed into rooms outside their own NGO summit ghetto. It is clear to everyone involved that this is quite simply another flavor of trade ministerial, a type of side agreement to the IMF and WTO. It is therefore in the best interest of the US to encourage things to fall apart, and it appears to be quite successful. This is no longer a big risk in the era of Bush unilateralism. At



photo courtesy Social Movements India

car in the neighborhood is a BMW or Mercedes Benz. Houses are mansions with servants. And some would like to believe that the party has just begun.

Free of the apartheid stigma and the wars it created, South Africa is for the first time laid open to exploitation in 21st century fashion. Diamonds, gold and minerals are plentiful and hardly tapped. There is timber, hydropower

worst, there will be another big lie signed at the conclusion of the WSSD and lasting for perhaps another 10 years until the next summit.

As darkness falls outside, the people of Alexandra begin the 10-mile walk home from a disciplined march that took place without another cop riot. For many, home means back to an unheated house and sharing a bed

with several. It may not mean supper. There might be a Saturday night bath in a basin.

It will be different for thousands tonight though. The powers-that-be are designed to hold the world's largest meeting

ever right next door and to talk about the poor. For a change, the poor got a chance to say something, and it felt good. They seem to expect that someone ought to be listening. They've overthrown a government before.

This trip marked Tim Ream's return to South Africa after more than 13 years.

Songs break out throughout the crowd, overpowering the copter chops from above. Speakers that have traveled from far away announce to the world's cameras: We are the poor, the homeless, the thirsty, the hungry.

and oil. Labor is actually cheaper than slavery. No surprise that before Blacks got the vote, the likely winner signaled he was ready to do business with the West. Political apartheid fell. Social apartheid is clearly still evident when one marches from black Alex to white Sandton. Economic apartheid is

DISSENT FLARES UP AGAINST BUSH

BY HUMMINGBIRD

"Commander-in-thief" George Bush's visit to the West Coast of Turtle Island to announce his Healthy Forests Initiative on August 22 was met with immense public protest.

In Portland, Oregon, Cascadia Forest Alliance kickstarted a beautiful day of dissent by erecting a treesit in a downtown park to protest Bush's forest policies. During his presidential campaign, Bush accepted more than three million dollars in bribe money from the timber industry. A third of it came from Oregon donors, including Frontier Resources, Guistina Land & Timber Company, Swanson Superior Forest Products, Seneca Jones Sawmill, Sun Studs and D.R. Johnson Lumber. Having already scrapped restrictions on logging roads, Bush proposed another installment of his payback plan: the Healthy Forests Initiative, which gives even more old-growth trees to the lumber companies.

Hundreds of people gathered at a Green Party rally before joining the main crowd near the treesit for the march downtown—which was 3,000 protesters strong. Police staked out a nine-square-block area around the Hilton Hotel, where Bush was further shaking down the local ruling class to raise money for Senator Gordon Smith's re-election bid. The people had free reign throughout the rest of downtown where they reclaimed the streets, blocked intersections, created a dense gridlock and made a joyful noise.

In the late afternoon, some wealthy Republican donors had difficulty gaining access to the hotel. Police responded by declaring a "state of emergency" at an intersection two blocks from the hotel and threatened to arrest anyone who did not disperse. The announcements were heard by few people on account of poor sound systems used at a distance. Given no time to comply with the order, the protesters became victims as police turned violent, pepper spraying people and shooting them with rubber bullets.

According to protester Don Joughin, who had brought his children along, police surrounded a portion of the crowd and began using pepper spray. When Joughin asked how to leave, an officer pointed him in the direction of the very officers using the pepper spray. "I yelled at him to let us through because we had three small children. He looked at me, drew out his can from his hip and sprayed directly at me. In the same motion, he turned the can on my wife who was holding our 10-month-old baby and doused both of their heads entirely, from a distance of less than three feet." When Joughin called 9-1-1, he was told that no ambulance would be sent and that he had to report to a first aid tent behind police lines. Fellow protesters and members of the Black Cross Health Collective aided the family.

The police declared states of emergency at least two more times, and once those areas had been violently cleared, protesters were left alone. As

the sun set, people danced in the streets and continued to protest.

Corporate media accounts of the event betrayed an institutional bias against democratic action. Instead, the media glorified police brutality and misrepresented the character and intent of those inspired to take action. Still, the feeling throughout the crowd of protesters at the end of the day left the final score at Portland 1, Bush 0.

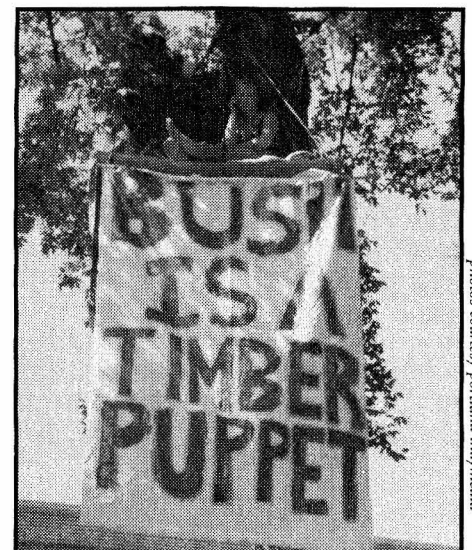
The next morning, the Portland chapter of the National Lawyers Guild held a press conference at City Hall, where they called for the resignation of police chief Mark Kroeker. Mayor Vera Katz hid in her office and refused to address concerns about police behavior. That afternoon, protesters marched on City Hall to demand police accountability.

At a press conference in front of City Hall on September 5, local lawyer Alan Graf announced the intention to sue the city and Kroeker "for their unprovoked assault and attack on peaceful law-abiding protesters who were exercising their First Amendment rights." This legal action seeks monetary damages and a court order forbidding the police from using pepper spray, tear gas and rubber bullets for crowd control.

Keep your eye out for a video documentary about the protest and its aftermath, which is set for release this Fall.

For more information, visit www.portland.indymedia.org/a22.

Hummingbird is a regular contributor to portland indymedia. This article gathered facts from many eye-witness accounts on the portland indymedia website.



photos courtesy portland indymedia

Gear Up for Lawless Logging!

BY SPARKY

It's time for forest defenders to stock up on rope, carabiners and lock-boxes. Amid one of the most severe wildfire seasons in the past 50 years, the Bush administration and Congress are preparing to pass a so-called "fire prevention logging" rider on the Interior Appropriations Bill. This rider—reminiscent of the infamous Salvage Rider passed by Clinton in 1995—will suspend environmental protection laws in order to allow private logging corporations unfettered access to public forests. Concerned citizens will no longer have the legal rights to participate in public lands management and will have no access to the courts when government agencies break the law.

This desire for "lawless logging" has been a long-standing agenda of the Bush administration and timber industry allies in Congress. Pro-timber politicians have been aided and abetted by Senator Tom

Daschle, the Democratic majority leader who recently crafted a lawless logging rider for South Dakota's Black Hills National Forest (see article on page 8). Republicans are opportunistically using this Summer's wildfires to apply Daschle's draconian rider as a model for logging nationwide.

The timber beasts are banking on the hope that people fear fires more than they hate stumps. Thanks to the hysteria being fomented by corporate newsmedia—typically claiming that forests have been "destroyed," "consumed" or "incinerated" by the fires—this ploy on the public's fear of fire just may work.

Members of Congress hope that the crackling of flames will drown out the clinking bags of gold coins being

handed over to several election campaigns from logging corporations.

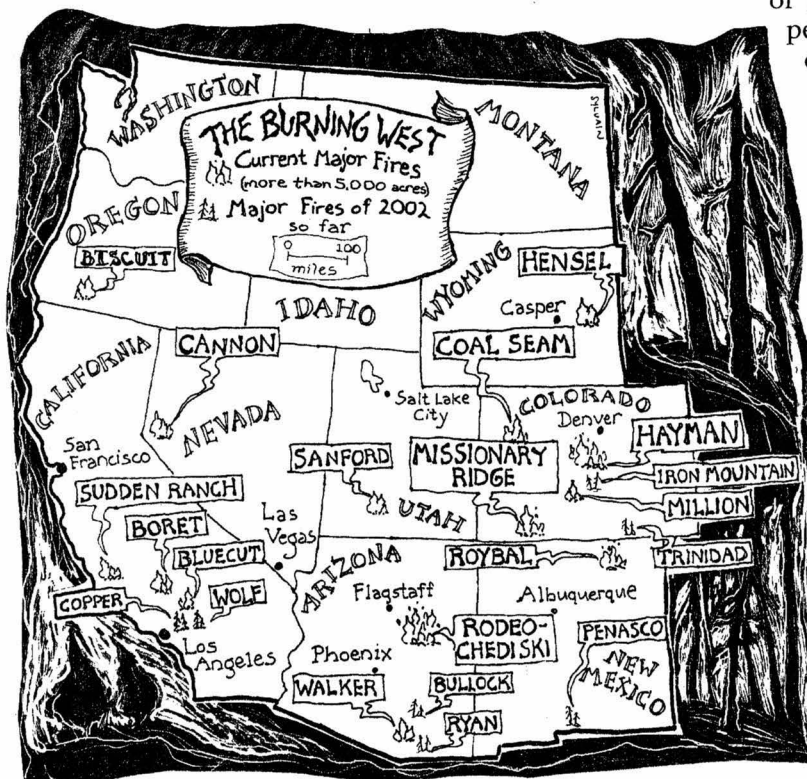
The Tin Woodsman Visits the Emerald Forest

To make a public relations pitch for his new forest fire policy, President Bush arranged a brief photo opportunity with firefighters mopping up the Squires fire in Medford, Oregon, on August 22. He then made a "stump speech" to an invitation-only pep rally of Republican supporters at a fairground about his so-called "Healthy Forests Initiative." Bush pointed to a small patch of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) ground that was supposedly "saved" from wildfire damage because it had previously been commercially thinned. If the television cameras had simply panned around them, they would have captured the charred moon-scape resulting from a wildfire that roared across lands clearcut by Boise Cascade. The fire devoured a mountain of fuel in the form of logging debris, small unmerchantable trees and big stumps left behind by classic, profit-driven, cut-and-run commercial logging.

The "Healthy Forests Initiative" would do the following:

- Increase commercial logging across 191 million acres of public lands while suspending the laws allowing citizen input, appeals and lawsuits to enforce environmental protection regulations. Amid widespread corporate scandals in the wake of various deregulation scams, Bush's response is to push for deregulation in management of public forests.

- Authorize so-called goods-for-services "stewardship contracts" that allow the US Forest Service (USFS) and BLM to give away large, old trees in exchange for fuel reduction services by logging corporations. These services should be performed as part of



artwork by Diane Sylvain/High Country News

ecological reparations for past profiteering and environmental damage—not as part of further giveaways of public assets for private profits.

- Accelerate commercial logging under the Northwest Forest Plan. This part of Bush's initiative has nothing to do with reducing wildfire hazards or healthy forests but is simply payback for the corporate largesse showered on his (s)election campaign.

The timber industry argues that "lack of active management" and "overprotection" (i.e. lack of logging, grazing and road-building) have converted forests into tinderboxes that fuel catastrophic wildfires. In truth, it is

continued on page 42

Prophetic Fire on the Black Hills

BY JEREMY NICHOLS

The Lakota people have long prophesied that the Black Hills of western South Dakota and northeastern Wyoming will sooner burn than continue to be desecrated by European Americans. The purifying force of fire is needed to fully cleanse the Black Hills, after more than a century of exploitation, and to restore the natural diversity. If recent events are any indication, the fear of this prophecy could be the driving force behind attempts to despoil the Black Hills' ecosystem in the name of wildfire prevention.

A Forested Island in a Sea of Prairie

The Black Hills support a unique ecosystem that evolved in isolation for more than 10,000 years. An island in the plains, the hills rise above surrounding grasslands and support an incredible diversity of life. Home to a mixture of vegetation native to Rocky Mountain forests, midwestern grasslands, eastern deciduous forests and northern boreal forests, the hills provide habitat for a plethora of species, many of which are rare or endemic. The Black Hills red-bellied snake, Black Hills flying squirrel, pygmy nuthatch and northern goshawk are all found in or near forests of ponderosa pine, white spruce, birch, quaking aspen, bur oak and juniper. Black Hills Atlantis fritillary butterflies, Bearlodge meadow jumping mice and black-tailed prairie dogs make their homes in Black Hills montane grassland communities and alongside streams supporting Black Hills dippers and mountain suckers. The abundance and diversity of life is beautiful and overwhelming.

Unfortunately, the Black Hills are also distinguished as being one of the most heavily developed and exploited forests in the US.

A History of Exploitation

The illegal occupation by European Americans in the 1800s, was an era of overhunting, overtrapping, mining, intensive livestock grazing and the development of nearly every riparian area. The Black Hills were viewed as an inexhaustible and convenient source of timber, and logging soon dominated the entire landscape.

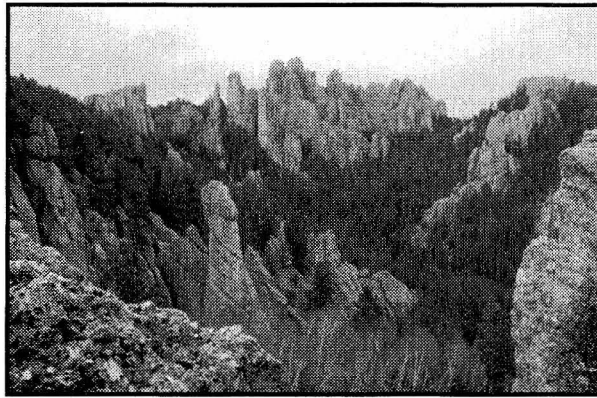
To curb unrestricted logging at the turn of the century, the Black Hills National Forest was created. The US Forest Service (USFS), in turn, implemented the first-ever commercial timber sale on federal lands. Since then, the USFS has logged 97 percent of the more than one-million-acre national forest at least once, and it has logged 80 percent more than once—8,000 miles of roads have been constructed for logging.

The ecological impacts of more than a century of settlement are staggering. Overhunting and ecological degradation have driven many native species like Manitoban elk and Audubon's bighorn sheep to extinction. Bison, wolf, grizzly bear, lynx and most recently black bear were extirpated. Their decline was directly tied to invading European Americans.

Pollution from mines continues to despoil streams. The Homestake Mine, once the largest in the Black Hills and the nation's leading gold producer, recently closed after reaping billions from the hills. While the mining operation destroyed miles of streams and surrounding lands, Senator Tom Daschle passed legislation that relieved Homestake from any obligatory environmental cleanup.

While USFS claims streams are healthy, water quality monitoring and the status of native species contradicts this. Streams have become choked with sediment from roads and two tracks that were illegally created by vehicles.

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Cathedral Spires in the Black Hills

photo courtesy Biodiversity Conservation Alliance

THE BLACK HILLS ARE STILL SACRED

BY CHARMARINE WHITE FACE

For as long as I can remember, my grandmother would say, "The Black Hills are sacred. You can never sell the Earth."

Although, when I was growing up in the 1950s and '60s, Lakota people would say: "Doksa, Black Hills," and then laugh.

Later, I learned that this meant: "When they give us money for the Black Hills, I will pay you," or, "Things will be good when they pay us for the Black Hills."

Lakota people said this because they understood that when wasicus (white people) want something, they try to buy it.

The Black Hills were reserved for the Lakota people as part of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. The US government violated the treaty when gold was discovered in the hills.

Even the US Supreme Court said in 1980, about the treaty violation: "A more ripe and rank case of dishonorable dealings shall not be found." But then they turned around and tried to buy the sacred Black Hills for \$105 million dollars.

The Oglalas were the poorest of the poor in the US, but my people responded: "The sacred Black Hills are not for sale."

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ENVIROS ACCUSED OF BUREAUCRATIC ARSON

BY KIERAN SUCKLING

The US Forest Service (USFS) released a report on July 10, "proving" that environmentalists have obstructed forest thinning projects and have endangered rural communities with forest fires. Close inspection of the report shows exactly the opposite.

Exploiting the suffering caused by recent forest fires, the Bush administration, the timber industry and conservative members of Congress argue that the fires were caused by a lack of logging and that environmental regulations are slowing down the timber program. But their accusations have been contradicted by a widely circulated US General Accounting Office (GAO) study. The study found that only two out of 1,671 Forest Service fuel reductions projects were appealed in 2001 and none were litigated.

To counter the GAO report, the USFS came to a radically different conclusion: 48 percent of 326 "mechanical fuel treatment projects" (i.e. timber sales) were appealed by environmental groups in 2000 and 2001, and six percent were challenged.

Closer inspection shows that the USFS report used a much more limited data set than the GAO report and that the reports are actually quite complementary. Virtually all of the fuels reduction projects surveyed in the

GAO report were legitimate burning and thinning projects that reduced the risk of forest fire to nearby communities. For this reason, they were not controversial and the USFS was able to conduct a large number of projects with very few appeals and no litigation.

The USFS report, on the other hand, looks mostly at traditional timber sales and a few, large, prescribed burns. Most did not qualify for the congressional fuels reductions fund. For this reason, there is little overlap between projects studied by the GAO and the USFS. The USFS found a much higher level of opposition because the timber sales were not legitimate thinning projects. Most involved the logging of old-growth trees, wildland areas far from towns and endangered species habitat.

The USFS report, therefore, is not more thorough than the GAO report, nor do they contradict. Taken together, the reports confirm exactly what environmentalists have stated: If the USFS conducts legitimate, small tree burning and thinning near human communities, it will not face opposition and will be able to get work done on the ground. If it continues its traditional timber sale program to log old-growth trees, roadless areas and habitat for endangered species, it will continue to face intense opposition.

Kieran Suckling is the executive director of the Center for Biological Diversity.

Green Polyester's Effect on Wildlife



BY SPRIG

In the US Forest Service's (USFS) tale of Smokey the Bear, little Smokey the cub is rescued from the big, bad fire by heroic firefighters. They "save" him from life in the wild and catapult him into fire suppression stardom. In actuality, little Smokey would have been better off if he was left alone to fend for himself, free of green polyester pants.

Most fires don't burn evenly across a landscape, and animals are able to seek refuge in the areas of unburned terrain. Large mammals can usually stay ahead of fires by walking. Even huge blazes seldom move faster than two miles per hour, and these animals can safely flee the advancing flames.

Under natural fire conditions, birds have the ability to fly to safe locations. The fact that most wildfires strike during the late Summer or Fall, after breeding season, means that few species of birds still have flightless young to protect. Yet forest fires are starting earlier each year, thus the impact on fledgling birds has increased.

Small animals, by contrast, most often seek refuge below ground in burrows or other cavities. Even flightless insects dig their way into the soil or humus as the flames pass. The fire may be burning out of control, but the temperature just a few inches below the surface remains unchanged. Plants and animals are more resilient and resourceful than most people think.

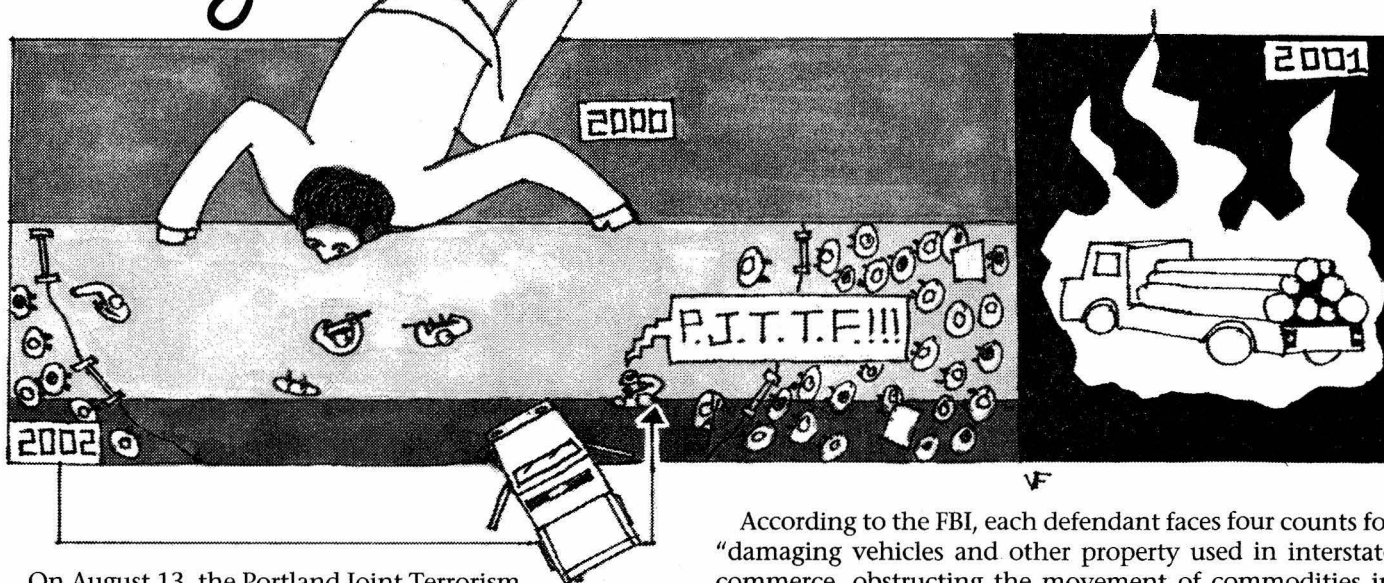
Not only do most creatures survive natural wildfires, some even thrive in the wake of conflagrations as new food sources and habitat niches are created.

The worst damage associated with forest fires is caused by human efforts aimed to control fire. Backfires set by firefighters cut off escape routes for wildlife and entrap them between two hot-burning flame fronts. To make matters worse, the presence of low-flying helicopters, droning bulldozers and fire crews often confound the efforts of animals trying to escape. In fact, one report on the 1988 Yellowstone fire stated that 100 of the large mammals killed during the fire died as a result of collisions with fire-fighting vehicles.

Firebreaks result in more long-term habitat degradation and associated impact on wildlife than the fires themselves. Firelines cut by handcrews or bulldozers cause soil disturbance, displacement, compaction and erosion. Like clearcutting on steep slopes, firelines also create gullies that dump the soil right into streams affecting

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Joint Terrorism Task Force Targets Portland Activists



On August 13, the Portland Joint Terrorism Task Force (PJTTF) indicted four people for the June 2001 arson that caused \$50,000 worth of damage to three Ray Schoppert Logging Company trucks near Estacada, Oregon. The fire destroyed one truck and damaged two others. At the time, Schoppert Logging held the contract to log the 1,030-acre Eagle Creek Timber Sale, and it was set to begin logging on the day of the arson. No group claimed responsibility.

Court documents did not link the four suspects to the Earth Liberation Front (ELF), but authorities have said the incendiary devices were similar to the formula used to set fire to Ross Island Sand and Gravel trucks on April 15, 2001, in Portland. The ELF claimed responsibility for that arson, and the case is still under investigation.

Jacob Sherman and Jeremy Rosenbloom were arrested at their homes on August 13. Angela Marie Cesario turned herself in later that evening. All three are active in social justice issues through Portland State University. They pled not guilty, were released on bail and their first court date was set for October 16. The conditions for their release include not associating with environmental groups as well as staying in the Portland area.

The fourth person indicted, Tre Arrow, has a history of public nonviolent direct action in the Eagle Creek and God's Valley campaigns. Arrow is most well-known for his 11-day protest in July 2000, when he perched on a 30-foot-high ledge outside the US Forest Service building in downtown Portland to draw attention to its raid on the Eagle Creek blockade. In 2001, he ran for Congress in Oregon as a Green candidate and received 15,000 votes.

On August 20, the FBI visited Arrow's friend Renay Oshop in Pennsylvania to find more information about his whereabouts. The FBI told Oshop that they knew Arrow had been there two weeks prior because of a neighbor's tip. They also admitted that they were electronically monitoring Oshop and Arrow's communications. "You know, there are no secrets," the FBI told her. Arrow has not been found by law enforcement and is considered a fugitive.

According to the FBI, each defendant faces four counts for "damaging vehicles and other property used in interstate commerce, obstructing the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, using violence to interfere with commerce and using an incendiary device to commit an act of violence." Each individual faces up to one million dollars in fines and 80 years in prison.

Earlier this Summer, a Portland grand jury subpoenaed four activists in its investigation of the Schoppert Logging arson. The details of the hearing have been kept secret by all involved, which has been a source of contention for many activists. Many people believe that public accounting of these hearings is the best way to dismantle the oppressiveness of the grand jury process. On July 10, 30 people protested a second grand jury hearing that targeted the same activists. It is believed the subject of this hearing was also the Schoppert Logging arsons.

Martha, one of the people who was called to testify, said she "invoked the Fifth [Amendment] on all questions." One of the questions was whether she was a "member" of the Cascadia Forest Alliance (CFA). She noted that the grand jury won't impact her activism: "I plan to continue doing what I do."

A statement released by CFA commented that the PJTTF is under pressure to produce results in order to justify its continued existence. CFA says the timing of these indictments appears to be politically motivated due to an upcoming review of the PJTTF in September.

The task force—made up of eight police officers, 12 federal agents and three other state law enforcement officers—has refused to reveal even general information about the evidence it is using or to answer questions about how much money has been spent on this investigation. During hearings last year, city officials admitted that the PJTTF's files are completely insulated from public review.

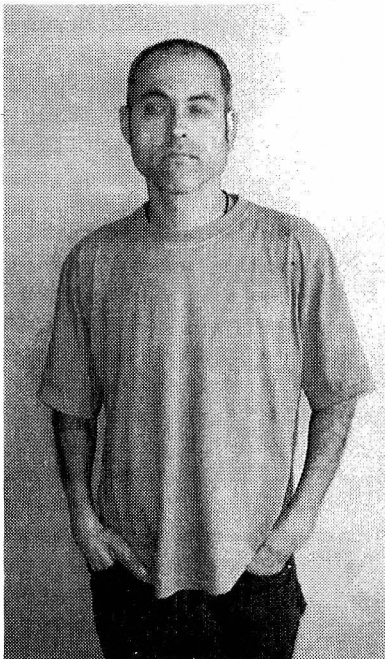
According to CFA, these recent indictments and investigations are thinly veiled attempts to intimidate and prevent citizens from participating in activism. CFA stands "in solidarity with those who are being harassed and targeted by the PJTTF for their political beliefs."

BY DAVID BARBARASH

On July 30, nine members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), led by Corporal Derrick Ross of the Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET, see sidebar on page 47), executed a search warrant and raided my home and office in Courtenay, British Columbia. The search and seizure was carried out on behalf of law enforcement agencies from two counties in the state of Maine, under the auspices of the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaty (MLAT).

The MLAT was enacted in 1988 to improve judicial assistance between the US and Canada. This has encouraged extensive cooperation between justice officials, courts and law enforcement agencies of both countries. The treaty includes the power to summon witnesses, compel the production of evidence and issue search warrants.

Although no one was home at the time, and even though access to the house could easily have been gained by breaking a window or picking a lock (the latter of which they would normally do to install an electronic eavesdropping device), the RCMP felt it necessary to kick in the door. The wood was shattered, the window was cracked and the door frame and wall were damaged—all of which made the door completely unusable. When the police completed their search more than 10 hours after they began, they screwed in a sheet of chipboard over the doorway, leaving behind ransacked rooms, scattered files, garbage and probably a few more bugs in the walls and ceiling.



Between May and September 1999, the ALF took credit for four actions against hunting clubs and one action against a Food and Drug Administration building in Maine. According to the communiqué received by the North American ALF Press Office (NAALFPO), these actions boiled down to breaking and entering, spray painting walls, breaking windows and doors, as well as the theft of stuffed animal heads—which were returned to their natural environment to rest in peace.

The Unfolding Story

In July 1999, I took over the NAALFPO and became the North American spokesperson. The actions in Maine were some of the first I worked on in my new

role, giving interviews to media outlets in Maine during September 1999.

Four months later, on January 23, 2000, Kennebec County Sheriff Everett Flannery made a request for a search to be conducted of my home. On October 11, 2000, and again on May 14, 2001, supplemental requests for a search were made by US authorities to the Canadian Minister of Justice.

Almost one year later, on May 7, 2002, the request was approved, and on June 25, Ross testified at an Information to Obtain a Search Warrant hearing. The warrant was approved and signed by Associate Chief Justice Patrick Dohm of the British Columbia Supreme Court.

In July, the search warrant was executed by four INSET members and five officers from the Vancouver Island RCMP.

It must be noted that I am neither charged nor under investigation for any

Shooting the Messenger

Canadian Secret Police Raid Activist's Home for US Authorities

Seized from my home were both my computers, dozens of computer disks, hundreds of videos, miscellaneous photos, paper files and four US postal mail bags, in addition to documents and files seized (and previously returned) during prior RCMP raids.

One might reasonably guess that there was some recent Animal Liberation Front (ALF) action of immense and costly proportions in which I was suspected of having some involvement that warranted a cross-border raid. In fact, the incidents under investigation took place in the Summer of 1999. The damages from the relatively minor actions totaled no more than \$8,700.

actions or crimes in either country.

"I have no real interest in Barbarash at all," said Flannery.

Information to Obtain

To secure a search warrant, an officer must swear out an Information to Obtain, upon which a judge will make the determination if he/she will authorize a search and seizure. This request spells out the crimes being investigated, the connection the person to be searched has to the investigation, the list of items to be seized and all supporting documentation.

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WILD ROCKIES EF! FACES LEGAL FALLOUT

BY FELON AND FIREWEED

The legal fallout surrounding the June 19 banner hang, which was anchored to a logging truck and deployed off a bridge in Missoula, Montana continues (see *EF!* August-September 2002). Banner-hangers Sean and Steph spent a month in jail, during which time a downtown encampment of crusty hippies, known as the DGF (Don't Give a Fuck) Free State established itself outside the jailhouse in support.

Shortly after they were released, Molly, who had been arrested for allegedly blocking the logging truck, received special permission from the court to travel to Moscow, Idaho. She had to retrieve her keys from the Bitterroot basecamp. While there, Molly was identified by law enforcement and approximately one week later, an arrest warrant was issued for her violating the conditions of release. There was even a special "Crime Stoppers" segment on the local news with photos and a description of Molly. Days later, she turned herself in when the house she was staying at was surrounded by law enforcement officers. Molly spent a little more than a week in jail.

The actions Missoula County have taken in response to the banner hanging have the potential to set an ugly precedent. The prosecutor's decision to charge six activists with felonies for participating in nonviolent civil disobedience needs to be challenged, or we risk seeing this same kind of legal repression elsewhere.

Prosecutors have said that WREF!'s action on the bridge endangered the lives of firefighters. They also accuse WREF! of endangering the community by occupying all the law enforcement officers and firefighters. This same argument could be used elsewhere against activists who require teams of firefighters and law enforcement to carry out their arrests. WREF! is in need of legal assistance to fight these charges.

Bitterroot News

On July 8, two treesits were constructed where a proposed helicopter landing pad would go in Montana's Bitterroot National Forest. For two weeks, treesitters Lupine and Fireweed enjoyed fresh, hot meals from a ground support crew and had many fun visitors. The US Forest Service (USFS) publicly stated that no laws were being broken and allowed them to remain. On July 23, 16 days after Lupine and Fireweed climbed the threatened trees, the USFS announced that they had violated the national forest's camping limit. Instead of issuing tickets, police and Freddie's surrounded the treesits with their vehicles. A climber was dispatched to cut down Fireweed and Lupine's food and water supply. The Freddie's then initiated 24-hour surveillance, complete with floodlights, annoying comments and a disregard for human life.

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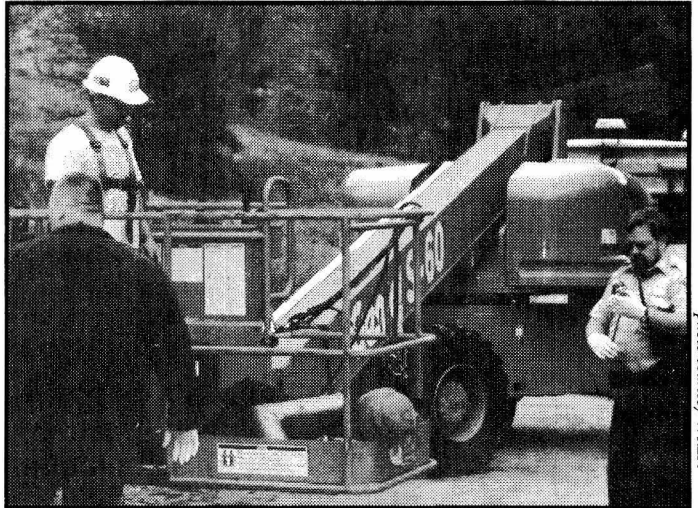


photo courtesy WREF!

Fireweed was removed from her Bitterroot treesit with her lockbox still intact.

After six days, and severely dehydrated, Lupine was forced to descend. He was immediately handcuffed and taken to a local hospital where he was rehydrated intravenously. Lupine was arraigned the next day and released on his own recognizance. He is charged with violating the 14-day camping restriction, maintaining an unauthorized structure, creating a hazard and resisting an officer.

Meanwhile, Fireweed continued her vigil in the tree. The Freddie's maintained their \$1,000-a-day standoff with Fireweed until August 6. When they realized she wasn't coming down, they became "concerned" for her physical well-being after two weeks without food and water. A Freddy, known as "Banana," used a 50-foot cherry picker to reach Fireweed's platform. Since Fireweed had locked her arms to the branches, Banana ended up cutting the tree off piece by piece around her. After she was lifted into the bucket and returned to the ground, Fireweed was picked up and thrown into a police car. She faces the same charges as Lupine.

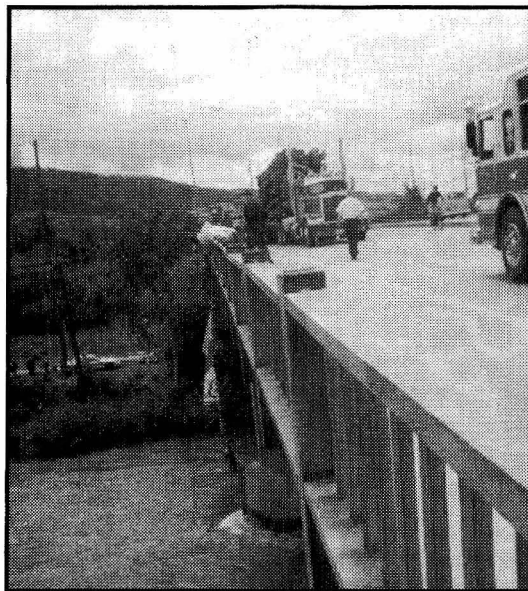


photo courtesy WREF!

WREF! activists hung a banner, anchored to a logging truck, off a bridge in Missoula, Montana, on June 19.

The Struggle Continues

At this point there are 10 WREF! folks who have restrictions that prevent them from entering the Bitterroot National Forest. WREF! has many frustrating months of legal battles ahead. The Bitterroot has become a model example for Bush's heinous new salvage policy. WREF! continues to fight, but fresh faces are needed to help both in the field and in town. WREF! needs legal help and money, as well as a house to live in. The next issue of *Wild Rockies Review* will be coming out soon. Also, an action training camp will be held this Fall. Lastly, WREF! intends to do a roadshow this Winter and is looking for hosts.

For more information, contact WREF!, POB 1742, Missoula, MT 59806; (406) 721-3000 x.1120; wildrockiesef@yahoo.com.

Felon and Fireweed love the Bitterroot and writing in the 3rd person.

Mattole Forest Defense

Resisting the Maxxam Blitzkrieg

BY VESNA, FARMER AND SEMP

Despite continuing litigation and staunch community opposition, Maxxam/Pacific Lumber (PL) continues to clearcut its holdings in the Mattole Watershed. PL intends to "liquidate" 3,000 acres of irreplaceable old-growth forest and 9,000 acres of second growth—disregarding the effects on wildlife and the forest's critical ecological importance to surrounding protected areas. Recent clearcut logging of this area has caused landslides and sedimentary degradation of salmonid habitat, impacting human residents and the entire Mattole River watershed.

The Lower North Fork area owned by PL contains the largest coastal old-growth Douglas fir forest in California. It is located on some of the steepest and most unstable terrain in the country. Many threatened and endangered species have taken refuge here, including the Pacific fisher, northern spotted owl and the California red tree vole. The Mattole River also provides crucial spawning habitat for imperiled populations of coho salmon, chinook salmon and steelhead.

Since the early 1980s, residents of the Mattole River watershed have been dedicated to the conservation and restoration of the environment. In 1998, when the Habitat Conservation Plan was signed, turning the Mattole into a designated "sacrifice zone," residents began to organize. Litigation, plans for acquisition and public outreach ensued. When these proved only mildly successful, it became clear that nonviolent direct action would be necessary to slow the "liquidation" of the forest.

In 2000, activists took to the Mattole, braving the arduous 14-mile hike into the wilderness, to shut down logging for several months (see *EF!* May-June 2001). PL was forced to go to new lengths to

defeat the efforts of the dedicated activists and community members. Among the heavy-handed tactics used, PL hired bear poachers who tracked, chased and injured activists in the woods.

In recent months, PL has filed an onslaught of timber harvest plans. Logging has begun in at least six of those units, and it can be expected to continue until the snows arrive around late January.

On July 8, a forest defender was arrested in an early morning blockade on the road leading to two logging units in the Long Ridge/Taylor Peak area. In the Taylor Peak logging plan, which is under court challenge but without an injunction, PL intends to clearcut 50 acres of old-growth trees.

The most recent action occurred on August 13, when an activist locked herself to a loader near Rainbow Ridge, impeding business as usual. Truck drivers from D.W. Grant Trucking Company and logging contractors for PL were the first to arrive. The contractors began shouting and throwing wooden debris at the protesters. The truck drivers

battered the woman's legs with the debris from the road while she was locked down to the loader. Another employee tied the activist's ankle to the machine's tread.

Carl Anderson, head of security for PL, supervised cutting the ladder rail

that the protester was locked to. Sparks from the grinder burned her unprotected legs. The protester locked down a second time to a nearby log. Later, a lone sheriff arrived and arrested her.

PL's official hands-off approach toward protesters, which was a result of David "Gypsy" Chain's wrongful death settlement, was disregarded when Anderson took matters into his own hands.

On September 15, Mattole Forest Defenders, Earth First! and supporters will hold a rally at the monument gate entrance into the Mattole. Inhabitants of

the Earth are encouraged to help save this ancient forest.

For more information, contact Mattole Forest Defenders/North Coast EF!, (707) 825-6598; savethemattole@yahoo.com; www.indybay.org/features/forest.

Vesna, Farmer and Semp are residents of Humboldt County dedicated to protecting ancient forests.

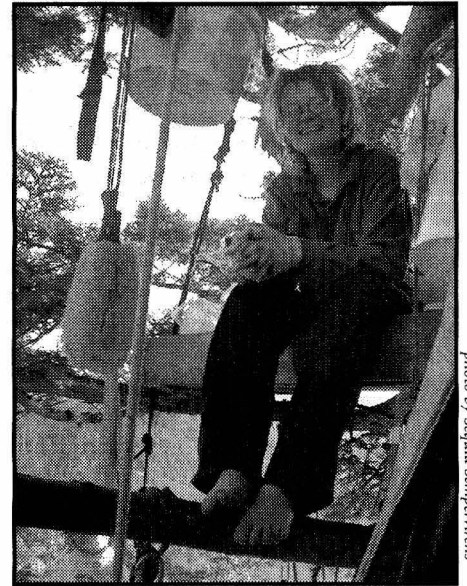


photo by Sequia Semperitrens

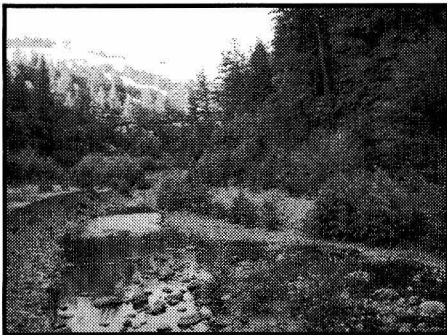


photo by Loomer

Upper North Fork of the Mattole River

Maxxam/Pacific Lumber (PL) is logging Northern California's Freshwater Creek up to six days a week, under the infamous 1999 Headwaters deal. PL has been permitted by the State of California to clearcut 500 acres a year in the area. If the Heritage Tree Preservation Act passes in November, this small patch of ancient redwoods would be protected.

Meanwhile, the view from the ancient redwood named "Jerry" offers thousands of acres of ravaged hillsides, as well as the northern boundary of the Headwaters Forest Preserve. "Destructive logging started here 150 years ago," says Remedy (pictured above). "It's time to give Freshwater a break." On September 23, Remedy will celebrate her sixth continuous month in the treetops, while fellow sitter, Wren, has been in the neighboring tree "Everlasting Life" for three months. A third treesit has been added in a tree named "Marvelous."

For more information, contact North Coast Earth First!, (707) 825-6598.

Wealthy Car Dealer Plays Cowboy at the Expense of the Tonto Forest

BY PHOENIX EARTH FIRST!

Outside Phoenix, Arizona, hot air saturates the landscape of the Sonoran Desert like an oven. Summer can feel unrelenting to those unaccustomed to desert life. For the last several years, a drought has engulfed much of Arizona—the likes of which has not been experienced since the beginning of the 20th century. When drought is combined with reckless, unsustainable human activities, the natural environment is devastated.

The presence of eurocentric human beings has undoubtedly altered large sections of Arizona's forests, grasslands and deserts. Until recently, it has been the native flora, fauna and indigenous peoples who have shouldered the burden of livestock grazing, mining, logging, dams, groundwater pumping and urban sprawl. However, decades of ecological exploitation combined with the drought have begun to affect the exploiters as well as the exploited.

Ranchers are starting to feel the impacts as their herd sizes decline. Like it or not, drought and unsustainable land use have forced public lands ranchers to pull their heads out of the clouds and confront the reality that Arizona's biomes are not adapted for livestock grazing.

The drought has created a forum to challenge public lands ranching, giving Phoenix EF! the opportunity to fight for the permanent cancellation of all drought-closed livestock grazing permits on the Tonto National Forest (see *EF!* May-June 2002). Campaigning on an issue that few people understand, in a predominantly conservative city of three million, has not always been as successful as we would have liked. But we have managed to educate many people on the issue of livestock

grazing while bringing joy and excitement to the lives of US Forest Service (USFS) law enforcement personnel. Despite our best efforts, the USFS still has every intention of restocking the allotments once the drought has ended.

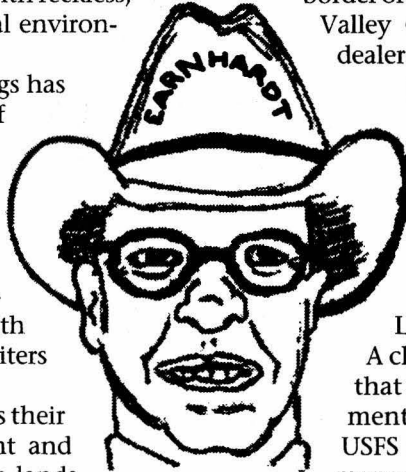
Enter the Car Dealing Cowboy

The latest stage in the campaign takes us to the northern border of the Tonto National Forest in the Little Green Valley Grazing Complex (LGVGC), where a car dealer and the USFS are concocting plans for future grazing. Hal Earnhardt is the permittee for the five grazing allotments known as the LGVGC and is a member of the wealthy Earnhardt family—which owns one of the largest car dealerships in the US, Earnhardt Fords.

Earnhardt has requested that the USFS combine the two permits that govern the LGVGC into one permit for his convenience.

A change in management such as this requires that the USFS go through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. By law, the USFS must list three "alternatives" for how to manage the LGVGC: "No Action," "Proposed Action" and "No Grazing." The no grazing alternative interests us because, if selected, it would close the LGVGC for 10 years. Once the allotment was closed, Phoenix EF! would be in a position to make reopening the LGVGC incredibly difficult.

Forcing the USFS to implement the no grazing alternative will not be easy. With Senators John McCain and Jon Kyl and Representatives Franklin Flake and J.D. Hayworth expressing interest in the outcome of the NEPA decision, there are a lot of powerful interests to counter. The wealth and social prestige of the Earnhardt family are enough on their



Putting Public Lands Grazing out to Pasture

A coalition of environmental groups, spearheaded by the National Public Lands Grazing Campaign, is pushing a bill before Congress that would establish a voluntary buyout program for federal grazing permits, with the hope of ending the devastation caused by livestock grazing on public lands.

Currently, there are more than 25,000 ranchers who hold permits to graze cattle and sheep on 257 million acres of federally owned land. In April, each rancher was sent a letter that explained the bill and asked for their support in getting it passed.

The bill would offer \$175 per "animal unit month" to ranchers who volunteer for the buyout program. For a rancher with 300 cow-calf pairs grazing on public lands for five months out of every year, the payment would be \$262,500. Despite the large initial expense, the buyout

program would more than pay for itself by eliminating the expenses of the federal grazing program, which cost taxpayers about \$500 million annually.

Most public lands ranchers have been pushed to the margins of the livestock industry. The majority of the US beef supply comes from grain-fed cattle fattened in feedlots; only three percent comes from cattle grazed on public lands. The average age of ranchers is rising, and public lands ranching is generally a part-time, money-losing venture.

Andy Kerr, one of the campaign's organizers, believes it will be an economic decision that's made as ranchers age and look to get out of a declining business. According to Kerr, "It often comes down to how much it is worth to wear the big shiny belt buckle."

For more information, visit www.publiclandsranching.org.

EARTH FIRST!



own to fight, let alone powerful political figures. Combine this with the USFS's unyielding commitment to manipulating the Tonto National Forest for maximum resource exploitation, and we have our work cut out for us.

This uphill battle does not discourage us. The LGVGC desperately needs defenders and advocates. The ecological impacts of livestock grazing are apparent on LGVGC. If grazing were to continue in riparian areas, this habitat type would continue to decline. Thirty-nine percent of the soil cover is below the "satisfactory condition class." Mule deer, a livestock competitor, are declining in number. Grazing impacts along Webber Creek and the East Verde may also jeopardize Mexican spotted owl habitat.

Welfare Ranching

Of course, there is always the money angle. Earnhardt's plan calls for the public to subsidize his grazing operation by constructing eight earthen road tanks and almost two miles of barbed wire fence at \$5,000 a mile. Just on the administration of the permit, the USFS will spend more money than what it receives in grazing fees—\$1.35 per cow, per month.

All this is for the benefit of Earnhardt and no one else. Neither Gila County nor the nearby town of Payson are anywhere near dependent on ranching, and Hal is certainly far from struggling financially. The USFS has no ecological or economic excuse to continue to defend grazing on the LGVGC—outside of catering to Earnhardt's hobby. Grazing on

the LGVGC provides a typical example of wealthy individuals soliciting support and protection from the state to exploit the land for their own profit and social prestige.

Call to Action

The campaign to save the Tonto National Forest is gaining urgency. The USFS has confirmed that they intend to implement a grazing rotation system on the Little Green Valley, and the NEPA decision will be made at the end of September.

It the meantime, Phoenix EF! has begun organizing a boycott against all Earnhardt dealerships in Arizona. On August 24, we held a protest in the front show room at the Tempe Earnhardt Ford until we were forced out by the police. At that point a small confrontation broke out near the sidewalk, and an EF!er was assaulted. This was just the first of a long series of actions that will be held against the Earnhardts and the USFS.

With help and a good strategy, we may very well defeat the USFS and close five grazing allotments in one stroke. Phoenix EF! is putting out a call to action for involvement on all levels—from letter writing and phone calls, to help organizing protests, direct action and, if necessary, peaceful civil disobedience.

For more information on grazing and how to join the campaign to protect the LGVGC, contact Phoenix EF!, POB 5564, Phoenix, AZ 85010; (602) 244-9434; phoenixef@excite.com.

BARE BONES

Zapatistas Assassinated by Paramilitaries

Since July 31, four civil leaders from different Zapatista municipalities have been murdered. Many others have been attacked with rocks, machetes and guns and threatened by individuals and paramilitary groups who have ties to the Mexican Army and a government political party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

On August 25, hundreds of army troops entered the Lacandon jungle. An overall increase in military activity has been reported throughout Chiapas.

Zapatistas and human rights groups hypothesize that the increased violence has to do with groups, like the US Agency for International Development, putting pressure on the Mexican government to relocate the Zapatista communities. Zapatistas suspect the government wants to drive them out of the jungle so that it can access the area's natural resources and implement Plan Puebla Panama (PPP).

Fascism Gets a Facelift

Due to public outcry, the Department of Justice and Bush administration have tempered the language and delayed the implementation of their Terrorism Information and Prevention System (TIPS) until September. Originally, Operation TIPS called for one out of every 24 US citizens to work as volunteer spies for the government. Most controversial was the concept of recruiting letter carriers, utility employees and others who have access to private homes.

TIPS would act as a hotline to report "suspicious" activities. Information gathered would be entered into databases made available to both government agencies and local police forces. No guidelines as to how the information would be used have been established.

Clearcuts Threaten the Heart of Temagami

BY LOUISE MOLLOY

Temagami is famous for two things: It's rugged, pristine wilderness and the 20-year struggle between those who want the area protected and those who want it logged.

A five-hour drive from Toronto, Canada, Temagami is dominated by towering red, white and jack pines, as well as black spruce forests. It's famous white pine forests are all that are left of the vast ecosystem that once covered thousands of square miles from Manitoba to eastern Canada and the northeastern US. After 200 years of logging in this ecosystem, less than one percent is left intact. This remote corner of North America is home to wolves, black bears, pine martens and more than 100 bird species. The Temagami wilderness also attracts eco-tourists, which provides a living for many locals.

The Teme-augama Anishnabai, whose culture depends on the land, have witnessed the destruction of their land by industrial clearcut logging. The Ontario government has assumed jurisdiction of their territory and has handed it over to logging companies for "resource extraction."

In 1988, the first blockade went up in Temagami. Frustrated by years of lobbying, letter writing and petition signing, a group from the Anishnabai took direct action and stopped road building into the area for 95 days. Joined by committed individuals and members of Earthroots—an Ontario-based environmental group—people further participated in direct action in 1989 and 1996.

Between 1990 and 1995, public support for the preservation of Temagami's wilderness made companies wary of logging the area. A new local government, more sympathetic to environmental issues, was elected. During their time in office no timber-cutting licenses or road permits were issued.

The completion of the Temagami land-use plan in 1996 and another change of government brought along a change of heart. New timber-cutting licenses were issued for the first time since 1990. In total, more than 400 people were arrested as they erected treesits, buried themselves in roads and locked down to machinery to protect Temagami's ancient forests.

Sadly, this public outcry was not enough to completely stop all logging and road building in Temagami. However, it has kept them out of more ecologically and culturally sensitive areas. That is, until now!

Earlier this year, Liskeard Lumber obtained logging rights to approximately 1,668 acres (equivalent to more than 1,148 football fields) of old-growth forest in the Temagami

Management Unit. To access these new cutting areas, an existing trail through a conservation reserve will be widened for heavy machinery and a decommissioned road will be brought back into service.

In addition to the obvious ecological concerns, these clearcuts threaten to destroy one of the last places of sanctuary and healing for the Anishnabai people—Spirit Rock. Here they have sat, fasted and sought guidance from their ancestors for generations.

The Musabe family in Temagami will be directly affected by the proposed clearcuts. Recently, they hosted a Summer Solstice celebration, and as we gathered around the sacred fire, everyone told why Temagami is important to them. One woman's story really touched me.

As a child she had been taken from her family and placed in a residential home for the rest of her childhood. It was an abusive home; she still carries the scars from her life there. She carries so much pain, and it became clear to me that she needs the land to heal. After the circle, her tears were transformed into peals of laughter as we swam in the lake, feeling the cool water soothe our bug bites, our spirits soaring.

Reflecting about it on the way home, it made me happy to know that there are areas of the world that are still as beautiful as mother nature intended. The land gives stability and yet encourages movement through the changing of the seasons and the cycle of life. It is our connection between the past, present and future, and no one has

the right to destroy it—especially for a quick profit.

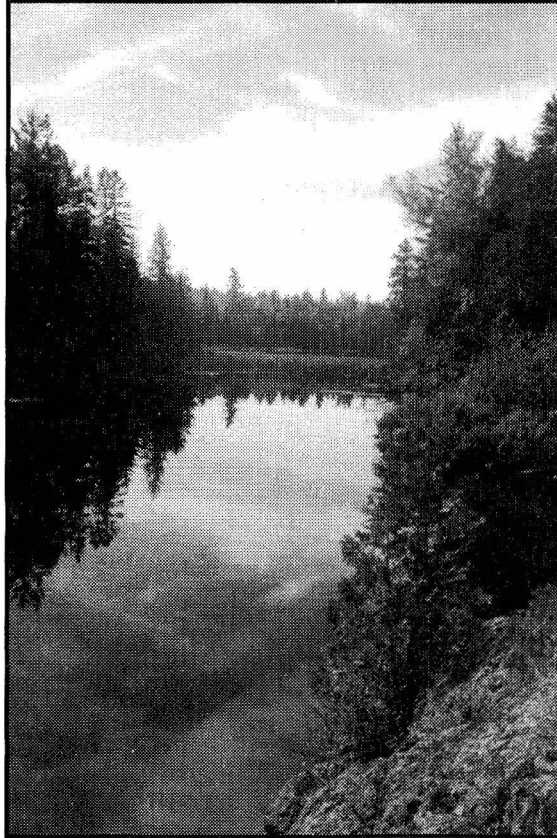
So we now look to the future—how can we stop the bulldozers and chainsaws from rolling in? We need to send a clear message to Liskeard Lumber and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources that the people will not stand by and let these areas be destroyed. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has the final say on what areas get cut in Temagami. Write to them and the logging company, and tell them that Temagami should be off limits!

Minister Jerry Ouellette, Ministry of Natural Resources, 99 Wellesley St W, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3; (416) 312-2216 (fax); minister@mnr.gov.on.ca.

Liskeard Lumber, 12 Hesse Ave, Lew Liskeard, Ontario P0J 1P0; (705) 647-5644; (705) 647-6692 (fax).

For more information, contact Earthroots, 410 Richmond St W, Ste 410, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3A8; (416) 599-0152; (705) 647-6692 (fax); www.earthroots.org.

Louise Molloy works as a forest campaigner with Earthroots.



Pristine lake in eastern Canada's Temagami wilderness

photo courtesy Earthroots

Conjuring Mutiny

Celebrating Disobedience and Remembering Hiroshima

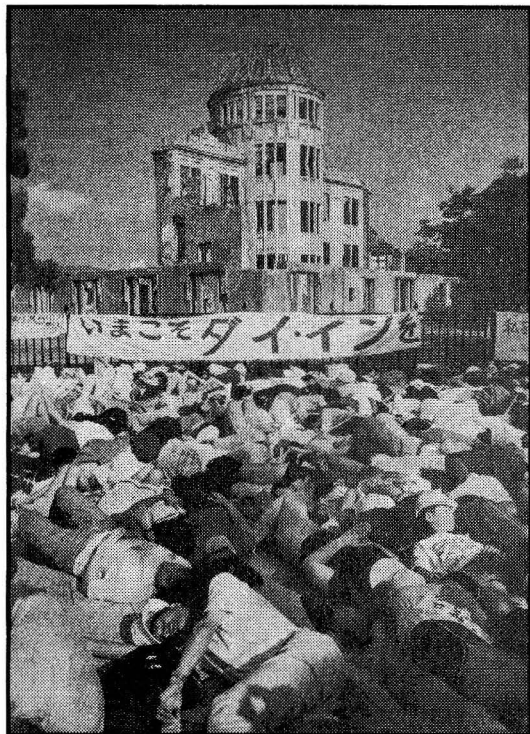


Photo by Erik H. Hoser

A Die-In at the Atomic Dome in Hiroshima, August 1984

BY PUCK

Fifty-seven years ago on August 6, US President Harry Truman made a decision that no one else stopped because the inertia to continue marching was so great that people felt powerless. People weren't organized and therefore were unable to stop the deadly, horrible momentum that has haunted the world since. It's possible no one understood the severity of the consequences of their inaction back then. But today there can be no such pretense of ignorance—almost 60 years after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Truman signed an executive order that allowed the murder of 200,000 people and that desecrated the areas where they lived. The land became several smoldering, radioactive craters. Truman was not charged as a criminal by any court. He was not extradited to Japan. He never stood trial by the women, men, children and other creatures who were incinerated instantly as the heat wave from the bomb fell, nor by those whose skin burned and melted like ripped shirt sleeves upon their arms. Neither was he charged nor sentenced by those

who took longer to die from radiation sicknesses like leukemia and cancer, or by those who passed on their suffering through mutated genes to a generation of atomic casualties.

The pilot who dropped that first atomic bomb, Lieutenant Paul Tibbets, also was not punished as a mass murderer. He was just "doing his job." It was not his fault. He did not make the war. Everyone else in the military was just doing their jobs too. Same for the weapon manufacturers.

And the media, who beat the drums for war, were not responsible either. They insisted: "Japan started the war! They bombed Pearl Harbor!"

But World War II wasn't about US outrage at civilian casualties or injustice, and Pearl Harbor wasn't only about the Japanese military attacking the US. It was just another chapter in the terrible tale of empire, markets and

profit. It was about two imperial governments fighting for the domination of people and "resources." Humans, animals and the land were bombed and murdered by governments and capitalists arguing over Southeast Asian tin, rubber and oil.

And the reason Hiroshima could happen was because these individuals chose to act in the name of the governments that ruled them, doing chores seemingly disconnected to a larger picture of murderous US imperialism.

The point of recognizing the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima isn't just to assign blame to the dead war-makers but to bring justice to the living. We must de-throne the presidents, generals, CEOs and other despots of our day and refuse their orders to kill, maim or dominate for their profit and power.

Japanese people watched the US B-29 bomber fly overhead immediately preceding the nightmarish explosion resembling "another sun." Like a prestigious brand name, like the closing credits of a movie, the signature left no room for misunderstanding who the

continued on page 48

BARE BONES

Pope John Paul Asked to Save Sea Turtles

On July 8, a coalition of 64 scientists and environmental groups asked Pope John Paul II to save sea turtles from extinction by clarifying for Catholics that the turtles are not fish.

Each year thousands of sea turtles from around the world are consumed during Lent by Catholics who can only eat fish during this religious occasion. In Mexico alone, tens of thousands of sea turtles are killed each year for this reason.

Indigenous People Issue Statement Against GMOs

On July 3, nearly 500 delegates representing 160 indigenous farming and social organizations, gathered in Guatemala for a conference to organize against the cultural and biological destruction perpetuated by the US and Central American governments and multinational corporations.

Following the conference, a declaration was issued that stated: "We reject the introduction of genetically engineered organisms and agricultural toxins. We demand reparations for damages incurred. We demand respect to Mother Earth and to our communal villages. Enough already, with the theft and plundering of our heritage! In addition, we reject single crop farming in the forests because the Earth is life, to defend it is our responsibility. No to the Plan Puebla Panama! No to free trade! No to the capitalist democratic model!

"Yes to the indigenous cosmic vision, which allows us to share a vision for the future."

Participants committed to create advisory councils at the community, regional and national levels. The councils will be elected, and they will promote or veto projects that affect natural resources.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic

US Navy Sonar Causes Mass Whale Beachings

BY JAMES BELL

On August 3, 60 false killer whales beached in Australia.

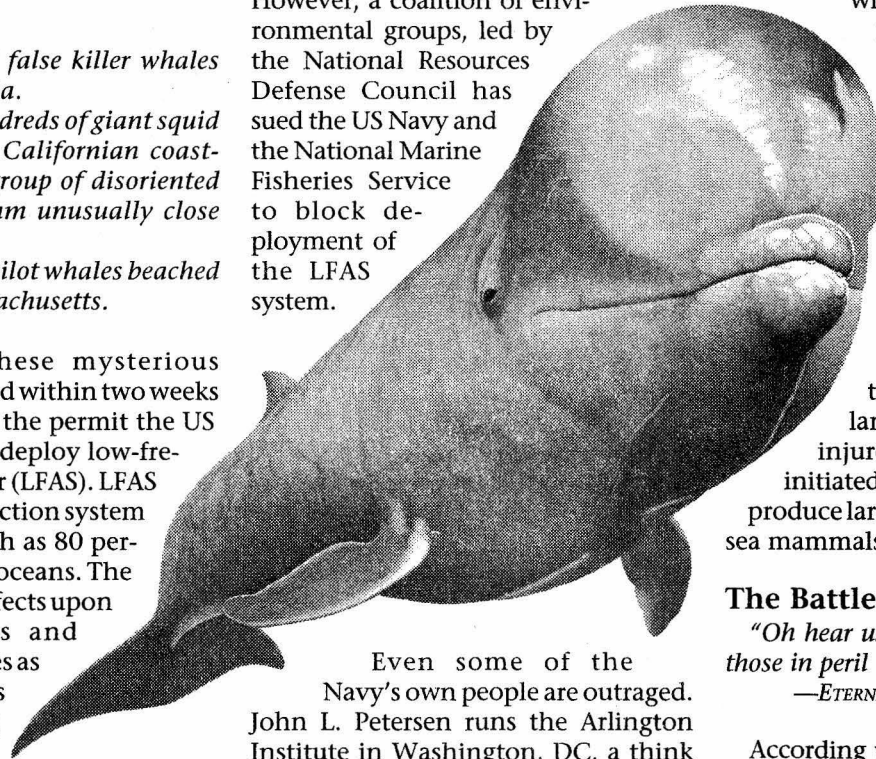
On August 7, hundreds of giant squid beached along the Californian coastline while a large group of disoriented leopard sharks swam unusually close to shore.

On August 8, 60 pilot whales beached in Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

The first of these mysterious beachings happened within two weeks of the start date of the permit the US Navy was given to deploy low-frequency active sonar (LFAS). LFAS is a submarine-detection system used across as much as 80 percent of the world's oceans. The sonar system has effects upon whales, dolphins and other marine species as it floods the oceans with devastating sound levels.

The July 16 permit exempts the Navy from abiding by the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

However, a coalition of environmental groups, led by the National Resources Defense Council has sued the US Navy and the National Marine Fisheries Service to block deployment of the LFAS system.



Even some of the Navy's own people are outraged. John L. Petersen runs the Arlington Institute in Washington, DC, a think tank that works for the Navy and the Pentagon. In a recent letter he stated, "As one who has had a long association

with the Navy, it disappoints me greatly that the US Navy, which perhaps more than any other institution, has the potential to benefit or harm sea life, worked to receive an exemption from the Marine Mammal Protection Act for this technology. Instead of being proactive and encouraging its contractors to develop surveillance capabilities that didn't injure sea life, it apparently has initiated a major project that could produce large-scale endangerment to sea mammals."

The Battle Hymn of the Navy

"Oh hear us when we cry to thee, For those in peril in the sea!"

—ETERNAL FATHER, US NAVY ANTHEM

According to the Department of the Navy, the LFAS Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System (SURTASS) uses specialized sounds and echo detection methods to maximize the range at which submarines can be detected. LFAS is so powerful that a single source can illuminate hundreds of thousands of square miles of ocean at one time. At close range, the noise it produces is millions of times more intense than the Navy considers safe for human divers and billions of times the level known to disturb large whales. Deep diving whales are especially affected by low-frequency sounds. The sound is deadly, considering that in ancient times some coastal tribes would bang rocks underwater to disorient and capture marine animals.

Environmental groups, including Greenpeace and the Animal Welfare Institute, have described the noise created by the LFAS as a "thousand times louder than a 747 jet engine." Even the Navy acknowledges the danger of LFAS. An internal study briefly exposed a 32-year-old Navy diver to LFAS, at a level significantly lower than what it is designated to operate. The diver had to be hospitalized and two years later was

The Lore of the Whale

Whales are among the most intelligent creatures on Earth, and they have existed in all the oceans for more than three million years. Whales, dolphins and their smaller relatives, porpoises, are known to science as cetaceans. This is from the Greek word *ketos*, found as early as Homer, which referred to any "sea monster."

Whales and dolphins have captured the imaginations of countless human cultures. In ancient Greece, to kill a dolphin was equal to killing a human and was a crime punishable by death. Russian, Slavic and Arabian myths tell of whales that support the world. The Tlingit, Nootka and Haida tribes of North America believe the killer whale is an animal ancestral spirit that embodies

strength and speed. In Chinese myths, a human-like whale rules the ocean, and in Tibet, statues of Buddha are often accompanied by whales.

In modern Western literature and the Bible, the whale is often portrayed as wholly evil. "Out of the belly of hell cried I," recounts Jonah's tale of being stuck in a whale for three days. In the classic tale of *Moby Dick*, the giant whale is described as "combinedly possessed by all the angels that fell from heaven."

Apparently, this cultural legacy of disdain for whales still thrives in the US. It can only account for the Navy's recent deployment of the deadly, low frequency active sonar system and its complete disregard for the lives of whales and other "monsters of the sea."

still being treated with anti-depressant and anti-seizure medication.

Previous sonar tests in the Bahamas in March 2000 were responsible for multiple whale beachings and deaths. Sixteen whales, representing four different species beached themselves. Seven beaked whales died of hemorrhaging around their inner ears, which is consistent with an intense acoustic or pressure event. A number of the species previously stranded in the Bahamas have virtually disappeared from the area.

In May 1996, just days after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization tested a LFAS system, 12 Cuvier beaked whales, a deep diving breed that is rarely stranded, washed up on the west coast of Greece. The stranding was notable because the animals were not stranded together, as is typical, but were beached throughout a 24-mile area. "Taking the past 16-year period into account, the probability of a mass stranding occurring for

other reasons during the period of the LFAS tests, is less than one percent," noted Alexandros Frantzis, a marine scientist at the University of Athens, Greece.

Environmental Impacts of War

War is a deadly human affair for many people, but it also impacts millions more as the effects of wartime exercises, experiments and combat ripple through the environment. Only recently has this impact been addressed with the adoption of a resolution in 1992 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly on "the protection of the environment in time of conflict." It clearly states that the "destruction of the environment not justified by military necessity and carried out wantonly is clearly contrary to international law" (see *EFJ* November-December 2001).

It should come as no surprise that the Bush administration is neither considering this UN resolution nor

US environmental laws. It is currently arguing that our major environmental laws do not apply to the vast tract of oceans under US control. This move could allow military maneuvers, oil and gas pipelines, commercial fishing, ocean dumping and scores of other activities to escape public environmental review.

Environmental groups are urging Congress to hold oversight hearings about the Navy's anti-submarine warfare program, including the use of sonar devices. Permission for the use of LFAS in US coastal waters has been granted in all US coastal states—except California, where the Navy has reportedly given up due to strong resistance. Increasing resistance to the LFAS system and the Bush administration is essential in preventing the imminent deaths of whales and other marine life. The use of LFAS is certain to accelerate the extinction of threatened marine mammals.

Drown Out the Noise with Your Own Voice

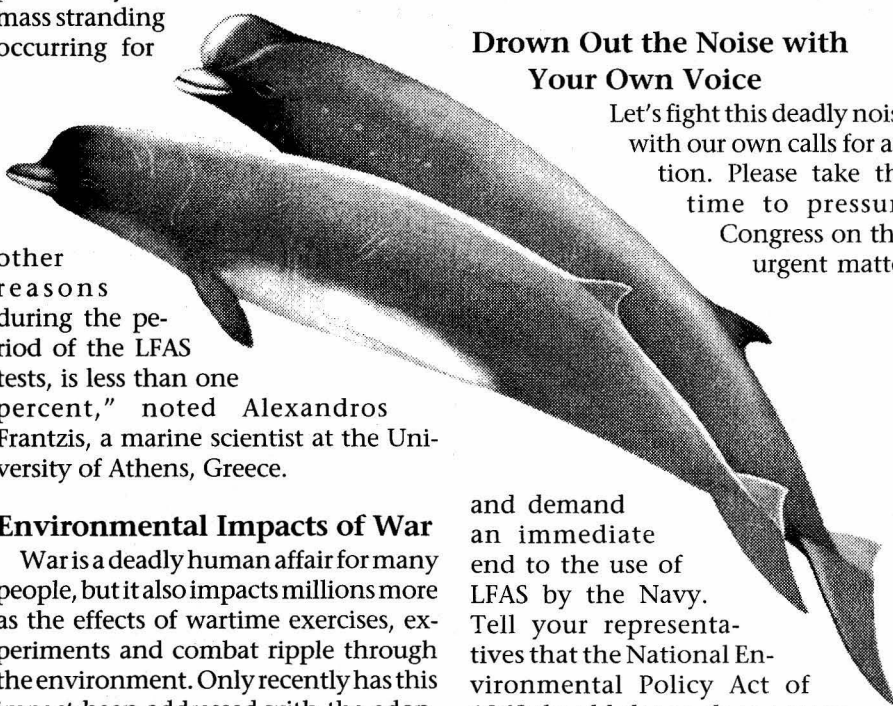
Let's fight this deadly noise with our own calls for action. Please take the time to pressure Congress on this urgent matter

and demand an immediate end to the use of LFAS by the Navy. Tell your representatives that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 should also apply to oceans under US control.

Send a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to request that it stop using low-frequency sonar in the oceans: Gordon R. England, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350-1000.

For more information on the environmental impacts of accelerating military and commercial technologies, visit www.technologicalsingularity.info.

James Bell is a writer for Sustain, a non-profit environmental communications firm.



BARE BONES

Police Planted Molotovs

Italian police recently admitted to having planted two molotov cocktails at a school that housed anti-globalization protesters during the G-8 protests in Genoa last year.

"I brought the molotov cocktail to the Diaz school. I obeyed the order of one of my superiors," a 25-year-old unnamed officer told prosecutors investigating the handling of security at the summit.

Using the "discovery" of molotov cocktails as justification for their invasion and brutality on the night of July 21, 2001, police stormed the school where protesters were sleeping.

Ninety-three demonstrators were arrested. Sixty-three reported serious injuries, including being beaten unconscious by the police. Protesters were also deprived of sleep, sexually harassed by the police and denied prompt medical treatment.

Paris Expressway Closed

In July, Paris Mayor Bertrand Delanoe closed the city's busiest expressway and spent one million dollars converting the Seine River's right bank into a virtual beach for several days. The city imported flags, 80 palm trees and sand. It set up 300 deckchairs for the event, which Delanoe called the "Paris-Plage." Adding to the scene were legions of cops deployed on roller skates and dressed in navy blue track suits.

"The right bank was appropriated for motor traffic in 1967 when Gaullists wanted to adapt the city to the car," recalled Jean-Christophe Choblet, the event's creator. Next year, he plans to extend Paris-Plage by incorporating two swimming pools and linking the banks of the Seine with water-borne tableaux.

Three million people came to enjoy the car-free streets.

FLARE UP!

NIGER DELTA WOMEN TAKE ON OIL COMPANIES

BY SPRIG

"We are all women here. We are angry and grieved—that is why we have come together. We cannot rely on our husbands anymore for this fight, because they are not giving us the desired results. Moreover, these days you know that it is the women that take up most of the responsibilities.

Me, I am a fisher woman. My only occupation is fishing. But nowadays, when I go to the riverine areas, there are

no fish. Oil pollution and gas flaring have killed all the fish. The farmers who farm the land cannot get anything from their land anymore because of environmental degradation. Oil spillages have destroyed their lands.

As a result of all this, we are hungry. Our children are suffering. This gas they are flaring is causing so many of us to die prematurely. Three days ago, I lost my sister. She died from suffocation. She was just crying "My throat, my throat," and she died within 30 minutes.

They do not give our women employment, we are jobless and have no money because our means of livelihood have been destroyed. We are hungry—that's why we came here. Gas flaring has destroyed our lives."

—ELIZABETH EBIDO, ITSEKIRI PROTEST LEADER

On an American television, the camera pulls back its focus from a scene of parrots chattering in lush green surroundings. Our viewing experience of this tropical environment widens, as we gain an aerial scope. From up high, we are looking down on an island. The pattern of tropical vegetation now reveals the ominous symbol of the Shell oil corporation.

This 30-second commercial of US televised greenwash is supposed to make us think that Shell is environmentally friendly. In fact, it holds a deeper, more insidious message reflected in the political reality of the oil-rich Niger Delta. Shell and ChevronTexaco have made a devastating imprint on this watershed and the indigenous Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ijaw, Ogoni and Ilaje peoples who depend upon it. Against tremendous odds, these people have met multinational corporations with resistance for the past 35 years. Pipeline sabotage, protest and nonviolent hostage-taking are as common as company oil spills.

Nigeria is the world's sixth-largest oil exporter, accounting for approximately one-twelfth of the oil imported by the US. Sales of crude oil account for more than 85 percent of the Nigerian government's revenue. Five companies tower over Nigeria—the British/Dutch Shell, the Italian AGIP, the French Elf-Aquitaine and US giants ChevronTexaco and Mobil.

Each operates in partnership with the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, a government-run corporation.

These oil companies claim that their activities are conducted under the highest environmental standards and that the impact of oil on the environment of the delta is minimal. The late Ken Saro-Wiwa, former spokesperson for the Movement of the Survival of the Ogoni People until he was unjustly hanged in 1995, maintained that Ogoniland has been "completely devastated by three decades of reckless oil exploitation."

In 1956, the discovery of oil in the Niger Delta triggered a chain of events that led to the political and economic marginalization of its inhabitants. Rivers, forests, mangrove swamps, farmland and fishing creeks have all experienced devastation.

Oil has been more of a curse than a blessing for the people. Nigerians once believed that corporate promises of economic prosperity would come true. Instead, they have been at the receiving end of horrendous govern-

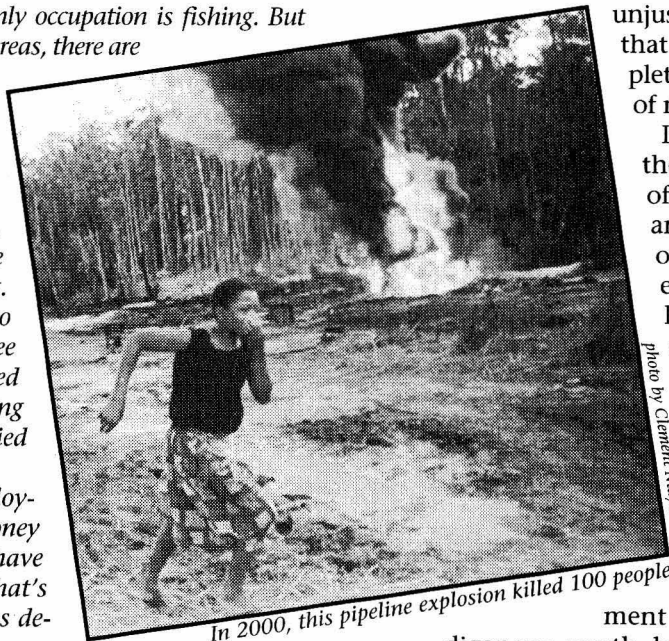
ment repression and brutality. In-

digenuous youth have been shot or wounded routinely during protests. Environmental Rights Action in Nigeria calls for a complete withdrawal of multinational oil companies for these reasons and more.

This Summer, actions were organized by indigenous women working together for their survival. These actions were unique because they were carried out by women who were united in protest despite a history of long-term intertribal strife. Nigeria, like all of Africa, is comprised of a glorious patchwork of indigenous cultures. Nigerians represent more than 250 different ethnic groups, whose relations have been strained by more than a century of British rule. To add insult to injury, the economic disparity forged by oil corporations has increased the intertribal tension as they each vie for a small bit of prosperity.

It is in this complex political climate that 3,000 Ijaw, Itsekiri and Ilaje women took everyone by surprise by working in unison to confront Shell and ChevronTexaco. Nigerian writer Blessyn Okpowo witnessed on August 8, "As early as five a.m., the quiet waterfronts in Warri came alive. Special boats and passenger vessels of various shapes and sizes began to arrive at the waterfronts. Each boat was full to capacity with women singing solemn songs in the various dialects. Their songs were sorrowful dirges lamenting the pitiful conditions of the Niger Delta."

They seized the Ogunnu operational headquarters of ChevronTexaco and Shell by nonviolently overpowering the security guards and entering before the shift change.



In 2000, this pipeline explosion killed 100 people.

photo by Clement Nkave

They carried placards accusing the companies of polluting their environment, and they forced work to stop. Women and children barricaded the gates and set-up canopies. They brought food and bedding and were prepared to stay as long as needed. Ilaje leader B.I. Ugbasanin vowed, "All will not be well for the oil companies in our areas until they start treating us as human beings that deserve a good life."

Soon after, the women had a face-off with security agents, armed soldiers and police. Scores of women were seriously injured as soldiers used wire whips and kicked them. Four soldiers and three policemen beat Alice Youwuren, a widow and mother of seven, unconscious. She was admitted to a Shell clinic in Warri. According to newspaper reports, another woman was shot dead after a soldier fired into the crowd to disperse the protesters. Shell and ChevronTexaco deny the reports of injuries and murder. They say the women were hired by the union to do a counter-protest and create negative publicity.

They do corroborate that the remaining women were teargassed and that the situation was quelled the following day.

From August 14-23, 100 Ilaje women took over a smaller Ewan oil platform. After nine days, ChevronTexaco decided to ignore this smaller group and wait them out. When the Ilajewomen realized that they were not

perceived as a threat to business as usual, they left on their own accord.

These protests were the latest in a month of all-women demonstrations that began July 8 with a 10-day siege of ChevronTexaco's offices in Escravos near Warri (see *EF!* August-September 2002). The Itsekiri women, after taking over an offshore oil terminal, used a potent cultural shaming tactic: They threatened to remove their clothes. Public nudity, a local taboo, would have embarrassed the 1,000 oil workers on the terminals who regard these older women in high esteem.

On July 16, Ijaw women took over four oil flow stations, 50 miles southeast of Escravos. These combined July actions cost ChevronTexaco three million dollars in lost revenue. Talks with ChevronTexaco ensued and both parties came to an agreement that temporarily satisfied the Ijaw women and Itsekiri women. However, the communities near Escravos received no sign that the company would follow through. No hard copies of the agreement were provided, nor did they sign any. This led them to commit to the actions last month.

The public role of women in the Nigerian political arena has great potential. Their willingness to work together is a powerful antidote if it can be sustained. Matters will only become more complicated as George Bush, Jr. wars with other oil nations.

The US is looking into doubling its oil imports from Nigeria in an effort to be less reliant on the Middle East. Nigeria's military government seems happy to further develop and destroy the region for short-term profit and greater political power on the international front.

In solidarity with the people of Niger Delta, take on a Shell or ChevronTexaco near you. Contact: ChevronTexaco, 575 Market St, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 894-7700.

For more information, contact Project Underground, (510) 705-8981; www.moles.org.

BARE BONES

Peruvian Amazon Invaded

A pipeline project is proposing to drill, process and ship oil from the Lower Urubamba region of the Peruvian Amazon beginning in December 2003. On land belonging to the Nahua and other indigenous groups, 400 million cubic feet of gas and 20,000 barrels of liquid petroleum would be pumped each day and transported through pipelines to processing plants.

Pluspetrol Petroleum, the company who would profit from the construction of the pipeline, has a sordid history of oil spills, toxic contamination and related sicknesses in the communities surrounding its other operations.

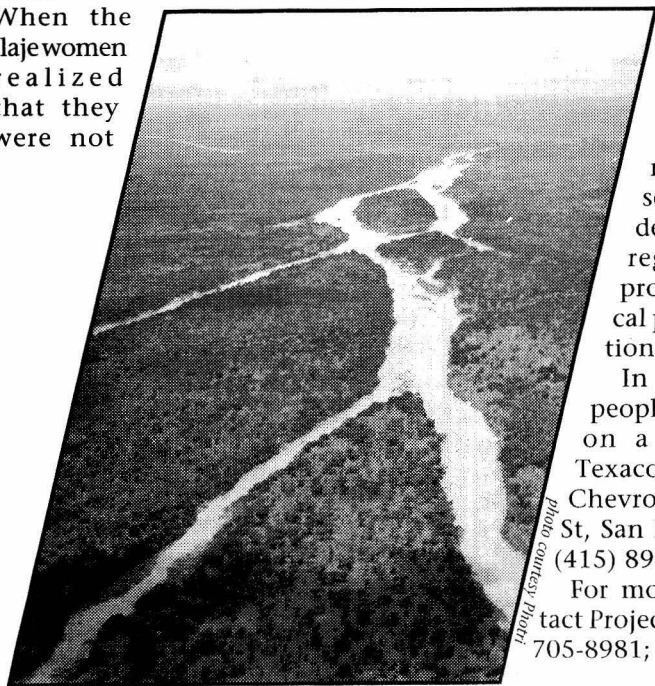
Environmental and indigenous advocates point to Pluspetrol's violations of internationally recognized indigenous rights when it directly contacted groups living in voluntary isolation. In the 1980s, 50 percent of the Nahua died from illnesses introduced by workers when Shell explored for oil in the area.

Hopi Underwrite Pipeline

On July 18, Hopi politicians offered to underwrite a 100-million-dollar pipeline from Lake Powell Reservoir to the Navajo Reservation in Northern Arizona that would provide water for Peabody Coal. The pipeline could eventually fuel a new power plant owned by the Hopi government.

Currently, the Peabody Coal mine uses more than one billion gallons of groundwater a year for its slurry line that pumps coal to Laughlin, Nevada. Peabody's lease on Black Mesa expires in 2005, and the Hopi Tribal Council has said it will oppose Peabody's application for renewal until an alternate source of water is found.

Traditional Hopi, Navajo and environmental groups oppose the continuation of the coal mine.



The mighty Niger Delta

photo courtesy Phant

Bamboozled at the Border

BY JONATHAN SNAPP-COOK

In San Diego County, California, where the US meets Mexico, a huge border infrastructure project of fence construction is under way. The project is being built under the direction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) with the stated purpose of keeping drugs, terrorists and undocumented people from entering the US.

Various agencies and organizations are angry about this project, citing environmental, historical and humanitarian concerns. The landscape that will be irreversibly altered contains extremely rare habitat, as well as important Native American sites. In the park that spans across the border in San Diego, it is common to see families visit for hours with the fence in-between them. Without the proper papers to cross the border, this is often the only way they can spend time together. The new project will destroy even this.

The INS has plans to fortify the existing border fence by constructing two additional parallel fences that

Are we willing to forgo the democratic process to protect our borders?

will run 14 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Fifty-foot-tall poles with bright lights and cameras mounted every 200 to 300 feet will illuminate the all-weather road along the north section. As the fence project encounters rugged terrain, the tops of mesas will be bulldozed into the bottoms of canyons rendering the Earth flat and barren. As a result, the wetlands and estuary of the Tijuana River, which provide habitat and sustenance for migrating wildlife, are threatened with sedimentation from the bulldozing. In the next few months, decisions will be made that will determine the future of the project.

The INS has always moved forward with this project as if those decisions had already been made. So far, that strategy has worked well for them; in fact, they've already completed almost half of the project even though the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has not yet been released.

They were able to do this using Environmental Assessments, environmental documents which require far less research and public input than an EIS. One argument they've used is that these areas are degraded, neglecting to mention that the land has been degraded due in large part to the activities of their own agents.

Frontlines

New Free and Critter Treesits

On August 16, Santa Cruz E! set up the Free and Critter treesits along Ramsey Creek to stop Redwood Empire Company from illegally cutting trees and destroying the surrounding ecosystem.

"On August 14, I became aware of the possibility of a compromising Timber Harvest Plan (THP) being approved for Ramsey Gulch. On August 15, I decided to take action against the illegal cutting of trees along Ramsey Creek," said Penelope, one of the treesitters.

"On the morning of August 16, I heard the start-up of chainsaws and the catcalls of loggers."

The cutting was in violation of the five-day waiting period after a THP is approved to allow for appeals to be filed. Logging has continued on the ridge and around the treesitters.

Activists Resist Peak Timber Sale

On August 19, more than 50 activists occupied the entrance to the Umpqua Bank in Roseburg, Oregon. A high-spirited gamelan ensemble played ancient rhythms

at near-deafening levels, closing the main entrance of the bank for two hours. The protest targeted Umpqua Bank and its Chairman Allyn Ford for complicity in forest destruction (see *E!J* August-September 2002).

On the Rogue River National Forest, Roseburg Forest Products holds the Peak Timber Sale contract to log nearly four million board feet of native forest, which it obtained through the replacement volume program (RVP).

Activists have organized opposition to RVP for years. The RVP is a lesser-known portion of the infamous 1995 Salvage Rider that requires the US Forest Service to trade second-growth plantation sales that were canceled to protect nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet for mature and old-growth timber sales in northern spotted owl habitat.

Since July, forest defenders have been occupying treesits to protect the Peak Timber Sale.

Road to Borg Timber Sale Blockaded

On August 30, Cascadia Forest Alliance activists erected two blockades on the roads that lead into the area of the

El Mundo Dividido

By looking at the history of this piece of the border and the environment in more detail, one is able to appreciate the region and also understand why it is difficult to find lasting solutions.

The highly productive coastal wetland provides a refuge for several threatened and endangered species. The wetland is home to least Bell's vireos, western snowy plovers, light-footed clapper rails and the salt marsh bird's beak. The surrounding uplands provide habitat for many sensitive species, among those are the Baja California birdbush and the California gnatcatcher. The Tijuana estuary is also one of the few estuaries in California that does not have a freeway or railroad running through it.

In 1974, the estuary was declared a National Natural Landmark. In the 1980s, it became one of the National Estuarine Research Reserves, a system of 26 reserves that exemplify the major coastal ecological regions of the US. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, many millions of dollars were spent restoring the estuary and acquiring more land for preservation. San Diego County bought large amounts of land in the river valley for a regional park.

This area became part of the region's

Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). The idea behind the MSCP was that by protecting large areas of connecting habitat from development, the unique biological communities of the area would be preserved. In exchange for protecting these lands, development would be allowed to occur in other parts of the county without engaging the Endangered Species Act. One fear was that eventually the MSCP lands would be infringed upon and used for unplanned infrastructure needs, as the border fence project threatens to do now.

In 1994, as part of the "War on Drugs," the US government started its Operation Gatekeeper. The purpose of this operation was to stop both people and drugs from illegally crossing the border. It consisted of more border

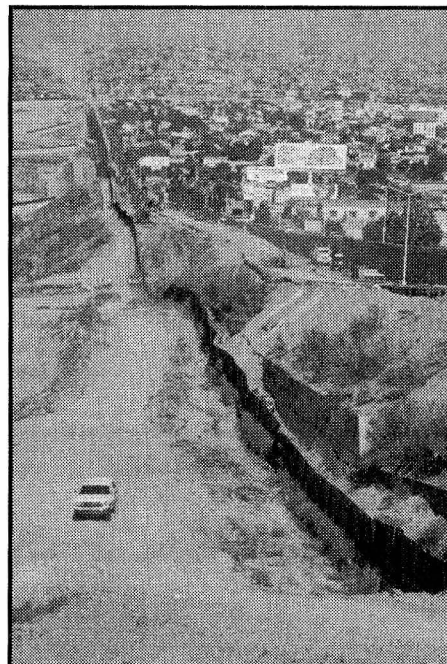
patrols, more detection technology, such as lights and motion detectors, and 14 miles of heavy fencing. The fence was made of landing mats from the Persian Gulf War. It was nice they

recycled, but the material made for an ugly and war-like barrier. After the fence was installed, it was painted with slogans on the Mexican side: "Why?", "Welcome to the New Berlin Wall" and "El Mundo Dividido."

The fence cut down on the environmental impact of illegal vehicle crossing. It reduced the number of crossers in its immediate area. It also shifted people crossing the border eastward into

inhospitable terrain. Last year, more than 200 people died crossing the border. Their names are painted on the Mexican side of the fence.

continued on next page



From the border highlands looking east

photo by Lori Saldaña

Frontlines

Borg Timber Sale in the Mount Hood National Forest. The blockades suspended people 100 feet above the logging roads. Both came down the same day. Law enforcement endangered the dangling protesters by repeatedly driving over the weighted cables that suspended them. Before the day's end, four people had been arrested.

The Borg Timber Sale would clearcut 60 acres in the Oak Grove watershed, which is the drinking water source for 185,000 Oregon residents.

Since July 4, treesitters have been defending the Solo Timber Sale, which is also in the Oak Grove watershed. Thomas Creek Lumber has purchased both of these timber sales.

Trees Spiked in Two Timber Sales

Several months ago, after the contract for the Pryor Timber Sale was awarded to Roseburg Forest Products/Scott Timber Company, dozens of trees in Oregon's Salt Creek Watershed were spiked. The timber sale area encompasses 250 acres located along the Eugene to Pacific Crest Trail, Aubrey Mountain and a roadless

area near Heckletooth Mountain in the Willamette National Forest.

A communiqué, which was issued on August 9, was not released until logging was imminent. It said that non-metallic and metallic spikes were placed at a variety of heights in the trees to elude metal detectors. All but one of the timber sale units is previously unharvested forest.

On August 16, another communiqué was issued and claimed responsibility for the spiking of trees in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Hundreds of metallic and non-metallic spikes were placed in units 28 and 29 of the Kirk Timber Sale. Logging this 16-acre grove would also require rebuilding a road and bridge.

"This action is not intended to put any timber workers at risk. Acts of resistance like this spiking are part of a larger worldwide struggle to defend land and communities against clearcuts, war and other acts of greed," said the communiqué issued by the anonymous tree spikers.

Bamboozled at the Border continued

continued from previous page

Border on Steroids

In 1996, legislation was passed that called for the construction of second and third fences along the border with roads in between. This legislation was unusual in that it stated *how* the project should be constructed rather than ever making the point of *what* the goal was. The INS made clear that it would push forward with this mandate no matter what. Opposition began to grow even before it was clear what the project would entail because activists predicted that it would have significant impacts.

Environmental, cultural and other concerned parties began meeting with the INS on the issue of the multiple border fences in 1998. Community groups from both the US and Mexico became involved in the struggle and made it clear to the INS that they wanted to have input in the design and execution of the project.

The INS, Army Corps of Engineers and the Border Patrol came to these meetings with no intention of having an open dialogue. At the meetings, community leaders would voice their concerns, but the INS and Border Patrol would come to the next meeting with

their plans unchanged. After attending many such meetings, the people began to get tired of this false dialogue.

Then in 2000, at the request of the concerned parties, the federal mediation and conciliation service came to San Diego and met with community organizations, as well as with the INS. The team attempted to convene a meeting with all parties, yet the INS refused to participate.

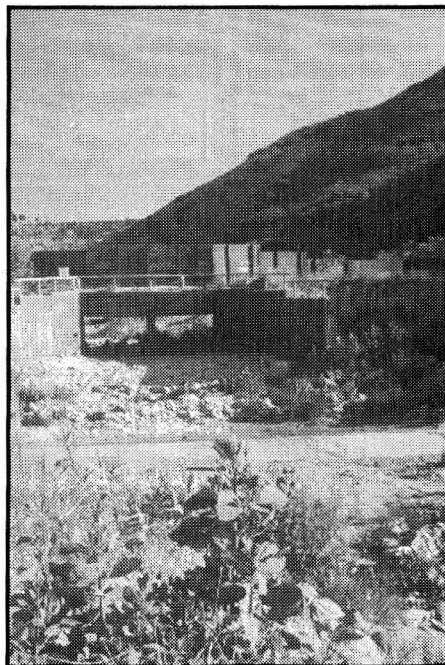
At the same time, the INS was using the Environmental Assessments to begin working on the less contested sections of the fence as pilot projects. This sectioning of the project was a clear violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. However, the 1996 legislation

which called for second and third fences also set up waivers of federal laws such as NEPA and the ESA. The INS is testing the limits to see how far it can go before someone tries to stop the project.

Then came September 11, 2001. Renewed vigor was given to this border project. It is now seen as an issue of national security, even though there has been no record of terrorist activity along the US/Mexico border. Before September 11, the presidents of these two countries were discussing ways to ease border tensions.

What to Do?

In January, the INS released the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the entire 14-mile border fence project. There are three glaring deficiencies in the DEIS. First, it dismisses all of the alternatives that would lessen the effect



Smuggler's Gulch: to be filled with dirt?

Photo by Lori Saldana

Frontlines

ALF Free Mink in Iowa

In the early hours of August 18, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) opened the cages of 1,200 mink trapped on a fur farm in Waverly, Iowa. The Misty Moonlight Mink Ranch is the sixth fur farm raided in Iowa. The action resulted in several thousand dollars worth of damage.

Two sides of the perimeter fence were cut away, and the cages were broken open. The mink were released and given a chance at freedom.

The ALF's communiqué stated that: "No cage was left unopened. [We] will continue until every animal confinement operation and every slaughterhouse is burned to the ground. To echoing screams of the living and images of the dead, we raise our boltcutters for their freedom—by any means."

Golf Tournament Disrupted by the ALF

At the Meadowbrook Golf Club in Long Island, New York, during the week-long Senior Professional Golf Association (PGA) tournament, golfers arrived on July 31 to discover four putting greens and holes destroyed. Each of

the holes targeted was scarred with three-foot-deep trenches, and the metal casings and flags were removed.

Near the 18th hole, an 80-foot-long message had been dug into the grass proclaiming: "Frank Tasco, Pup-Killa Wuz Hea!" Tasco is the Chief Executive Officer of Marsh & McLennan Company.

The ALF Frank Tasco Commando division released a statement explaining the motives behind the action: "It all began when my company [Marsh & McLennan] provided Huntingdon Life Sciences with insurance, causing the deaths of more than 180,000 animals each year, but my madness didn't stop there. I became insanely jealous that I, Frank Tasco, could not be on the senior PGA tour, so I took the liberty of destroying their little party. Ha-ha."

Damages from the action included the well-maintained golf course, the PGA event and the club itself.

ALF Hits Norwegian Fur Farm

A communiqué issued by the Norwegian Animal Liberation Front (DFF) claimed responsibility for a raid on an agricultural school and research fur farm southeast of

on the environmental, cultural and archaeological resources. The dismissed alternatives include a single reinforced fence and bridges over some of the canyons rather than the proposed cut and fill method. Second, only vague mitigations are provided for impacts to the sensitive habitats. Finally, the report ignores the impact that the construction will have on people in Mexico. The earth-moving of potentially contaminated soils will produce dust that will affect the thousands of Mexicans that live nearby. The report states that no children live in the project area. This is absolutely untrue.

The alternatives given by the INS also have the potential to create conflicts between the groups that are fighting the project. On the mesa nearest the coast, the alternative route for the fence allows the park to still be used for recreation and spares some of the Native American sites, but it creates more impact to wetland areas and increases the footprint of the Border Patrol's activities.

This project has long-ranging effects. If one takes a short-sighted look at the estuary, one only sees a small parcel of land to be altered. But the damage would affect many other systems near and far. The abundant nutrients produced in this system travel long distances with the migratory birds, fish

and other marine animals that use the refuge. The completed fence would stand as a monument to the rest of the world revealing how little the US values plant, animal and human life.

What You Can Do

- Call your US congressional representatives. Tell them this project wastes money and will undo funding that has gone into preserving the endangered wetlands habitat.

- Comment on the final EIS. The title will be "EIS for the Completion of the 14-mile Border Infrastructure System—San Diego, California."

It should be available at www.swf.usace.army.mil/ins/Pages/Publicreview.cfm in October. Comments can be sent to Charles McGregor, US Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Attn: CESWF-PER-EE, POB 17300, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

- Send letters to the California Coastal Commission urging it to vote against the triple border fence project. It is charged with protecting coastal resources and upholding the California

Coastal Act. The vote will most likely take place at a hearing in early November. Comments should be sent before October 18 to Mark Deleplaine, California Coastal Commission, Federal Consistency Supervisor, 45 Freemont St, #2000, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Send copies of your letters to Southwest Wetlands Interpretive Association, 708-A Seacoast Dr, Imperial Beach, CA 91932.

For additional information, visit www.netconnection.com/borderfence.

Jonathan Snapp-Cook volunteers with the San Diego Independent Media Center.



Border fence heads out to sea

photo by Lori Soldano

Frontlines

Oslo, on June 29. The farm is one of two research fur farms in Norway that is funded by the government.

The DFF took videotapes, papers, address books, protocols and other research-related information. Computer hard drives were taken, and the computers were destroyed.

The DFF poured red paint on equipment and throughout one of two main research buildings. Another building, which held no animals, was flooded, and the water pipes were smashed.

Six foxes that had been used in behavioral experiments were released inside the farm to mix up the animals and ruin the experiment.

"These experiments serve the fur trade and do its dirty work," the communiqué stated. The agricultural school and research fur farm breeds minks, ferrets and foxes in small metal cages. After being used in cruel experiments, they are killed by anal electrocution or gassing.

Enviro-Pirates Storm Oil Tanker

Environmental activists stormed a giant oil tanker at the northern entrance of Turkey's Bosphorus straits on July 4.

Twelve Greenpeace activists sailing aboard their inflatable boat "Esperanza" stopped the oil tanker carrying 160,000 tons of crude oil.

The protest was part of a larger campaign against climate change. The activists hung a banner, which read, "Stop Oil Go Solar," and occupied different parts of the tanker. Two protesters dangled from chains fixed to the boat's hull.

"Oil industry giants are continuing to ignore the local and global ecological threats to Bosphorus and the climate," said Greenpeace campaigner Melda Keskin.

The pirates, who included environmental activists from Panama, France and Spain, were detained by the Turkish Coast Guard.

ELF Strikes at Kentucky Wal-Mart

On July 8, in protest against sprawling development surrounding Louisville, Kentucky, the Earth Liberation Front took credit for slashed tires, glued locks and smashed windows of a construction trailer in a Wal-Mart parking lot. "Stop Sprawl" and "Respect" were painted on the Wal-Mart building and on the trailer.

Plan Puebla Panama

The InterAmerican Development Bank Paves Latin America

BY BRENDAN O'NEILL

The InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) is literally paving the way for corporate globalization in Central America with the massive industrial development project called Plan Puebla Panama (PPP). PPP and its southern twin, the Regional Infrastructure Integration Initiative (IIRSA), threaten the social and ecological integrity of Central America.

PPP and IIRSA are "regional integration" projects that call for the construction of hydroelectric dams and high-impact roadways throughout indigenous territories and intact rainforests, the dredging of deep water ports in fragile ocean ecosystems and the creation of sweatshop factories in

industrial development zones. These projects, coordinated by the IDB, will be funded by development bank loans, private corporations and public institutions that are funded by taxpayers.

PPP and IIRSA will lay the infrastructural foundation upon which

"free trade" can be built and expanded over the geographical area encompassed by the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). The PPP covers Mexico through Central America, while IIRSA picks up in Colombia where the PPP leaves off, reaching into South America.

Critics of the PPP argue that, like the FTAA and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), it was created by a handful of regional political and corporate elites. The IDB has only held token "consultations" with hand-chosen organizations in the region and has intentionally excluded those who will be impacted most by the project.

The Central American Free Trade Agreement

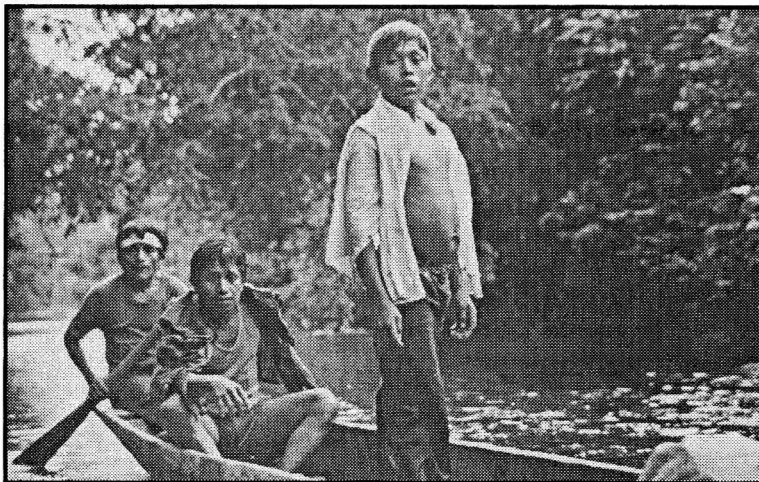


photo by Langelle/ACERCA-ASFI

Indigenous Mayangna-Sumu on the Rio Pis Pis in Nicaragua's Bosawas Rainforest. Schemes like Plan Puebla Panama will gobble up the natural environment while destroying indigenous cultures.

Frontlines

Ecuadorian Protesters Take to the Streets

On August 9, nearly 100 campesinos affected by the *Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados* (OCP) pipeline construction in Lago Agrio, Ecuador, took to the streets and marched to the mayor's office. They protested the violent and repressive involvement of the state armed forces during the construction of the pipeline. Later, at the state attorney's office, they demanded the immediate release of Juan Chasipanta Coquilago, who has been imprisoned since July 16, when he was arrested with six other pipeline resisters.

The OCP pipeline runs through the Ecuadorian Amazon, across the Andes to the Pacific port of Balao. It has already caused a great deal of environmental damage and has intensified the social conflicts between the anti-pipeline campesinos and the police who serve the multinational corporations and the OCP.

There has been a total of 26 people arrested in Lago Agrio who oppose the pipeline. Thirty-four people from the Mindo Nambillo cloud forest region have been arrested as well.

Survivors Demand Justice in Bhopal

On July 15, more than 300 Bhopal survivors and their supporters in Delhi demanded that Warren Anderson and other representatives of Dow Chemicals and its subsidiary, Union Carbide, be extradited to India and tried for culpable homicide. They also demanded that compensation money be distributed to those affected and that the Indian government hold Dow Chemicals liable for long-term rehabilitation of the survivors and the environment in Bhopal.

Worldwide supporters have organized hunger strikes in solidarity with the Bhopal survivors. To date, 950 people have participated. The hunger strikers have highlighted the role of the US government, which has delayed justice in Bhopal to protect the interests of US multinational corporations.

In 1984, more than 40 tons of highly poisonous gas leaked out of Union Carbide's pesticide factory in Bhopal. Ninety-four percent of the Bhopal survivors, 150,000 of whom are seriously and chronically ill, have received only \$500 in compensation.

(CAFTA), modeled after NAFTA and the FTAA, is the most recent trade agreement to come out of the White House. On August 22, US Trade Representative Robert Zoellick delivered a letter to the US Congress requesting authorization to begin the negotiation of CAFTA. The Bush administration aims to begin formal negotiations of CAFTA in December and to have it approved by Central American nations by December 2003. The stated strategy of the Bush administration is to establish CAFTA before the FTAA. Any advancement in CAFTA is a step toward passing the FTAA and furthering both the PPP and IIRSA agendas, as it would open doors to multinational corporations for investment in the region.

PPP: Development for Whom?

PPP was originally proposed by Mexico's President Vicente Fox to link the region from Puebla, Mexico, all the way to Panama, with a north-south industrial transportation corridor (i.e. superhighway to move goods) running along the Pacific Coast.

In addition, the PPP calls for the creation of key industrial development zones (i.e. sweatshops) throughout the region, as well as the dredging and privatization of deep water ports that would destroy critical habitat.

A series of "dry canals" (superhighways and high speed railways) running east-west across southern Mexico and Central America would connect the ports on both coasts with the industrial zones and the north-south corridor. The dry canals threaten to displace rural indigenous people and destroy the ecosystems of the region.

Other PPP megaprojects include the privatization and creation of the regional energy grid, which would involve the construction of dozens of hydroelectric dams from Panama to Mexico to feed industrial development. Indigenous communities and ecosystems would be flooded.

Privatization of basic services and natural resources would enable massive oil, mineral, forestry and commercial agricultural development by multinational corporations.

Resistance to the PPP

Indigenous organizations such as the Organization of Indigenous Communities of the Northern Zone of the Isthmus (UCIZONI) have adamantly rejected the Isthmus of Tehuantepec dry canal, declaring, "The isthmus is not for sale!" In fact, resistance to this dry canal by UCIZONI and other indigenous organizations has been organized since 1997 when the project was first announced—long before it was incorporated as one of many megaprojects of the PPP.

From March 4-18, Action for Community and Ecology in the Regions of Central America (ACERCA) led a delegation of North American activists and grassroots organizers to Nicaragua's North Atlantic Autonomous Region. Indigenous communities living in the region are opposing a PPP project that would expand the Bilwi-Puerto-Cabezas into the largest port in the Caribbean.



On the Zapatista Caravan in 2001, the indigenous rebels spoke out against PPP saying, "The isthmus is not for sale!"

DELASA, a private US corporation, is a major player behind this \$150 million, three-part business plan that threatens to irrevocably alter the entire region. The company intends to enlarge and pave a

road from Managua to Bilwi, as well as to expand and dredge the Bilwi-Puerto-Cabezas. This would result in the displacement of many nearby communities.

Indigenous resistance to these projects includes coordination between ACERCA, the Mayangna-Sumu indigenous community organization (SUKAWALA) and the Nation of Mosquita Consejo de Ancianos.

Unified opposition and alternatives to these corporate globalization projects create the possibility for the development of locally based, socially and ecologically just alternatives. While the anti-globalization movement has targeted the World Trade Organization, World Bank and International Monetary Fund, we must also target shameless regional banks like the IDB. Opposition to the FTAA has been strong, but we need to further unify our struggles in order to stop the PPP, IIRSA, CAFTA and the FTAA.

With every proposal of the PPP, whether in the form of a hydroelectric dam or a dry canal, the privatization of natural resources or the creation of sweatshops, there is solidarity, resistance and alternatives being built from the bottom up. At a July forum against the PPP in Managua, Nicaragua, ACERCA dialogued with more than 1,000 activists from around the world about how to stop the PPP in its tracks.

The final declaration of this event included a call to Northern activists to participate in an international day of action on October 12, demonstrating our absolute rejection of the PPP and FTAA, in solidarity with Mesoamerican resistance.

To get involved with the Network in Opposition to the Plan Puebla Panama and to organize for the day of action against the PPP, contact ACERCA, (802) 863-0571; brendan@asej.org; www.acerca.org.

Brendan O'Neill is the Central America and Colombia campaigner at Action for Community and Ecology in the Regions of Central America. He has participated in two of the three international forums against the PPP.

A got-your-back wolf to Eric Steinberg, Darby Landy and Camilo Viveiros, the remaining Republican National Convention defendants whose trial date has been set for October 9.

In August 2000, more than 400 people were arrested during the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. **A long, you-go-girl howl to the R2K Legal Collective and other supporters** who worked tirelessly to resolve 40 felony and 370 misdemeanor cases without a single jail sentence.

Known as the "Timoney 3," Eric, Darby and Camilo are charged with conspiracy and violations against former police chief John Timoney, including a first degree felony assault charge against Camilo.

The three activists have been on a nightmarish roller coaster ride through the legal system. Their lawyers attempted to reduce the charges, and initially, court proceedings seemed favorable when some charges were dropped in October 2000. In December 2001, however, Camilo's charges were restored by the superior court of Pennsylvania, and he is now facing the possibility of a long prison sentence.

A healing, re-energizing, welcome back wolf to Andy Stepanian and Pitch, the animal and eco-warriors who recently finished their jail sentences and were released. A commendable howl for their strong stance in jail, where they continued to fight the system from inside. They serve as an inspiration to the movement with their unwavering dedication to the protection of the Earth and its creatures. **And a grateful howl to all their supporters** who worked to keep their spirits up.

A hyper-horny, leg-humpin' poodle with funky green sperm to Ina Dobrinski and her colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania who announced in August that they had successfully induced mice to produce sperm from other mammal species.

Dobrinski grafted pinhead-sized samples of tissue from the testes of newborn mice, goats and pigs onto the backs of mice. As many as eight miniature testes developed, and *in vitro* fertilization revealed that sperm produced by the grafts were functional.

Among other justifications, the study will likely be used for the oh-so-important task of preserving the pedigrees of prized livestock. Dobrinski's work also yielded the first functional sperm from immature reproductive tissue. In other words, sperm could be derived even from individuals that have not yet reached sexual maturity.

An **"I can't help it, it's the way I was raised" speciesist poodle to the 20-something-year-old white male from Tucson, Arizona**, who was overheard bragging to his college friends about how he had killed 23 coyotes this Summer.

A clone of that poodle goes out to all of the people in Arizona and other Western states who take full advantage of the fact that there are few laws restricting the killing of coyotes, cougars, foxes and other predators. This special brand of Arizonian is known for taking sport predator hunting to the extreme, participating in contests where the person who kills the most animals wins a monetary prize.

A poodle who pees in its own water and then claims it makes it taste better to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for allowing the Army Corps of Engineers to

continue dumping toxic sludge in the Potomac River, saying that it's beneficial for the fish because it forces them to flee away from fishing areas to their upstream spawning grounds.

The corps dumps 200,000 tons of sludge into the river every year in violation of the Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act.

The corps runs two water treatment facilities in Washington, DC, using chemicals such as aluminum sulfate to suspend solids in the water. The solids settle out as sludge, which is then discharged into the river.

The discharges are conducted at night in order to escape public detection. The sludge contains chloramine, a compound highly toxic to fish, as well as an annual 20 million tons of alum. An EPA analyst remarked that the sludge is "the most toxic discharge I have seen."

The corps began the discharges in 1989 under a permit issued by the EPA, but the permit expired in 1993. The EPA allowed the agency to continue dumping under the expired permit until a new permit was issued in March.

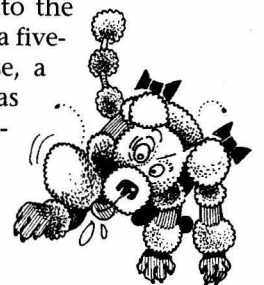
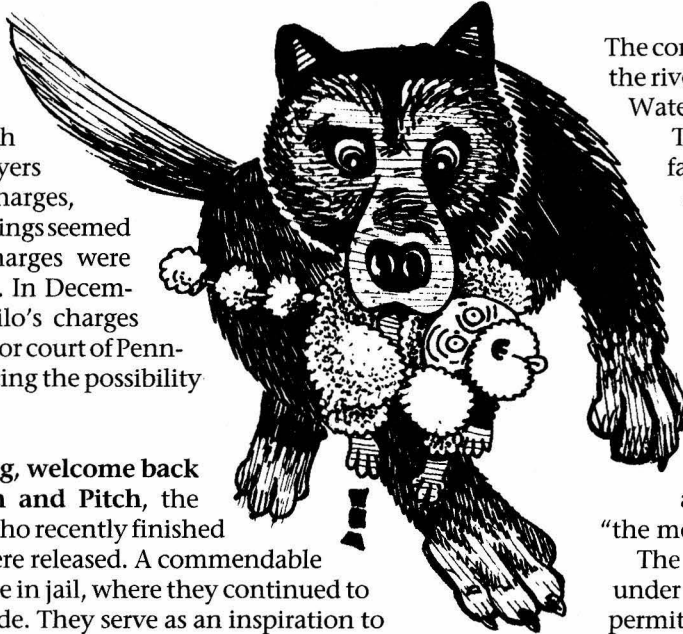
A poodle rediscovering its wild side to the Sierra Club who released a report in August exposing hundreds of criminal and civil violations committed by America's largest animal factories.

The report, released weeks after the second largest beef recall in history, documents convictions at more than 240 corporate animal factories across the US for cruelty, bribery, records destruction, fraud, worker endangerment and pollution.

The Sierra Club says the "Rap Sheet on Animal Factories" represents the largest and most complete documentation of violations by large animal factories ever produced.

Among the violations exposed in the report is a case in which a Cargill pork factory in Missouri violated the Clean Water Act by dumping hog waste into the Loutre River, killing 53,000 fish along a five-mile stretch of river. In another case, a Smithfield Foods factory in Virginia was fined \$12.6 million for dumping slaughterhouse wastes into a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. In Ohio, the Buckeye Egg Farm violated its clean water permit more than 800 times.

Wolves and Poodles



ECUADOR PREPARES AGAINST THE FTAA

There is presently an alarming threat to the most biologically diverse region in the world, the Amazonian region of the South American Andean countries. The articles that comprise this document tell of US government and multinational policies and activities to secure economic and political domination in South America. These varied policies and activities are more broadly part of efforts to establish a more effective continental control.

Through mainstream media and even some independent sources, governments are waging a huge public relations campaign to discredit the growing network of Latin American unity movements and their more notable organizations and individuals. This is apparent with the discontent of the US government with President of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez and his Bolivarian Movement, which has cost him a "suspected" CIA orchestrated corporate military coup. Various indigenous, *campesino*, social and guerrilla movements across Latin America fall prey to corporate media's demonization of their philosophies and agendas. Further, they have been used as pretexts to justify inhumane repression and the imposition of security controls that protect the interests of the economic and political elite. However, the perseverance of these groups (as well as Chavez's reassumption as President

three days after the coup and the continuance of his popular support) indicates that the impoverished majority of Latin America is experiencing a liberation from a consciousness of defeatism. The possibility of retaking power from the traditional systems of control is reemerging in the popular consciousness.

A war paramount to Vietnam is about to erupt in the Andes. The US government is supplying the weaponry, training and necessary backing to ensure that its interests are secured, even if this entails a bloodbath. The people of these countries are given a cynical ultimatum: to accept virtual annexation and economic subordination, or expect political, economic and military opposition from the world's supercop.

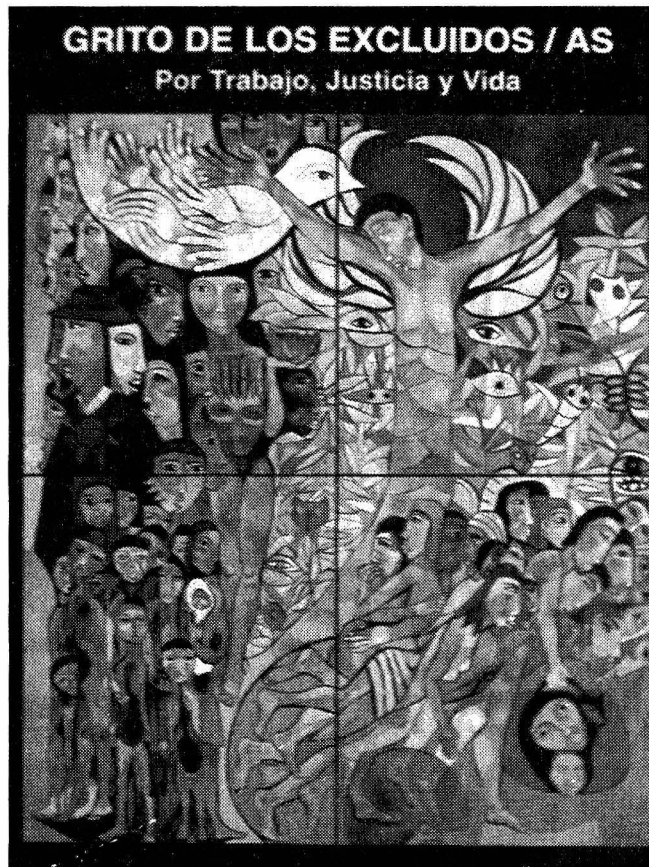
ECUADOR SE PREPARA CONTRA EL ALCA


Presentemente ahí una amenaza alarmante a la region con la probablemente mayor biodiversidad en el mundo, las regiones Amazonicas de los paises Andinos. Los siguientes artículos hablan sobre las politicas extranjeras, actividades del gobierno Estadounidense, sus socios empresariales corporativos y los esfuerzos de ellos para asegurar la dominacion politica, economica y ultimamente territorial de toda America del Sur. Aunque estas politicas extranjeras y actividades parecen distintos y separados, realmente son ejemplos de un motivo principal mas profundo, el control permanente del continente.

Los grandes medios de comunicacion, hasta algunas fuentes de informacion independientes estan trabajando una campaña de relaciones publicas para desacreditar las redes de unidad Latino Americana, sus organizaciones e individuos más notables que carecen de poder. El descontento del gobierno Estadounidense con el Presidente Venezolano, Hugo Chavez y el movimiento Bolivariano de su gobierno, la propuesta de reformas sociales para toda Latina America le costo un golpe militar y empresarial, sospechado de ser orquestrado por la CIA. Su regreso despues de tres dias de reasumir la posición como Presidente del pais es prueba que los Venezolanos, como la poblacion de America Latina, estan liberandose de una conciencia de derrotismo y retomando el poder de los sistemas tradicionales de control. Los movimientos

indigenas, campesinos, sociales y guerrilleros son victimas del objetivo de las grandes empresas de medios a demonizar las filosofias y agendas de dichos movimientos, y usarlas como pretexts para justificar su represion inhumana e imponer medidas de seguridad que protege los intereses de las elites politicas y economicas.

Una guerra tan grande como la de Vietnam esta a punto de explotar en los paises Andinos. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos estan proporcionando las armas y el respaldo necesario para asegurar que sus intereses sean a asegurados. La gente de estos paises son sometidos al ultimátun: que acepten una anexion de su soberanidad economica, o esperar una oposicion politica, economica y militar del superpolicia del mundo.





"Our objective with FTAA, is to guarantee north American companies the control of a territory that goes from the Arctic Pole all the way to Antarctica, free access to the whole hemisphere without difficulties or obstacles for our products, services, technology and capital."

—GENERAL COLIN POWELL,
US SECRETARY OF STATE

In the first Summit of the Americas, hosted in Miami, Florida in December of 1994, the presidents of 34 member countries of the hemisphere proposed an agreement, based on a model of free trade similar to the North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA) that would unite the economies of the Americas, and augment the social and political intergrations between the countries.

In the third Summit of the Americas, hosted in Quebec, Canada in April of 2001, the presidents declared, "We instruct our ministers to assure that the negotiations of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) will be concluded no later than January of 2005, to find it's introduction in full strength as soon as possible, no later than December of 2005.

The fourth Summit of the Americas will be in April of 2003, hosted in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Previous to this, in October of 2002, the seventh reunion of Trade Ministers, will be hosted in Quito, Ecuador.

Facilitating an expansion of NAFTA to the rest of the region, the FTAA contains the investor-state provisions of NAFTA, that confers to companies the right without precedence to bring their commercial interest before commercial law tribunals with the power to impose economic sanctions on member states. The FTAA also introduces the services agreement disciplines proposed in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), with the mandate to liberalize global trade in services, including all public programs by gradually eliminating all governmental barriers that obstruct international competition in the services sector (health, education, social security, culture and environmental protection).

With the combination of these two powers, plus the dispositions that

incorporate competitive policies, government procurement (the purchase of public sectors), market access and dispute settlement, the FTAA eliminates the ability of member states to create and maintain law, norms, and regulations that would protect the well-being of their populations and their natural environment.

It's a Project that Aims to Control and Regulate Life! It's a New Form of Biopower; Nothing is Maintained Out of its Reach.

With the support of a tripartite committee made up of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), The Organization of American States (OAS) and the UNEconomic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), nine working groups were established in the following area of negotiation:

Services; investments; government procurement; market access; agriculture; intellectual property rights; subsidies, anti-dumping and countervailing duties; competition policy; dispute settlement.

With help from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund the majority of the member countries have already introduced measures to liberalize foreign investments and trade through "structural adjustment programs" (SAPS). That is to say they have abandoned their national industries in place of transnational corporate interest. They've utilized a good portion of their best agricultural lands to produce exportation agriculture with the end to serve the external debt. They've made cuts in public spending for social programs, health education and universal social security, while deregulating the sectors on energy, electricity, and natural resources. In essence, they have removed barriers to foreign investments.

What they Don't Say About the FTAA

Commonly the key to the discourse is what they don't tell you. There are very strategic themes that stay out of

the treatments of the FTAA. Topics that are of great social and economic importance for the communities, but that their governments have ignored: the external debt, financial fluctuations, human rights, environmental degradation, labor rights, immigration, sovereignty and the role of the state, ethnic and gender rights.

The market homogenizes everything and annihilates the differences. When the official discourse talks of economic actors, it refers to on the one end the role of the state, to be criticized and reduced. On the other end are the actions of the grandiose private company, local and transnational. They offer us this false option of state-ism or privatization. It invisibilizes the role of the internal market and the economic contributions of the indigenous communities, *campesinos* and small businesses.

In Ecuador, *campesinos* and indigenous economies contribute 67 percent of the "family basket"—the domestic family goods. Small businesses employ 52 percent of the labor in the country. Still the policies of the FTAA reduce them to marginal economic actors. International trade, regional and global, represents only a third of the economy. Meanwhile the internal market represents the other two thirds. But the discourse of power is centered on exportation and competition, and forgets about the processes that come from below that have to do with the conditions of a dignified life for all the *pueblos* in Latin America.

The FTAA corresponds to a strategy of a monopolistic concentration not only of wealth and natural resources, but of information and the decisions in the hands of local power groups and transnational corporations. It has to do with the integration of the dominant capitals, and the exclusion of the integration of Latin American *pueblos*.

The Agreement on Agriculture are Rules for Robbery

The agrarian theme, whatever be the process of integration, needs to value and appreciate the role of the

production of the *campesinos* and indigenous farmer—not only for their contribution to feeding the population, but also because of their diversified parcels of agricultural lands that help sustain biodiversity and protect soil and other natural resources. Because of this the nation states should generate public policies favorable to the consolidation of these agricultural practices.

Vandava Shiva, anti-globalization activist from India says, “The rules for global trade as they are written in the Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO, and in the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), are fundamentally rules for robbery, camouflaged in arithmetic and legalities. In this economic kidnapping, the corporations win, and people and the natural environment lose.” The economic globalization promoted by the WTO is a planned project for exclusion that absorbs the resources and knowledge of the people of the South to put them on the global market, displacing them from the systems that sustains their lives, their sustenance and way of life.

The NAFTA rules on agriculture are conjunctions of rules for the liberalization of agricultural trade, pushed forward by the US government and their agro-industry multinational companies. It imposes a system of unequal competition in the national agricultural sector, eliminating the viability of the small agro-producer incapable of competing with imported products that are less expensive. In consequence, millions of small agro-producers have been displaced from their lands, thus making NAFTA into the largest world program that contributes to the creation of refugees. Meanwhile, NAFTA assures that global corporations control the systems of agriculture.

Nation states, *pueblos* and larger communities should forewarn their food security in a sovereign form or manner (with the autonomous capacity to make decisions for themselves). It has been proposed that the fight for food sovereignty for the *pueblos* of the Americas is a way to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, understood as a right of these communities to define their own policies and strategies of sustainable production, distribution and consumption of food—respecting the different cultures, diversities and modes production and the environment.

Incidences Over Water

There are articles that are derived from NAFTA that are important to consider. Natural and artificial water, including arid land water are “goods” subject to NAFTA. When water is treated as a good, all the provisions of NAFTA that govern the trade in goods apply. At the foundation of the provision of “national treatment” that all transnationals expect to have, it states that water resources could be given to any company. If a national company receives permission to export water from their nation state, companies from other countries would have the same right to access that country’s water resources for commercial use. In the chapter on services of the WTO, it specifically prohibits the use of controls on exportations, and eliminates the quantitative restrictions on importations and exportations. Therefore quotas or prohibitions on exportations of water for environmental reasons would be considered protectionism and illegal.

The services agreement is promoted as a conjunction of new authorities that regulate national regulations and gives enormous new powers to the transnational corporations in the services industry. Water has already been privatized in many countries with the help of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The general experience is the rise in the cost of water beyond the point that poor and some middle class populations can afford; promises are not kept to improve infrastructure; the violation of collective rights, such as no access to information on water quality; the governments cannot assure that the private allocation of their water systems will not harm the natural environment; and the debilitation of the rights of the populations to water. In Ecuador and Bolivia, national water systems have already been given over to foreign companies and water for agricultural use is being delivered to *campesinos* and indigenous communities through pricing policies that constitute a real privatization, and seeks to displace these populations from their lands.

Our Campaign

We defend the right of the *pueblos* to dream and create a country and continent that is more just and guarantees a dignified life for everyone.

We are committed to reinforce the

continental campaign: No to the FTAA! Another intergration is possible!

We call to all social and productive sectors, *pueblos*, communities, indigenous, patriotic militants, men and wymin in rural and urban areas that believe in a more just world, to create a great unity within our countries, to achieve not only the derailing of recolonization, but also to advance an integration that unites the efforts of our communities for a better destiny.

We demand that all candidates, presidential and congressional, pronounce themselves opposed to the FTAA.

On October 12, 2002, hosted in Cuenca, Ecuador will be the second Social Summit.

We are committed begin a *Minga* (collective work) that will collect all the voices and create from bottom up, with the participation of everybody a proposition of a country and a continent that we want.

The first step should be to prepare our proposal and our fight so that this next October, in front of the seventh reunion of trade ministers, hosted in Quito, Ecuador we can respond firmly to the pretenction of imposing a model of annexation and the legitimizing of a project of hunger and death in our communities. The mobilization will begin with la Caminata de los Pueblos Contra el ALCA (the Walk of the Communities against the FTAA). We will carry out a plebiscite—a direct popular vote on the issue—for the month of March, 2003 with the end to give all Latin Americans the opportunity to pronounce themselves against the FTAA.

Yes to life



Another America is possible

ALCAPONES Y EL ROBO DE AMERICA LATINA

"Nuestro objetivo con el ALCA es garantizar a las empresas norteamericanas el control de un territorio que va desde el polo ártico hasta la Antártida, libre acceso sin ningún obstáculo o dificultad para nuestros productos, servicios, tecnología y capital en todo el hemisferio."

—GENERAL COLIN POWELL,

SECRETARIO DEL ESTADO DEL LOS EEUU

En la Primera Cumbre de las Américas, realizada en Miami, Florida, en Diciembre de 1994, los Presidentes de los 34 países del hemisferio proponen un acuerdo que una la economía de las Américas, aumente la integración social y política entre los países y se base en un modelo de libre comercio similar al TLCAN (NAFTA en ingles).

En la Tercera Cumbre, realizada en Quebec, Canadá, en Abril del 2001, los Presidentes declaran: "Instruimos a nuestros ministros para asegurar que las negociaciones del Acuerdo ALCA sean concluidas, a más tardar, en Enero del 2005, para buscar su entrada en vigor lo antes posible, máximo hasta Diciembre del 2005." La Cuarta Cumbre de las Américas será en Abril del 2003, en Buenos Aires, Argentina. Pero en Octubre del 2002, se realizará en Quito, Ecuador, la Séptima Reunión de Ministros.

Siendo una expansión a toda la región del Tratado de Libre Comercio Para América del Norte (TLCAN), el ALCA contiene las disposiciones de "inversionista-estado" de ese tratado con lo que confiere a las empresas el derecho sin precedentes de reivindicar sus intereses comerciales mediante tribunales comerciales de carácter vinculante, imponiendo sanciones económicas a los estados. E introduce las disciplinas del Acuerdo de Servicios propuesto en la OMC, con el mandato de liberalizar el comercio mundial de servicios, incluso todos los programas públicos, y gradualmente eliminar todas las barreras gubernamentales contra la competencia internacional

en el sector de servicios (sanidad, educación, seguridad social, cultura, protección ambiental).

La combinación de estos dos poderes, además de las disposiciones que incorpora en políticas de competencia, compras del sector público, acceso a mercados y solución de controversias, el ALCA socavará la habilidad de todos los gobiernos para crear y mantener leyes, normas y reglamentos que protejan el bienestar de la población.

competencia y solución de controversias.

Con ayuda del Banco Mundial y el Fondo Monetario Internacional la mayoría de los países ya han ido introduciendo medidas para liberalizar las inversiones extranjeras y el comercio, a través de los programas de ajuste estructural; es decir han ido abandonando la industria nacional para dar lugar a intereses empresariales transnacionales, han utilizado parte de

sus mejores tierras agrícolas para producir cultivos de exportación a fin de servir la deuda externa, han hecho recortes en el gasto público en programas sociales, salud, educación, seguridad social universales, han ido liberalizando los sectores de electricidad, energía y recursos naturales, han retirado barreras a las inversiones extranjeras.



Lo Que No Se Dice del ALCA

A menudo la clave de los discursos está en los silencios. Hay varios temas estratégicos que se quedan fuera de los tratamientos del ALCA; tópicos que son de gran importancia social y económica para los pueblos, pero que los gobiernos han ignorado: la deuda externa y los flujos financieros, derechos humanos, ambiente, trabajo, inmigración, la soberanía y el papel del Estado, derechos de etnia y de género.

Es un proyecto que apunta al control y la regulación de la vida: es una nueva forma de biopoder; nada queda fuera de su ámbito.

Con el apoyo de un comité tripartito integrado por el BID, la OEA y la CEPAL se establecieron nueve grupos a cargo de las siguientes áreas de negociación: servicios, inversiones, compras del sector público, acceso a mercados, agricultura, derechos de propiedad intelectual, subsidios, antidumping y derechos compensatorios, política de

El mercado homogeneiza todo y anula las diferencias. Cuando el discurso oficial habla de actores económicos, se refiere, de un lado, al papel del Estado, para criticarlo y reducirlo, y a la acción de la gran empresa privada, local y transnacional. Nos meten en la falsa disyuntiva de estatismo o privatización. Se invisibiliza el papel del mercado interno y el aporte de las comunidades indígenas, campesinas y de la microempresas.

En Ecuador, las economías campesinas e indígenas aportan el 67 por ciento de la canasta familiar; la microempresa emplea al 52 por ciento de la mano de

obra ocupada. Y sin embargo, las políticas del ALCA las reducen a actores marginales. El comercio internacional, regional y global, representa apenas el un tercio de la economía, mientras el mercado interno abarca los dos tercios; empero el discurso del poder se centra en "exportar y competir" y se olvida de los procesos que vienen desde abajo y que tienen que ver con las condiciones de vida digna para los pueblos latinoamericanos.

El ALCA responde a una estrategia de concentración monopólica no sólo de la riqueza y los recursos naturales, sino también de la información y las decisiones en manos de grupos locales de poder y de las transnacionales. Se trata de una integración de los grandes capitales, a espaldas de la integración de los pueblos.

El Acuerdo de Agricultura Son Reglas Para el Robo

En el tema agrario, para cualquier proceso de integración debe valorarse el rol de la pequeña producción de campesinos e indígenas tanto por su aporte a la alimentación de la población, como porque sus parcelas diversificadas coadyuvan a sostener la biodiversidad, a proteger los suelos y los recursos naturales. Por ello los Estados deben generar políticas públicas favorables a la consolidación de estas agriculturas.

Vandana Shiva, activista anti-globalización de India dice que " las reglas de comercio globales como están consagradas en el Acuerdo de Agricultura de la OMC y en el Acuerdo sobre Derechos de Propiedad Intelectual Relacionados al Comercio (DPIRC) son fundamentalmente reglas para el robo, camufladas por la aritmética y las legalidades. En este secuestro económico, las corporaciones ganan, la gente y la naturaleza pierden." La globalización económica promocionada en la OMC es un proyecto planificado de exclusión que absorbe los recursos y el conocimiento de los pueblos del Sur para ponerlos en el mercado global, despojándoles de los sistemas que sostienen su vida, su sustento y sus formas de vida.

El acuerdo sobre agricultura es un conjunto de reglas para la liberalización del comercio agrícola impulsado por los Estados Unidos y sus agro-empresas multinacionales. Impone un sistema de competencia desigual sobre el sector agrícola nacional, socavando la viabilidad

de los pequeños productores pues son incapaces de competir con productos importados que son más baratos. En consecuencia, millones de pequeños productores están siendo sacados de sus tierras, por lo que este acuerdo se ha constituido en el más grande programa mundial de creación de refugiados, mientras asegura que las corporaciones globales controlen la agricultura. Lo más importante es que los estados nacionales, pueblos y comunidades deben precautelar su seguridad alimentaria en forma soberana (con capacidad autónoma de tomar decisiones), por lo que se propone luchar por la soberanía alimentaria de los pueblos de América, como una vía para erradicar el hambre, la malnutrición, entendida como un derecho de los pueblos a definir sus propias políticas y estrategias sustentables de producción, distribución y consumo de alimentos, respetando sus culturas, la diversidad de modos de producción y el medio ambiente.

Incidencias Sobre el Agua

Hay artículos que se derivan del tratado para Norteamérica que es necesario considerar. El agua natural o artificial, incluyendo las aguas aireadas, son un bien sujeto al tratado cuando el agua es tratada como un bien, todas las provisiones del TLCAN que gobiernan el comercio de bienes se aplican. En base al "tratamiento nacional" que deben tener las transnacionales, la provisión del agua puede ser dada a cualquier empresa; si una empresa nacional recibe en permiso para exportar agua, empresas de otros países tendrán el mismo derecho de acceso al uso comercial de esa agua. En el capítulo sobre servicios de la OMC específicamente se prohíbe el uso de controles a la exportación y elimina las restricciones cuantitativas sobre las importaciones y exportaciones, así que las cuotas o prohibiciones a la exportación de agua por razones ambientales será proteccionismo ilegal.

El acuerdo sobre servicios se erige como un conjunto de nuevas autoridades que regulan sobre las regulaciones nacionales y da enormes poderes nuevos a las transnacionales de servicios. El agua ya ha sido privatizada con ayuda del FMI y del Banco Mundial en muchos países y la experiencia general es que los precios suben y los pobres y ciertas capas medias no pueden acceder al agua: no se cumplen

las promesas de mejorar la infraestructura, se violan los derechos colectivos, no hay acceso a información sobre la calidad del agua, los gobiernos no pueden asegurar que da el servicio del agua no dañe el medioambiente, se debilita el derecho de la población al agua. En el Ecuador la provisión del agua de Guayaquil ya ha sido entregada a una empresa extranjera; y el agua de riego empieza a ser entregada a los campesinos e indígenas mediante una política de precios que constituyen una real privatización que busca despojarles de sus tierras.

Nuestra Campaña

Defendemos el derecho de los pueblos para que sueñen y construyan un país y un continente más justo que garantice una vida digna para toda la humanidad.

Nos comprometemos a reforzar la campaña continental: NO al ALCA, otra integración es posible.

Llamamos a todos los sectores productivos, sociales, pueblos indígenas, militares patriotas, hombres y mujeres del campo y la ciudad que creen en un mundo justo, a construir una gran unidad en nuestros países, para lograr no sólo detener el intento de recononización, sino avanzar en una integración que una los esfuerzos de nuestros pueblos por un destino mejor.

Realizaremos la Segunda Cumbre Social en Cuenca, Ecuador, el próximo 12 de Octubre.

Exigimos a todos los candidatos, tanto presidenciales como al Congreso, a que se pronuncien frente al ALCA.

Nos comprometemos a iniciar una Minga (trabajo colectivo) que recoja todas las voces y construya desde abajo, con la participación de todos y todas, la propuesta del país y del continente que queremos.

El primer paso será preparar nuestra propuesta y nuestra lucha, para que en Octubre, ante la Séptima Reunión de Ministros, a realizarse en Quito, Ecuador, podamos responder con firmeza a la pretensión de imponernos un modelo de anexión y de legitimar un proyecto de hambre y muerte para nuestros pueblos. La movilización se iniciará con una caminata de los pueblos en contra del ALCA. También realizaremos un plebiscito sobre el ALCA para el mes de Marzo del 2003, para dar oportunidad a que se pronuncien contra el ALCA todos y todas los Latinos Americanos.

THE RECOLONIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

The recolonization of Latin America is underway. The US Congress recently passed Fast Track (Trade Promotion Authority) by a mere three votes. The bill will effectively give corporations exclusive power over US trade policy. No democratic participation will be tolerated. With the passage of this bill, the US is moving towards implementation of the FTAA by 2005. The FTAA is an investment agreement that will mean the annexation of the economies of Latin America by US corporations.

Nevertheless, some obstacles to US domination remain. Cuba continues to chart an independent path, and this past April the people of Venezuela, decided not to just roll over and let their democratically elected government be overthrown by a US sponsored military coup. The FARC-EP (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia- Pueblo's Army in English) struggle on in the jungles of Colombia, while the Social Bloc, made up of peasants, Indigenous people and Afro-Colombians, continues to pursue its own model of development and democratic policy. Similar movements thrive in nearby Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. None of them intends to lie down and allow US corporations to pillage their resources, exploit their labor, and destroy their environment.

So, what is the US government to do about this? It appears that at least in the Andes, the solution is clear: Militarization and intensified repression. The US government intends to beef up the repressive apparatus of the State through its new Andean Regional Initiative (ARI). ARI is a plan constructed by the Bush administration to militarize the region in order to crush its popular movements and open its economies to the penetration of US-based multinational corporations. But, what exactly are the policies that the ARI will help to enforce?

Neoliberalism

Neoliberalism is an economic model characterized by privatization of state industries, cuts in social spending, opening of the economy to outside competition, and the introduction of cheap imports and policies to increase "labor flexibility." Under these policies, the Andean region has experienced growing poverty, inequality, and unemployment coupled with shrinking economic growth.

Nonetheless, these policies have resulted in huge profits for a small domestic elite and international investors, chiefly from the US. Therefore, the principle goal of US foreign policy toward the Andean region will be to reinforce and expand these very policies. This is to be accomplished through renewal of the Andean Trade Preferences Act (ATPA), a multilateral trade agreement among the US, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. ATPA is to be a stepping-stone to the eventual Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

Since the introduction of these policies on a massive scale in the 1990's, patterns of land ownership in Colombia and Ecuador have changed significantly. Whereas before, land was previously owned primarily by wealthy

Colombians and Ecuadorians, now much of it is now being bought up by US corporations. ATPA will therefore primarily benefit corporations, like Dole Foods which has exported much of its cut-flower operations to Ecuador and Colombia, where it can take advantage of weak environmental protections and cheap labor.

Plan Colombia

These policies have naturally provoked resistance by the population in the countries impacted by them. To this, the US has had a ready response: enforce its policies through force under the auspices of Plan Colombia. Plan Colombia was the precursor to the ARI, described above. Under Plan Colombia, the US provided \$1.3 billion in mostly military aid to Colombia between 2001 and 2002. This was a period of terrible repression for Colombia's social movements. In 2001 alone, state-backed paramilitary death squads assassinated 169 workers, "disappeared" 79, and threatened over 400 more.

However, Colombia is not the only problem for US corporations in the region, so the US has expanded Plan Colombia into a regional plan that includes Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia and to a lesser extent Panama and Brazil. This new plan is the Andean Regional Initiative (ARI).

The Andean Regional Initiative

In 2003 under the ARI, the US will provide another \$827 million in primarily military aid to Colombia and its neighbors. The military portion of the ARI will be funded through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Educational Training (IMET.) Colombia will receive about half of these funds, of which sixty-one percent will be allocated to military and security forces.

However, this only accounts for a portion of military aid to the region. Additional funds will go through Pentagon channels. Adding these funds to the ARI brings the total to \$986 million. The portion going to Colombia is thus raised to \$522.32 million, seventy-one percent of which goes to the Colombian military and security forces, which have the worst human rights record in the Western Hemisphere.

Under ARI, up to 800 US military and private contractors may be in the region at any one time. This is more than double the number allowed in El Salvador in the 1980's, a period in which the US through its proxies, murdered 80,000 peasants in a dirty war against the Salvadoran popular movements. Moreover, it is double the previous cap of 400 allowed under Plan Colombia. So why is Colombia so important?

Oil

This past February the US Ambassador to Colombia remarked, "After Mexico and Venezuela, Colombia is the most important oil country in the region. After what happened on Sept. 11, the traditional oil sources for the United States (the Middle East) are less secure; Colombia

has great potential for exporting more oil to the United States." It might be added that Colombia is suspected to have the largest oil reserves in Latin America.

Therefore, it should not have been a surprise that included in the Bush administration's F.M.F. request last February was \$98 million for the protection of Occidental Petroleum's investment in the CaOo Limon oil pipeline. The money would go to helicopters, communications equipment, intelligence, and training by US Army Special Forces for a special battalion of Colombia's 18th Brigade to protect the pipeline. But, other changes were in store for Colombia this year. With the military portion of Plan Colombia in place by January 2002, it was time for a shift in strategy. The on-again-off-again peace talks between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP guerrillas were no longer useful, and so were terminated and a new more overt offensive began.

On February 20, former Colombian President Andres Pastrana called off negotiations, and within hours the bombing and invasion of the guerrilla-controlled areas had begun. Three months later, the US-backed candidate, Alvaro Uribe Velez, won the Colombian Presidential election. Uribe plans to carry out the Pastrana administration's plan to create legal, officially endorsed paramilitaries nationwide along the lines of CONVIVIR, an official paramilitary created by Uribe in Medellin when he was the Governor of the department. He is also maneuvering to bring the illegal paramilitaries into the negotiations, thereby undermining the social movements, which have argued for broad civil society participation in the peace process. Uribe is widely thought to be a front for the AUC, the chief paramilitary organization in Colombia. The AUC was recently added to the US list of terrorist groups for its indiscriminate massacres of towns and villages in the Colombian countryside.

Suffice to say, the short-term prospects for Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia look grim, but now is the time to begin to turn the tide. What can citizens of the US do to lessen the violence, expand democratic rights, further economic equality, and protect some of the most biodiverse areas on the planet? Support the resistance! There are many ways North Americans can help support the social, political, and environmental movements in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela. Most importantly, work to change US foreign policy; the problem is not in Colombia, it is right here in the US. Many groups have formed across the country to oppose Plan Colombia and the ARI; most are autonomous local groups; others are connected with national groups like the Colombia Support Network. You can start a group in your local community to sponsor speakers or films; start a sister cities program; make connections with activists in the Andean region; send a delegate to Colombia with Witness for Peace; or do protective accompaniment of Colombian activists with Peace Brigades International. Do something, because we must stop the war machine that is killing us and destroying our planet, or future generations will not even have the option of creating a better world.

Recommended resources: NACLA, Colombia Bulletin; www.ran.org, www.zmag.org/crisescurevts/colombia/map_colombia.gif, www.csn.org, www.colombiareport.org.

HEMISPHERIC SOCIAL ALLIANCE AGAINST FTAA

October 27-November 1
Quito, Ecuador

States leaders of the Americas are coming together to negotiate the implementation of the FTAA. But people in Ecuador have other ideas! Thousands of small farmers, indigenous people, trade unionists, students and other groups are mobilizing to surround the summit, reject the FTAA and stop the negotiations.

We are working to link up grassroots groups in the US with groups in Ecuador, local and provincial campesino organizations for the mobilization in October and to build a foundation for future coordinated action.

For more information, contact grito@andinanet.net; ssc-cnc@campesinos-fmlgt.org.ec; dosomething@eudoramail.com; www.asc-hsa.org.

JORNADAS DE RESISTENCIA CONTRA EL ALCA

Del 27 de Octubre al 1 de
Noviembre Quito, Ecuador

Las jornadas tendrán lugar coincidentemente con la reunión de los Ministros de Comercio de 34 países de América para continuar avanzando las negociaciones de la llamada Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA). Estas jornadas "de lucha y resistencia" serán también "jornadas de educación popular, de reflexión, de análisis, de manifestaciones culturales y artísticas que representan la riqueza multicultural y multisectorial de nuestras luchas", sostiene la convocatoria.

Para mas información, visite www.asc-hsa.org.

LA SITUACION POLITICA EN BOLIVIA

Ni el nuevo gobierno, ni la nueva oposición, ni los columnistas de prensa están de acuerdo con esa visión de "país maravilla" transmitida por el presidente saliente (y propagandizada en una campaña televisiva millonaria). La crisis económico-financiera es evidente. Las empresas constructoras amenazan con no mantener más carreteras porque el gobierno no les paga (no tiene con qué). Las exportaciones e inversiones siguen cayendo. La última decisión de Quiroga (el presidente saliente) fue elevar el precio de seis combustibles (incluyendo el jet-fuel, que llega a ser el más caro de Sudamérica). A todos los municipios del país se les va a recortar entre el 25 y el 30 por ciento de los recursos de coparticipación (porque no hay los recursos previstos). Por lo demás la pobre votación por el partido del presidente parece confirmar que la valoración de la sociedad en su conjunto es contraria a la que hace el equipo político saliente, para que funcione la gobernabilidad.

A los tradicionales problemas estructurales que padece el estado Boliviano se ha sumado de manera decisiva la entrega de nuestros recursos naturales a las transnacionales del petróleo, de la electricidad, de las telecomunicaciones y del transporte. Todo esto, sumado a los estragos que ya venía causando la "libre importación" decretada en 1985 dado como resultado el empobrecimiento masivo de amplios sectores de la sociedad, por el fin de la producción y empleo local. Tal empobrecimiento redundo en la escasez de circulante, en la disminución de la capacidad adquisitiva y por tanto de las recaudaciones impositivas, y finalmente en el peligro de colapso productivo y financiero. Todo esto sin contar con la crisis de los países vecinos. Las consecuencias sociales de lo dicho tienen alarmados incluso a aquellos sectores que no han sufrido dicho empobrecimiento: el incremento desmedido de la violencia delincriminal y juvenil, la inseguridad ciudadana etc. El nuevo gobierno esta encabezado por el MNR del presidente Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, precisamente el partido que reivindica la

"privatización" y no piensa modificarla sino corregir sus "puntos débiles" y probablemente darle continuidad con la entrega barata del gas, ya transnacionalizado, a los Estados Unidos y Chile.

La subordinación del estado Boliviano, a los intereses transnacionales fue decisivo, así las declaraciones que emitió el embajador del gobierno de los Estados Unidos en Bolivia, cuatro días antes de la elección indirecta y no popular, dados como un ultimatum a los parlamentarios, la orden de no votar por el candidato anti-capitalista, Evo Morales, ya que si este es electo, dicho gobierno retiraría la ayuda financiera suministrada, provocando la devacle y

quiebra económica del país. Evo Morales, terciario por el Movimiento Al Socialismo (MAS), preside el sindicato nacional de productores cocaleros, dentro de su plataforma política ha propuesto la eliminación de los programas estadounidenses de erradicación de cultivos de coca, revisión del sistema económico y el abandono de políticas neoliberales, globalizadoras e inhumanas.

Es más de lo mismo, dicen numerosos analistas. Los hombres fuertes del gobierno son los allegados directos del Presidente e intentarán junto con él llevar adelante la continuidad del modelo, pero ya sin nada nuevo que

proponer, sin recursos económicos, con un gobierno debilitado internamente, con una oposición dura, y sin apoyo social. De hecho el gobierno ha empezado a pedir una tregua social, al mismo tiempo (presionado por los dictados de la política norteamericana) está intentando arremeter contra los productores de coca en el Chapare y en los Yuga, donde la población indígena y la producción de coca se vinculan políticamente en el MAS, el resultado ha sido nuevos enfrentamientos entre policías y colonizadores, con un buen número de heridos.

El nuevo gobierno no es un gobierno nuevo (y aunque lo fuera) no ofrece ninguna capacidad para revertir las causas de la crisis. Se puede prever que será un gobierno impopular, encima débil internamente, y que aunque llegue a cumplir su período de cinco años lo hará a contrapelo del país.



CEOs on the Run

REMAINING US CEOs MAKE A BREAK FOR IT

BY ROOTERS NEWS SERVICE

Unwilling to wait for their eventual indictments, the 10,000 remaining CEOs of US companies made a break for it this Summer. They headed for the Mexican border, plundering towns and villages along the way and writing the entire rampage off as a marketing expense.

"They came into my home, made me pay for my own TV, then double-booked the revenues. Right in front of my daughters," said Rachel Sanchez of Las Cruces, just north of El Paso.

Calling themselves the CEONistas, the chief executives were first spotted a few weeks ago along the Rio Grande River near Quemado, where they bought each of the town's 320 residents by borrowing against pension fund gains.

You'll Never Audit Me Alive

The pursuers said they have had some success, however, by preying on a common executive weakness. "Last night we caught about 24 of them by disguising one of our female officers as a CNBC anchor," said US Border Patrol Spokesperson Janet Lewis. "It was like moths to a flame."

Also, teams of agents have been using high-powered listening devices to scan the plains for telltale sounds of the CEONistas. "Most of the time we just hear leaves rustling or cattle flicking their tails, but occasionally, we'll pick up someone saying, 'I was totally out of the loop on that,'" said Lewis.

Zaragosa border crossing off Highway 375.

"She would have gotten away, but she was stopping motorists to ask for marzipan and food coloring so that she could make edible snowman place settings, using the cut pieces of wire for the arms," said Border Patrol Officer Jennette Cushing.

While some stragglers are believed to have successfully

Band of Roving Chief Executives Spotted Near Mexican Border

The CEONistas have arbitrarily inflated Quemado's population to 960, and they declared a 200 percent profit for the second fiscal quarter.

In August, the outlaws bought the city of Waco, transferred its underperforming areas to a private partnership and sent a bill to California for more than four billion dollars. Law enforcement officials and a posse of disgruntled shareholders were noticeably frustrated.

"First of all, they're very hard to find because they always stand behind their numbers, and the numbers keep shifting," said posse spokesman Dean Levitt. "And every time we yell 'Stop in the name of the shareholders,' they refer us to investor relations. I've been on the phone all damn morning."

Among former and current CEOs apprehended with this method were Computer Associates' Sanjay Kumar, WorldCom's Bernard Ebbers, Adelphia's John Rigas, Enron's Ken Lay, Joseph Nacchio of Qwest and Joseph Berardino of Arthur Andersen. ImClone Systems' Sam Waksal and Dennis Kozlowski of Tyco were not allowed to join the CEONistas because they had already been indicted.

So far, about 50 chief executives have been captured, including Martha Stewart, who was detained south of El Paso where she had cut through a barbed-wire fence at the

crossed into Mexico, Cushing said the bulk of the CEONistas had holed themselves up at the Alamo. "No, not the fort, the car rental place at the airport," she said. "They're rotating all the tires on the minivans and accounting for each change as a sale."

Rooters News Service provides an alternative to corporate-driven news agencies.



Armed With Visions

Clear as cut glass & just as dangerous

REMEDY

"Jerry called to me. He needed a sitter,
and I needed a tree."

The gray lichen on an ancient tree
in the forest at Freshwater Creek
gave it the name of Jerry G.
Remedy sits in a redwood cloud,
listening to endless birdsong
instead of "Ripple" and "Box of Rain."
She dreams of hot food and a shower
before waking to her hundredth day,
but she's ready for hundreds more.
She prays when the copters come,
"Great Gaia, we need a revolution."
She reads Howard Zinn and hobbit tales
(look out Hurwitz, the Ents are coming)
and her hero, Derrick Jensen.
("He called me, Derrick Jensen called me!")
When it's cold she huddles in her bag,
when it's warm she climbs and sings.
She can see the ocean on clear days,
and the foul smokestacks of Eureka.
The ghouls and goblins of the FBI,
the terrorists who framed Bari and Peltier,
are lurking somewhere down below.
To hell with 'em. Remedy sings in heaven.

—Craig Oare
(I'm one of Remedy's many friends. This
is based on her letters.)

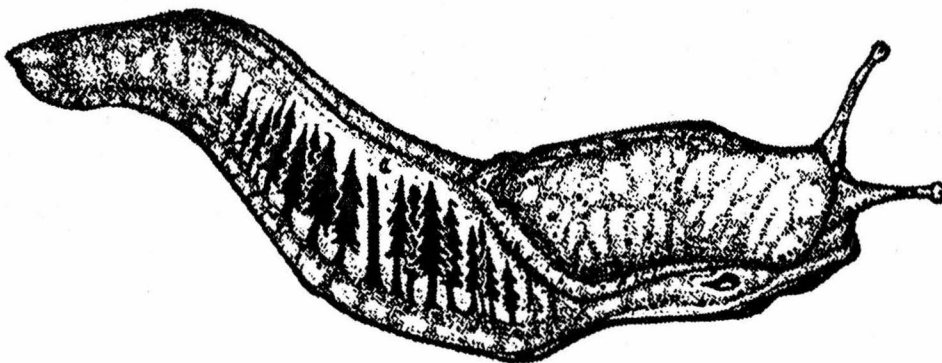


HORIZON

Circled by a circle,
shining across broken night,
moon on the rise.

Even fir peaked arrows
point in gratitude—
They shout, Look!
this moon,
this moment.

—Mac Lojowski



HISTORY 101

Let me tell you all some tales,
as you gather round the fire,
about the days of bio-centrism,
before this humanist quag-mire.

I know history can sound boring,
but good changes never last,
unless we face the future
empowered by our past.

This isn't about Foreman,
or Cherney and how he sings,
or brave Peg and Judi Bari,
or Lone Wolf Circ-l-ing.

We all came from far and wide to join
in sweet and tender moments,
scheming how to save the Earth—
we were her warrior poets!

We were anarcho-punks and pagans,
next to pro-fess-ors and witches,
making woo-woo under full moon light,
then blockading the sons of bitches.

We risked imprisonment and violence
for something more important than our
selves
and danced at night the Tribal Jam
like Gaia's little elves.

Though we oft were drunk at RRR,
we never drove to bars for shots,
it's sad to see ecoactivists camped
in ren-de-vous parking lots.

The FBI were close at hand,
but none were more sus-pect,
than the squeaky-clean white-lighters
and the po-lit-i-cally correct.

Now the movement's seen to change
at least since post-Seattle,
but there was a time when wild-er-ness
remained our chosen battle.

We realize Jamal was framed,
and I wish Peltier were free,
but what about the endangered wolf
and the fast polluted sea?

I wonder how well meaning groups
can stay true to their cause,
when what seems to matter most these days
is the rush of breaking laws.

Some say deep ecology is seditious,
and on this I must relent,
but we pledged to put the Earth
ahead,
not second, fifth or tenth.

You can dis my warnings if you like,

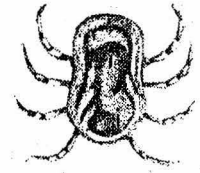


saying I'm just some freakin' bard....
You know....
I never guessed by putting Earth
first—
I'd be classified "Old Guard."

—Nostalgia Truth

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authors

Send poems to Warrior Poets
Society
P.O.Box 14501
Berkeley, CA 94712-5501



WHAT WE CAN DO

We can stop killing the Earth if we
listen.

We can heed the scolding finches
when we take shovels to the thistles
in our backyards.

We can visit vacant lots;
ask the burdock, the teasel, the wild
carrot
what on Earth we should do.

We can tune in to bats
keeping up their contracts
with the insects of the night.

—Eleanor Brown Steele
08-09-02

Never heard hunting,
the Ocelot approaches.
Never seen approaching,
the Eagle soars.
My talons of sharpest obsidian,
I am the Eagle.
My paws strike mighty blows,
I am the Ocelotl.
I am the Mexica Warrior,
I fight to preserve my tribe,
so my Spirit may be soothed.
Mental, Physical, and Spiritual
Warfare
Against the destruction of Coatticue
(Mother Earth)

—Ce Tepehpechtli
Amiqui Ocelotl

Dear Scat for Brains

continued from page 3

Hi,
Nice and cool here now in the pre-dawn.

I just finished reading a novel, *Hunting Badger*, by Tony Hillerman. Earth First! (and others) are prominently mentioned several times, described as "terrorist groups" with robbery and murder being means employed by them to acquire funds for carrying out actions. I believe there are good grounds for a libel or slander lawsuit there. I'm sorry I didn't note page numbers, but it's worth a look.

Keep on keeping on,
—TOMMY WALEN

Dear SFB,

Congrats to you all. I confess tho, that I'm picky about words. I mistrust words like "complete," "total," "never" and even the definite pronoun "the" (*the* revolution, *the* enemy, *the* solution). And I also think that if the human race is still here in year 2102 there will be billions of little compromises as folks learn to talk and not shoot.

Love to you all,
—PETE SEEGER

Dear SFB,

I finally gave in to the political process by supporting the Green Party here. For years I have held the belief that it wasn't my place to participate in the "system" at all.

I was angry and disillusioned. I wanted to live with nature so I built a shelter on a dusty mesa and continued to learn self-reliance. But recently I have felt scared about what could happen.

I was in an anarchist collective for a short time and believe government is obsolete and inefficient and must evolve through peace. Eventually we will not need government. There will be no need for military or police or jails. The only borders that

will exist are natural ones. I feel sad that I will not see total peace in the world before I die.

To sum up my point, I feel we need to take back this democracy and government even if you don't believe in them. Or else it will be business as usual. We can evolve government and dissipate it eventually. I feel a choice for activists is supporting and voting for the Green Party. We need to take back this country or they will do what they want without our consent and despite us.

We need to use every means necessary to change this mess and to participate in the system, not outside it. Let's take back the common



space, the land, water, air, seeds and genes, education, health care, currency, economy, transportation, law, media, military, police. We must restore community self-reliance. Unite globally and oppose global economy. Maybe I am wrong, and this

compromise will not work even if we have a majority. Some say the Green Party has sold out and is rigged against us. I know what I have heard about the Greens, and they are for the environment. They sound better than the alternative.

We must try to take back our lives and happiness for the benefit of all things.

Love you guys,
—RICH GREEN

Dear SFB,

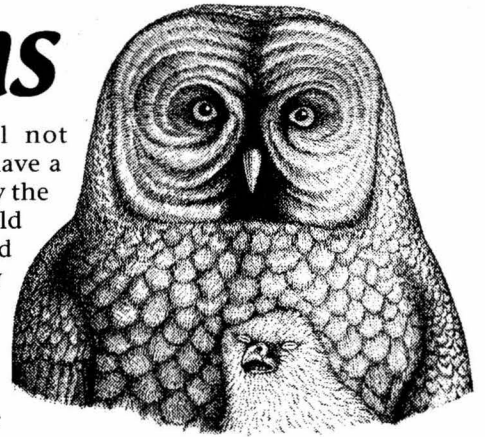
Please let your readers know that they can have their names removed from junk mail and telemarketing lists by calling (800) 889-9941. It's important we send a message to these people to quit invading our privacy and wasting the planet's resources. Also call your Representatives and Senators and let them know you support the national "do not call" list that they are considering. It's time we stopped the cutting of trees to mail pizza coupons.

—JIM SAYRE

Editors' note: The phone number can only remove a person's name from one company's list. Since there are hundreds of companies that send out junk mail and conduct telemarketing, you will still receive unwanted calls and/or mail.

Dear S(omeday) F(ind) a B(elief-system),

In his statement of resignation as the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) press officer, Leslie James Pickering said: "I have found that a lot of the ideological basis for nonviolence in the US is fundamentally nationalist. Why is it that when it comes to clearly violent struggles outside the US, like the Zapatistas, the majority of liberals are quick to lend their ideological



support, while those same liberals adamantly condemn the actions of the ELF and Animal Liberation Front here within the borders of such a powerful and oppressive government?... they have been brainwashed by the system... somehow revolutionary change can be magically achieved through reformist activity.

"Often it seems that blind adherence to nonviolence is based on a reactionary denial of the level of resistance that it'll take to bring about change... a fairyland where liberation can be achieved through personal change. I consider this a kind of psychological illness common among liberal North Americans... and a crime."

So, people think that the air or water is cleaner here—when they know that this is because we pollute other countries so it can be clean here—a gargantuan kind of NIMBY-ism—otherwise called Enviro-nationalism. For a superpower not to care about its role or its impact on others is National Chauvinism bordering on fascism. And even the progressive movement in the US is guilty of this.

Most activists in the US don't understand that the US has to change totally or it goes down in one cataclysmic spiral of chaos. Light rail, fuel cells, recycling and electric cars might be nice things to build and give away to poor countries in an effort

to buy their friendship—but they are not for the US. The US has to start walking, bicycle riding and somehow consuming almost nothing.

—JASON MARTI

Dear SFB,

Some of my most abiding disappointments are the complicit, compromising, consensing and cow-perpetuating relationships between so many environmental groups and the western public lands cattle industry. It is an oxymoronic meld if ever there was one.

For years, Defenders of Wildlife has been paying cattle ranchers for cows killed by wolves for doing what these predators do best—making a living from eating meat. Dozens of wolves have been destroyed by federal agents for this “offense” at taxpayers’ expense.

The Nature Conservancy consistently validates the cattle industry by subsidizing ranchers while maintaining the most pervasively Earth-destructive activity on public lands: cattle ranching.

Despite strong anti-public lands ranching policies, the Sierra Club and National Audubon Society generally will stay an arm’s length from overt action against cattle grazing.

These actions, or inactions, by the most influential environmental groups in the US, defy the logic and definition of what conserving the Earth is truly about. My premise is that if these organizations are not overtly active against public lands ranching and virulently pursuing the implementation of a disposal policy for this destructive activity, then they are deceiving their members. They are betraying the trust of their constituents.

The validation or passivity of these groups toward the cattle industry is pure sadness. If these groups united and utilized every sector of influence available, they

could change the face of history and the face of the landscape in the West.

There is little doubt in my mind that the legacy of western public lands ranching will illustrate one of the largest, longest and most complex scandals in US history. Few events rival the intricacy of deceit, the depth of



pathology, the measure of land transmutation, the tiers of corrupt bureaucracy and administration, the layers of cover up, delusion, lies, stonewalling, patronizing and pandering as the sinister and deadly assault on western lands by ranchers.

Perhaps no force wields as much influence in sustaining the cattle industry as the action of environmental groups that either sit on their hands or shake hands with those who steadily sabotage our biological diversity.

This is a disservice to us all and to the wild flora and fauna we Americans are innately obliged to protect.

Illogical and disgraceful, this “Coalition of Disservice”

is a scandal in and of itself.

It is a scandal that will not be registered in history books, but it will be evidenced in the profound and unnecessary loss of our natural and national heritage. It will be evidenced by our children’s children as they marvel in dismay at what millions of people allowed to happen for the sake of so few.

—TIM LINGERICH

Dear Super Brainy Freekoids, Hi! How are you guys doing there at the *Earth First! Journal*?

As for me, I’ve seen better days, but I’m alive.

Last Thursday the 15th, the FBI came to see me about some letters I wrote in protest of animal cruelty. His name was special agent Joseph W. Hess, Jr. He kept asking me if I was a supporter of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and then came around and said I was a supporter.

He told me anarchy means violence against the government and I said, “No, that’s what you’re saying. It means anti-government to me.” He asked about you guys, *Green Anarchy*, and *Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty USA*, but I gave him no reply.

He asked about people I know and how long they have been activists and what they do. I told him he should ask them and that I would not give him info on people or groups I may know. He asked me what kind of newsletters I get, and I would not reply.

He said the ALF and ELF are known terrorists here in the states, and I told him, “No they are not.”

He said that he feels sorry for the treehuggers, cuz when it all comes down, they’ll suffer the most

because they’re so skinny, and he stopped talking.

I’m not sure where he was coming with that statement, except I told him, “I love treehuggers, and they’re the most beautiful people I know, and people need to stop chopping down our forests.”

He tried to do the “I’m on your side” trick by saying he didn’t agree with the cruelty that goes on with the animals in labs, but I reminded him that he works for the government. I’ll shorten this up. I was up there for an hour, and I did tell him that I hate cops and that I love America, but hate the government.

He said he wouldn’t be back, and that I’m not being charged. But he was saying I used my writings as a form of intimidation, which is a form of terrorism, and I said “No! I speak the truth, and I tell people what you won’t tell them, and as long as I have a right to speech, I’m gonna keep writing and speaking out against people and things I don’t like.”

I just wanted to bring to your attention of what’s going on, and to let you know that I’m still in this struggle till death.

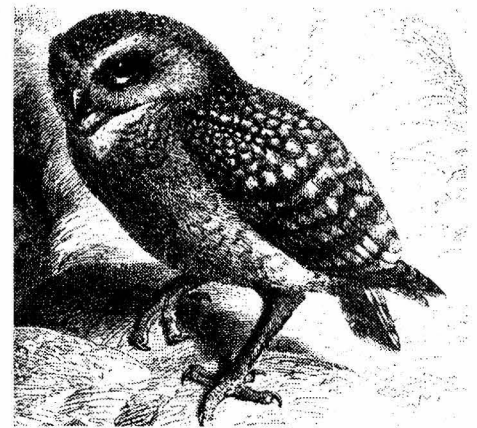
Take Care!

For the Wild,

—RODNEY WADE #38058

IMSI, A1-31 B

POB 51, BOISE, ID 83707



Ask the Owl She Knows

Wildfire Fights the Class War



The Great Idaho Fire of 1910 was a catalyst for current fire policy.

BY SPRUNG

Fire is nature's best advocate, registering a burning protest to human sprawl and development. There is no loss of lament in the public arena for the six-million acres and hundreds of homes that burned during this wildfire season. But where is the public acknowledgment for the wildlife habitat lost to government-subsidized ranches and luxury vacation homes?

Little sympathy was roused in the mainstream when wild areas were developed for the enjoyment of 34 million, mostly white, urban escapees and rural recluses. These people vacation or live in areas that are at high risk and that fire policymakers like to call the wildland/urban interface (WUI).

Rural landholders enjoy their backcountry surroundings for the beauty of its wild nature, which does not preclude fire. So far, three billion dollars have been spent this year to save expensive homes, as well as "resources" for the private timber market. It only serves to emphasize that wildlife and its habitat are an expendable "class," like so many of the world's peoples are to the elite corporate agenda of the US government.

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was brought forward by Congress in response to the severe fire season in 2000. The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently issued a report that concluded that there is no proof that the 796 million dollars allotted for reducing fuel loads in the WUI is actually being spent effectively on its goal. In fact, only 40 percent of the acres to be thinned or subjected to prescribed burns are near any communities at risk.

The US Forest Service (USFS) has conceded that these "at-risk" communities have not been consistently defined and that more work is needed. Despite this concession, its broad definition of the WUI has been used to justify thinning projects miles from any at-risk communities in backcountry forests. Usually, these "thinning projects" are just cover-ups for logging native and old-growth stands. In the Bitterroot National Forest, 10 miles from the nearest town, loggers are salvaging the most commercially valuable trees from the 2000 forest fire season, not the smaller ones that would ignite more easily in the future.

The USFS's fire laboratory in Missoula, Montana, found that the main factors in whether buildings ignite during a wildfire are the materials used and how much underbrush or other fuels are within 200 feet of the house. Yet, only one percent of the NFP's budget has been spent on homeowner education.

In Seeley Lake, Montana, the USFS is aggressively attacking overgrown stands of Western larch and Douglas fir

trees that surround hundreds of vacation homes. While this seems to address public safety and the goals of the NFP, it ignores the reason for the problem: historic European American interference with healthy forest fires.

The restorative properties of wildfire in North America have changed dramatically since European settlement—27 ecosystem types have already declined by as much as 98 percent. Grazing removed much of the grassy fuels that carried frequent, surface fires; roads and trails broke up the continuity of forest fuels. Initially, fire suppression by settlers was successful because ecosystems were balanced. As forests became denser without wildfires to counterbalance them, they became prone to more damaging fires.

Like the European settlers from the past, our current course denies our interdependence with wild areas. Ideally, areas should be planned bioregionally—defined by watersheds, fire patterns, wildlife migrations and other natural occurrences—in order to provide maximum benefit for both people and wildlife. The ultimate answer to reverse the tide of sprawling development should be to grow differently—inward instead of outward. In cities there is no shortage of buildings to renovate, and urban areas could be restored to a greater ecological balance.

While wildlife has lost its home to urban sprawl, humans have lost their homes as a result of arson-prone firefighters and USFS mismanagement. The focus on the WUI is just a smoke screen to open forests on public lands to unrestricted logging and to development. It is in these terms that the "issue" is framed but the root cause is ignored: Firefighting is part of the "class war" against nature.

Gear Up for Lawless

continued from page 7

the legacy of too much management, a century of over-reactive fire suppression—fighting all fires in all places at all costs—that has been the real factor promoting large forest fires. The Healthy Forests Initiative would continue corporate giveaways by extracting the largest, most profitable trees while leaving the rest to burn.

Smokey's Friends Play with Matches

Two of the largest "superfires" this Summer—the Hayman fire in Colorado and the Rodeo-Chediski fire in Arizona, were arson fires ignited by firefighters seeking fame and fortune. The USFS predictably blamed the individuals who set the fires, but few have criticized the institutional system that creates perverse economic incentives for firefighters to "light it and fight it."

Beyond the arsonists who start fires, another factor underlying the rapid spread and large size of this season's wildfires is the fact that firefighters are being ordered to light huge backfires and burnouts that are tens of thousands of acres in size. The old adage, "fight fire with fire," has become the dominant tactic deployed on wildfires.

Instead of proactively lighting prescribed fires during cool, moist conditions, reactive backfires are lit during

The Low Down on Show Low

A sign in the Show Low, Arizona, Denny's reads, "Apaches will not be served here." This blatantly racist posting put up in July is reminiscent of 1960s Jim Crow South.

The White Mountain Apache have experienced an increase in racial hostility since the arrest of tribal member Leonard Gregg. He is charged with starting the Rodeo fire in order to create work for himself. Gregg was not released on bail pending his trial in September because the judge considered him a high risk to the community and himself. His family says he has "poor impulse control due to a severe case of fetal alcohol syndrome" and a fascination with fire since he was a child.

Local TV crews have harassed Gregg's family members by filming them and publicizing their addresses and telephone numbers. They have received threats both over the phone and in town. Other tribal members have experienced similar harassment.

At a dollar store, shoppers confronted an Apache family and blamed them for the fire. Store management did not intervene. At Wal-Mart, a cashier refused to ring up a purchase for another Apache family. As they left the building without being served, individuals drove past in a truck and shouted, "You Indians better watch your back!" An Apache woman was approached at a Safeway by a man who said, "It's all you damn Apaches' fault that our homes are going to burn up."

The Rodeo fire began on June 18. The Chediski fire began on June 20. On June 23, they joined to form the largest wildfire in Southwest history, consuming nearly 500,000 acres. The Chediski fire was started by a white woman who got lost hiking and made a signal fire to alert a rescue helicopter; she was not arrested for starting the fire.

Contrary to the belief of racist Show Low residents, the White Mountain Apache collectively sustained the majority of the damage. Approximately two-thirds of the nearly 500,000 acres that burned were on the Fort Apache reservation, affecting their timber stands and more than 400 homes—none were lost in Show Low to the fire.

Many Apaches are frustrated by the fact that the US Forest Service employee accused of arson in Colorado's Hayman fire has been released on bail and has her own media spokesperson, while Gregg sits in jail.

The racism of Show Low has revealed itself, and the Apache community is organizing and speaking out against it. Businesses have begun damage control through the mandates of their corporate offices. Safeway has sent coupons to Apaches, and Denny's is working to quell the negative publicity.

The irony of this racism is best demonstrated by the high proportion of non-white firefighters risking their lives to save vacation homes for wealthy white people, as well as the future timber to be sold for corporate profit. Contract firefighters comprise the largest percentage of forest firefighters. The high demand for firefighters and seasonal nature of this work make it lucrative for low-income, minority and migrant people. The scene of this racism is appropriately named: The town has truly *shown* how *low* it can go.

Logging continued

hot, dry conditions. Under these conditions, the zone where backfires merge with the main wall of flames experiences the most intense and severe burning. In July, residents living near Oregon's 500,000-acre Biscuit fire reported that backfires were associated with huge, boiling black smoke columns—clear evidence of severe burning. A looming issue when the wildfires go out will be if the USFS seeks to salvage log the same areas it intentionally burned with backfires and burnouts.

Fight Fascist Forestry

Stripping citizens of their legal rights to challenge logging is a big goose-step on the march toward a fascist corporate state. In a replay of the Salvage Rider, it will take *de facto* martial law on national forests to suppress people's resistance against this newest lawless logging rider. Like the borderless, endless war on terrorism (that has already begun to target eco-activists), the perpetual state of

warfare on wildfire serves the interests of corporate profiteers and bureaucratic power-mongers at the expense of both ecological sustainability and democratic society.

If and when the lawless logging rider is passed this Fall, and all the mainstream environmental lawyers and lobbyists are essentially put out of work, it will once again depend on Earth First!ers and other eco-defenders to take uncompromising, nonviolent stands in defense of wild forests. Indeed, when environmental laws are outlawed, only environmental outlaws can uphold natural laws.

Call or write your congressperson. If you can't threaten to withdraw your campaign donations or your votes, then threaten to withdraw your civil obedience. Tell them that if they liked the mass arrests, logging blockades and "free states" of the Salvage Rider, they're gonna love what's ahead if the "fire prevention logging" rider passes!

Sparky is a former federal wildlands firefighter who has been working on his eco-karma by organizing popular resistance to fire salvage timber sales for the last 12 years.



Prophetic Fire in the Black Hills *continued*

continued from page 8

In the past 10 years, only one stream consistently met or exceeded sediment standards. Monitoring has attributed most sedimentation problems on the forest to high road densities. The Black Hills dipper, a bird that depends upon clean and clear streams, has suffered tremendously. Historically, several Black Hills streams supported the bird; now its habitat is limited to only one stream.

Livestock grazing has drastically altered the ecosystem. Rare montane grassland communities have been heavily impacted, especially by grazing-related water developments. Grazing is responsible for the decline and localized extinction of several species of land snails that exist nowhere else in the world. Grazing has trampled banks and increased sedimentation in streams.

Most devastating is that less than two percent of the Black Hills now exist as old growth, nearly half of which is located in the forest's only wilderness area, the Black Elk Wilderness. The rest of the old growth consists of small, isolated patches, primarily in the only three USFS inventoried roadless areas. Together, these roadless areas and wilderness comprise less than three percent of the forest.

The USFS justifies its exploitative measures by claiming that the Black Hills never supported old-growth forest, but the declining status of native species proves otherwise. For example, the northern goshawk, a forest raptor dependent on old-growth ponderosa pine, has declined nearly 40 percent in the past five years, from 30 to 18 individuals. This is in stark contrast to the nearly 600 individual goshawks that researchers say the hills are capable of supporting.

The Fire "Problem"

Today, the exploitation continues, although this time spurred by the "threat" of wildfire. In the name of fire protection, the USFS, headed by timber industry lobbyist Mark Rey, has called for more logging and thinning in the national forest. It has specifically targeted the Beaver Park Roadless Area and the Black Elk Wilderness Additions, claiming that these uncut wildlands pose the greatest fire "threat."

Until now, the USFS has been unable to log in these remaining wildlands due to vigilant legal and administrative challenges by grassroots organizations and local citizens. On August 2, in a great set back, Congress passed the Black Hills Fire Prevention Agreement, which circumvents previous legal victories and allows unrestricted logging in

these two areas. Not surprisingly, Senator Daschle spearheaded the legislation which will have an impact nationwide (see article on page 7).

The USFS hailed the agreement, claiming that more than a century of fire suppression has increased the density of trees on the Black Hills and thus increased the wildfire "threat." The USFS sees logging and thinning as the "solution" to this "problem." What the USFS has never addressed is the fact that 97 percent of the Black Hills National Forest has been logged in the past century. If anything altered the function and composition of the ecosystem and increased forest fires, it was the extensive logging and the continued management of the forest as a tree farm.

A perfect example occurred in 2000, when the Jasper fire burned 83,510 acres, one of the largest fires ever on the hills. Between 1987 and 1997, 24 timber sales occurred in the Jasper fire area, removing 183 million board feet of timber and leaving an extensively thinned landscape. This

begs the question, "What is the real problem in the Black Hills?" Obviously, it is not the wildfire "threat."

The Fire "Solution"

Since the illegal occupation of the Black Hills, the forest has been treated as everything except a unique, biologically diverse and functioning ecosystem that we must value and protect. Wildfire is not the problem in the Black Hills. It is a naturally occurring process that benefits the forest ecosystem. People must learn

to coexist with, rather than control, this natural process. Unfortunately, coexistence continues to be attacked by those who view the ecosystem as the problem, when the true problem is this flawed perception and the exploitation it has promoted.

Currently, only a handful of people are working to restore and protect the Black Hills. While improvements have been made, recent events prove that prevailing attitudes of exploitation can easily scuttle these gains. However, the struggle is not over. The Black Hills need our voices, our actions and the power of our movement. It is time to rally for the Black Hills, to fight for this incredible ecosystem and achieve justice for all the Lakota people. We must become the fire that will cleanse and restore the Black Hills!

For more information, contact the Biodiversity Conservation Alliance, POB 1512, Laramie, WY 82073; (307) 742-7978; jeremy@voiceforthewild.org; www.voiceforthewild.org

Jeremy, his family and the Biodiversity Conservation Alliance are working to protect and restore the Black Hills by confronting the colonial roots of exploitation.



Moonrise over the Gillette Canyon montane grassland in the Black Hills

photo courtesy Biodiversity Conservation Alliance



Green Polyester continued

continued from page 9
fish reproduction. Only the final perimeter firelines are worked on for erosion control—the rest are left.

Post-fire monitors have discovered that the fertilizer in retardant gives a special boost to invasive weeds that may have traveled into remote sites on bulldozer tracks. In some cases, dozerlines become new roads into once remote roadless areas for off-road vehicle users—creating further soil and noise disturbance. Finally, an indeterminable amount of contamination occurs from oil and gasoline spilled while refueling firefighting equipment.

The normal use of retardant—spraying it on fires—can also harm the environment, especially when it is washed into waterways. In still bodies of water retardant can lead to algae blooms, which kills fish slowly. A new report published by the US Geological Survey has examined the effect of sunlight on retardant slurry entering waterways. Sunlight intensifies the toxicity of at least one slurry chemical, sodium ferrocyanide.

In August, more than 1,000 gallons of retardant were accidentally dumped into the Fall River, southwest of Bend, Oregon. More than four miles of fish were killed as the poison floated toward the Deschutes River, the total body count for fish and amphibians is unknown

Creating further havoc, water is used to fight fires by pumping it out of small streams and ponds or by scooping it out of lakes using helicopters.

can take up to 250 years for it to become a source of food and housing for wildlife.

As if current firefighting practices weren't devastating enough, some of the recent citizen suggestions for fighting Colorado's forest fires include activating hundreds of snowblowers and puncturing a fleet of water-filled Goodyear blimps. One inventor suggested that hundreds of firefighters could keep flames at bay

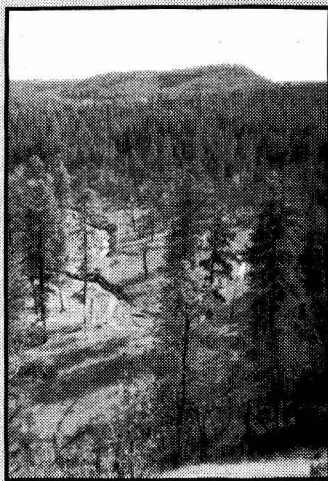


Small fish are sucked up, along with amphibians and other freshwater creatures, and sprayed onto the fire.

The very trees that the USFS crews are fighting to "save" are cut down for firelines, helicopter landing areas and safety zones. Ecologically important snags are also seen as potential fire hazards and cut down. Snags provide food and housing for wildlife. After a tree dies and slowly decomposes, it

by holding up giant sheets of Teflon, the material used in non-stick cooking surfaces. Another man suggested that avalanche cannons should be placed on mountain ridges to continuously lob fire retardant-filled shells into dry or burning forests. The ecological impacts of such ideas are too horrifying to fathom in the wake of the destruction from current firefighting practices.

THE BLACK HILLS ARE STILL SACRED continued



Beaver Creek in the Bearlodge Mountains of northeastern Wyoming

photo courtesy: Hodorvsky Conservation Alliance

continued from page 8

The Supreme Court put the money in a bank where it continues to draw interest. The last I heard, it was more than 500 million dollars, and the Oglalas are still destitute.

Even after generations of brainwashing and assimilation by the churches and by the government, we Lakota people still understand the sacredness of the Black Hills. We still have our holy people, our language, our ceremonies, and we still live close to the Black Hills. We are still Lakota.

It's very hard for me to go into the Black Hills these days. There are fancy houses everywhere. There are sprawling towns full of billboards, fences, roads, art galleries and coffee shops that sell cappuccino.

Our prophecies say the Black Hills must burn down and be purified. If the thunders start a fire, it should be left to burn. This is Lakota understanding. We have known the Black Hills for more than 11,000 years. The wasicus have only been here for a little more than a hundred. The wasicus have been warned that there are ramifications for desecrating the Earth even when you don't know what you're doing. The circle comes back. We keep saying, "The Black Hills are sacred." But it's too bad; the wasicus have no ears.

Charmaine White Face is a member of the Oglala Lakota Band of the Oceti Sakowin on the Great Sioux reservation. She is a mother, grandmother and freelance writer.



Shooting the Messenger

continued from page 11

Usually, there must be fairly strong evidence to suggest the person is connected in some way with the actual crime, and there must be strong supporting documents. The Information to Obtain is the only report the judge looks at in making a decision. In this situation there was only one document connecting me to the events in Maine: a single newspaper article published by the *Portland Press Herald* on October 5, 1999, after I gave an interview to reporter Dennis Hoey.

My role as spokesperson means that I usually receive some form of communication from ALF activists following an action or raid where a claim of responsibility is made, which is what happened with these Maine actions. I then draft a press release, which includes the communiqué, and send it out to local media where the action took place. I make myself available for media interviews to discuss the tactics and philosophy of the ALF, as well as the animal abuse being highlighted in the action. And that's the end of the story.

The newspaper article submitted as "Exhibit B" states:

"Barbarash, who says he never communicates directly with activists, relies on their anonymous letters and videotapes to publicize the group's activities."

It is an outrage that the type of invasion and harassment I've been subjected to can take place against a spokesperson whose role is solely as media liaison. I am neither aware of any action prior to its occurrence, nor am I aware of the identities of the ALF activists involved. As the messenger, I have nothing to do with the illegal direct actions that are publicized.

Even more of an outrage is that the actions warranting this type of harassment are nothing more than minor property destruction. It is pouring salt deeper into the wound to discover that a single newspaper article can stand alone as the sole supporting document that gives a judge enough of a basis to issue a search warrant.

British Columbia Civil Liberties Association Spokesperson Murray Mollard commented, "It raises the question, 'What is terrorism?' This would not be the kind of action we consider terrorism. [The raid] appears to be using a criminal matter to permit the US to come into Canada. It's an expansion of authority on what is essentially a criminal issue."

Search Warrant

According to the search warrant, all items seized must be related to "activities or members of the ALF in the state of Maine." How then, one might ask, are the items that were seized related to the investigation or covered by the warrant?: notes from the kitchen table with instructions to friends on feeding our cats and watering our garden while away on vacation; an address book belonging to my housemate; US postal mail bags; publicly available documents and videos; items seized by the RCMP in a previous raid and later returned; and a report I produced for my lawyer in 2000, which documented a covert RCMP/NSIS (National Security Investigation Section) undercover operation used against me from 1995-1997.

In fact, the only item that might have had any connection was a phone bill from 1999 showing calls made to Maine. The RCMP now has an extensive collection of fax and phone numbers for media outlets in the state!

A callous and ruthless attitude was evident in the wake of the raid. Aside from trashing my house, personal letters were removed from files and placed open around the room. Our friends were questioned, threatened and harassed when they arrived to feed the cats, and our indoor cats were let outside to fend for themselves. The RCMP also released my name and address to the media, contrary to its own policy, even though I had not been charged with any crime. This has exposed me to hunters who made death threats and verbal attacks against me in 2000.

There is little doubt in my mind that the real reason behind this raid has very little to do with what happened in Maine. The RCMP, now with the overt complicity of

US law enforcement, is continuing its campaign of harassment against one of the ALF's most visible supporters.

The police know that I don't have any information to help identify ALF activists—this is nothing more than a case of shooting the messenger. The real damage of the search and seizures is the disruption of work and life.

Supreme Court Hearing

On September 24, a hearing will take place in British



Police maliciously kicked in Barbarash's door, breaking the frame and wood paneling. They then nailed a piece of plywood to the outside.

Columbia's Supreme Court in Vancouver to discuss the warrant and its execution. An order will be sought at that time by US authorities to send the seized items across the border to Maine. Through my lawyer, I will be fighting back, and I will be seeking an order to quash the warrant based on the flimsy and non-existent grounds for conducting the search. An order will be sought for the return of all my property.

In addition, I'll be making a formal complaint to the RCMP's Public Complaints Commission concerning the raid, the needless and inappropriate damage to my residence, the seizure of items not listed in the warrant, the harassment of my friends, the release of my cats into the outdoors and the release of my name and address to the media.

Meanwhile, the NAALFPO is seeking monetary donations to help cover our legal expenses. To make a donation or for more information, contact the NAALFPO, POB 3673, Courtenay, BC V9N 7P1, Canada; (250) 703-6312; naalfpo@tao.ca. The NAALFPO would like to thank Santa Cruz EF! and Kate in New York for their generous donations of computer hardware and software.

Fighting on Our Feet

On a final note, there is one thing that we must all be clear on. This raid was not about animal rights issues or actions. It was about how we have lost a large chunk of basic civil liberties and human rights. We really do live in a police state where those who speak their minds and who oppose oppression risk police raids, possible arrest and lengthy jail terms.

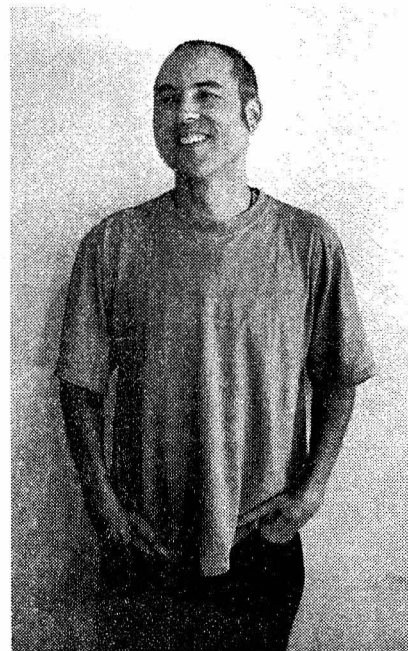
Many of us have watched and understood the erosion of our freedoms for several years, and we've become very

alarmed at how this deterioration has drastically increased since September 11, 2001. And yet, it takes a major police action, like this latest raid, for the concept to really sink in. Our "western civilization" is nothing more than a glorified prison.

How events unfold in our lifetimes will be the difference between a life of freedom for all or a life lived under the boot of fascism. The police state is here. The time is now to decide: Do we live and fight on our feet, or do we die on our knees? Drastic words, perhaps, but what kind of world do we really want to live in?

The police know that I don't have any information to help identify ALF activists—this is nothing more than a case of shooting the messenger. The real damage of the search and seizures is the disruption of life and work.

David Barbarash has been an animal, Earth and social justice activist since the early 1980s. Most known for his active role in the underground ALF, he now runs the NAALFPO from his home. David has been involved with Earth First! groups in both Canada and the US, as well as the Hunt Saboteurs, prison abolition groups and a myriad of social justice and environmental organizations.



Insidious INSET

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) used a newly formed anti-terrorist team to raid the home of Animal Liberation Front spokesperson David Barbarash on July 30. Formed in June, less than two months before the raid, this Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) will use the premise of "national security" to invade people's homes and attempt to disrupt lives—even when no crimes have been committed.

From an RCMP press release issued June 18:

"[INSET] will help ensure early detection and prevention of any potential threats to national security. The importance of greater integration of resources and intelligence has been heightened by the reality of terrorism since the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

"Through shared federal, provincial and municipal resources, INSET members will be better able to put a stop to the criminal activities (major or minor offenses) of terrorist groups or individuals who pose a threat to

Canada's national security. This type of increased capacity will enable INSET members to work with their partners nationally and internationally toward the common goal of detection and disruption of potential terrorist threats.

"This integrated approach between intelligence and enforcement groups at the early stages of criminal activity has proven to be a highly effective model for successful prosecution."

INSET has field offices in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, and it integrates law enforcement officers from the RCMP, provincial police and major metropolitan police forces. It will share information with the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, immigration officials and international police forces.

RCMP Superintendent Wayne Pilgrim says that the new agency is also ready to use counter-terrorism laws, including the power to make preventive arrests to stop "terrorists" from carrying out attacks.

"We basically operate on the premise of prevention, and that's either through prosecution or disruption... whatever means are provided to us within the legal framework that we can operate," he said.

Conjuring Mutiny continued

Celebrating Disobedience and Remembering Hiroshima in 2002

continued from page 17

perpetrators were and that they would stop at nothing in order to maintain control.

Today, we have all inherited this memory and its weight. We have inherited a torn world full of the same nationalist lies and imperialism, with even more military aggression capable of even greater, unfathomable destruction.

We're seeing a comeback of nuclear energy and weaponry, as well as the continuing government game of playing hide and seek with nuclear waste. We're also seeing a steady trickle of resistance which will only grow greater.

For starters, there's the response to the congressional decision to transport tons of radioactive material thousands of miles across the country on major highways and railroads. The waste will be stored inside Yucca Mountain, an earthquake-prone, sacred site on Western Shoshone land. Indigenous and environmental groups are organizing peace walks and a gathering for civil disobedience at the Nevada Test Site this October.

Congress disregarded opposition from the governor of South Carolina and approved the shipping of weapons-grade plutonium to a processing plant on the Savannah River. The plutonium will be combined with uranium to be transformed into an experimental reactor fuel. Although Governor Jim Hodges has advocated the blockade of roads by the highway patrol in order to keep the plutonium shipment out of the state, he is an opportunistic politician and not an adequate spokesperson for South Carolina residents or anti-nuclear groups. His concern for public safety and environmental justice extends only as far as his electorate, and he encourages that all waste be sent from his backyard to Nevada. However, his strong stand against the shipment does indicate widespread public opposition.

On April 3, in Livermore, California, more than 500 protesters demanded a halt to current nuclear production by marching to the Livermore Nuclear Weapons Lab. The lab is developing plans to use plutonium, highly-enriched uranium and large amounts of lithium as reactor fuel. There are also plans to develop new, Earth-penetrating nuclear bombs. Livermore boasts a shoddy record of worker safety: Since 1992 there have been uranium fires, a chlorine gas leak that forced an evacuation, tritium accidents, an explosion that sent one worker to the

hospital, plutonium that had to be cut out of an employee's hand and more.

In Oak Ridge, Tennessee, home of the "Little Boy" that was deployed on Hiroshima, the Y-12 National Security Complex continues to pump out weapons of mass destruction. The Y-12 plant is the last full-scale nuclear bomb production facility in the US. It is currently undergoing a multi-billion dollar renovation to prepare for the production of "mini-nukes."

On August 4, to memorialize the US attacks on Japan in 1945, several hundred anti-nuclear protesters held a demonstration at the Y-12 plant. Fourteen people were arrested. One of them, Pat Liteky, was arrested on federal trespassing charges. He is currently serving 60 days in federal prison. The Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance also held two protests in April to build resistance to the continued nuclear bomb production at the Y-12 plant. On April 4, about 250 protesters marched toward the Y-12 complex, and 14 people blocked the road. During the protest at the Y-12 facility on April 14, hundreds of people festively blockaded a street in front of the compound for hours. Twenty-five protesters were arrested and charged with misdemeanors for participating in civil disobedience.

On Hiroshima Day in Plymouth, Scotland, the Trident Ploughshares Group hung a banner inside the Devonport dockyard reading: "Scrap Trident" (see *EF!J* May-June 2002).

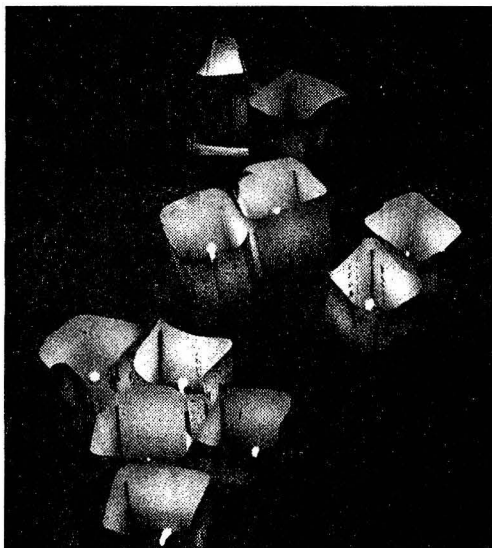
Nearly sixty years ago a frightful crescendo of power was reached when Japanese people and their land experienced one of the most brutal, arrogant and heinous crimes committed against life itself. Today, we must keep trying to create a world where no one can claim to rule others, where

no one can wield that level of power or destruction.

After the bomb, people estimated that it would be 70 years before anything would grow again. But to everyone's surprise, green sprouts began to push up through the radioactive wreckage not long afterward. In particular, two trees only one mile from the blast survived. Although half of their trunks were burned to a crisp, new buds eventually grew on the other half and encouraged depressed survivors to carry on. The trees are considered a testament to the Earth's ability to heal, and they have inspired people to work for peace.

In memory of Hiroshima, let's celebrate the spirit of disobedience to authority as a rebirth to harmony.

Puck is short fused, foul mouthed and now lives in Tucson.



*Each lantern has the name of someone
who encountered the bomb.*

*You look to see if one of the lanterns has
your name.*

You look for the names of those you love.

You look for the name of Planet Earth.

They are not there—yet.

*And then it becomes clear
what has brought you here:*

It is still not too late.

You too can cry out—and be heard.

Blueberries and the Bomb

BY ROBERT STREETER

I have decided, for purely sentimental reasons, to pick blueberries in the meadow near the cabin from which I recently moved. I cannot justify this five-mile excursion in the car since there are plenty of blueberries within walking distance of my present cabin. But this is something I must do. Old stomping grounds linger in the memory, often indelibly, and do not easily fade.

From the new cabin I walk down the steep, hemlock-scented trail which leads to the logging road and the car. It is a short walk to the car this time of year. It will increase by a half mile or so when the snow flies. That's okay. We are an upright species that functions quite well on two feet, but most of modern America has chosen to let their legs atrophy in deference to their bellies. That is an evolutionary shame. The human leg is a terrible thing to waste.

The car rumbles and belches now and then, disturbing the silence, creaking like an old ship when one side rides low in a rut, twisting and bending to the road's demand. I like this sort of road. It offers austere, unforgiving limits which cannot be ignored. It teaches patience.

I leave the logging road with a final creak and turn toward the blueberry patch of my past. I know it is there; I know it is waiting; I know what it smells like, feels like, tastes like. I know it would never let me down, even if I leave with my pail half full, for the place is more than the berries. It is the sum of the senses which make the experience, which make the place, and it is this final sense of place that satisfies.

I come to the only intersection at the center of this tiny rural town, an intersection where the undulating pavements of two county roads come together, melded into one for only an instant. I stop, staring straight ahead, and am catapulted 40 years into the past by a message within the sterile four corners of the intersection. *Hiroshima: Never Again*. A poignant silhouette of a human accompanies the bold white letters. I sit motionless, comprehending the terrible meaning behind the silhouette, behind the charred shadows of death so patriotically applied.

When our people dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, those human beings within 300 meters of ground zero were instantly vaporized by the heat,

leaving behind only their shadows. During the dark hours before dawn on the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima's bombing, the shadows were pulled from the past and memorialized on the streets and sidewalks of America. It was not the act of vandals. It was the act of responsible human beings who can see the connection between the arms race and nuclear annihilation, and they simply wished to make the dangers more vivid. The shadows were painted with white-wash and will fade with the rains of the season. The shadows of Hiroshima did not.

We must choose between the blueberry and the bomb. There are those who believe in the bomb and wish to nurture it, protect it, be guided by its power. They say there is no going back. They have chosen to live by the bomb, supporting the machine that produces it. If those of their ilk prevail, we will die by the bomb.

I turn at the intersection, drive a few miles and park on a quiet hillside at the head of a trail. I walk it quietly, bucket dangling from my neck, and encounter the meadow, the place. Sunshine warms my back and shows me the pure and naked beauty of this place; the aster and the goldenrod, the hawk on a rising thermal, the midnight blue of the berries. I pick them with both hands, absorbed in the tonic of the moment.

We must choose between the blueberry and the bomb. There are those who believe in the bomb and wish to nurture it, protect it, be guided by its power. They say there is no going back. They will tell you this from any pew in any denomination on any Sunday; from any stool in any bar on any Saturday night. They have chosen to live by the bomb, supporting the machine that produces it. If those of their ilk prevail, we will die by the bomb.

The sweet fragrance of Queen Anne's lace catches my nose. My fingertips and tongue are stained blue. This place tugs at me from miles away, and I've never questioned its magic, or my choice.

Back issues of the Earth First! Journal are available for five dollars each. Please inquire for bulk discount prices. Or order our near-complete 22-year set for \$500.



Graffiti commemorating the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima Day, August 1985

photo by Robert Streeter

As the Pepper Eugene Lawsuit Settled Five Years Later Spray Clears

BY SWEETGUM

At two a.m. on June 1, 1997, no one thought they were about to enter into a five-year tangle with the City of Eugene, Oregon, and its police department. They just wanted to save 39 large downtown trees scheduled to be illegally cut early that Sunday morning. The trees stood in the way of a 24 million dollar partnership between the City of Eugene and a few private developers.

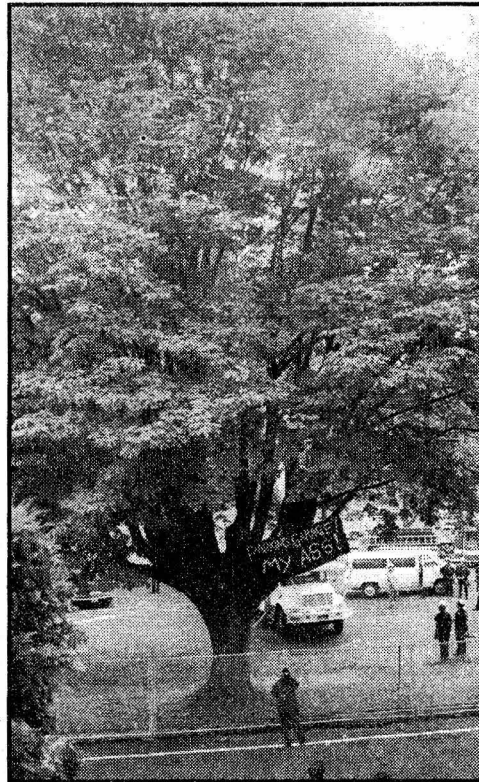
A logging crew was set to begin work at six a.m. for a slippery cut-and-run job, but a few dozen activists arrived first. Eleven urban forest defenders jumped the perimeter fence, dodged security guards and perched themselves 30-50 feet up in fine sweetgums and maples. They readied themselves for some good, old-fashioned civil disobedience.

As morning broke, the police and fire departments rolled in, with riot gear donned, obviously ready to rumble. After notifying the treesitters that they were under arrest for trespassing, the officers hopped in a hydraulic fire engine's bucket and broke out their pepper spray. As neighbors, store owners and passersby realized what was occurring, the crowd quickly swelled to 200. The force from the police also mounted, yet they faced stiff resistance from the peaceful treesitters in the last two trees.

Things got real ugly, real quick, as can after can of pepper spray was doused on Brett Cole and Jim Flynn. Up to two dozen cans of spray were used on Jim, then co-editor of the *Earth First! Journal*. (In fact, the entire Litha 1997 editorial collective managed to get into the trees that morning.) The cops were especially cruel to Jim, as they sliced his pantleg open and doused his bare leg and groin area with chemical agents. Ultimately, it took a harness wrapped around his torso and attached to a fire truck to jerk him out of the tree.

It was around that time when onlookers started to rush the chainlink fence and fight back. Tear gas and pepper spray were unleashed against the resisting crowd. Meanwhile, as the treesitters were plucked from their perches, the heritage trees were cut down.

The city spent a lot of money defending the police misconduct. It even hired the Oregon State Police to conduct an "outside" investigation. Not surprisingly, the



Parking Garage My Ass, June 1997

Eugene Police Department was vindicated of any wrongdoing.

The incident prompted a few civil rights lawsuits, including one by treesitters Josh Laughlin, Brett and Jim. They claimed that four Eugene police officers used excessive force and violated their civil rights by misusing chemical weapons during the course of the protest.

Years passed, as did many pretrial hearings. The biggest victory surfaced when Federal Magistrate Thomas Coffin denied the city's motion to dismiss the case based upon police officer immunity. The ruling indicated that the officers' actions of drenching nonviolent citizens were unreasonable and a clear violation of federal law. Growing tired of the back and forth in the courtroom, Coffin ordered a mediation conference on June 17.

The lawsuit was settled as a result of the conference. The settlement called for the city to pay the defendants and their attorneys a total of \$30,000. The city also agreed to require officers

holding the rank of sergeant and higher to attend two training sessions on police response to nonviolent protests.

The settlement ended what could have been a long road to trial, not to mention the trial itself, the unknown outcome and the likelihood of appeal. This settlement has been the only successful litigation against the city resulting from that day. It was the only time the city has "admitted" any responsibility for the inhumane acts it committed.

The events of June 1, 1997, prompted a multitude of changes within the city (from tree cutting protocols to use-of-force regulations), and it caused the Eugene Police Department to re-evaluate its use of pepper spray. Changes that have been implemented include language that forbids the use of chemical weapons on passive arrestees such as "nonviolent protesters." At the same time, police are allowed to use *deadly force* if they perceive that their chemical spray has been turned back on them.

While the results of the action that day could hardly be described as clean, positive and pretty, there is no doubt that quite a few Eugene citizens would take that same action again if the situation arose. June 1, 1997, was a watershed day in Eugene's history.

While not digging around his urban garden, Sweetgum is pestering the Forest Service to end old growth logging in Cascadia.

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED SINCE SEATTLE

THE LASTING IMPACTS OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BY KIRK JAMES MURPHY, MD

As this article was written, activists and citizens in Portland, Oregon, withstood unprovoked, sudden attacks with pepper spray, plastic bullets and other potentially lethal munitions as they confronted President Bush. And as Bush cites chemical weapons use abroad as an excuse for war, a review of the health effects of chemical weapons used to suppress dissent may be in order. Given that the US is host to 108 separate companies which produce and profit from these munitions, perhaps clarity begins at home.

The indiscriminate use of tear gas and pepper spray has long been a hallmark of state violence in Northern Ireland, South Korea, Palestine, South Africa and many other regions in the global South. For many white North Americans, the cloud of tear gas that filled the streets during the 1999 World Trade Organization (WTO) protests in Seattle was their first exposure to this form of chemical warfare, sparking widespread condemnation and outrage against such tactics.

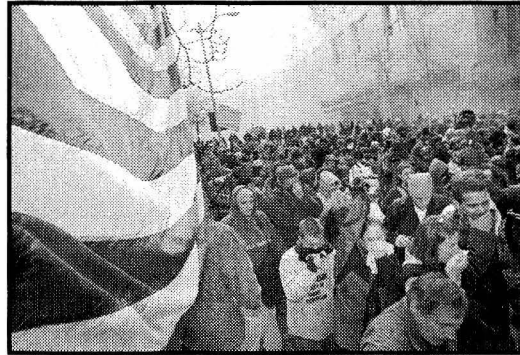
Where tear gas and pepper spray have long been used to suppress nonviolent assemblies, local residents have indicated that serious and sometimes fatal injuries can result. The Seattle WTO protests and many actions since have provided additional evidence of persistent symptoms and health conditions for those exposed to chemical weapons long after the irritating initial effects have worn off.

Medics with the Direct Action Medical Collective in Seattle, together with Los Angeles chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR-LA), have helped to raise awareness and collect information about the effects of chemical warfare. In 2001, activists' direct experience with the toxic effects of chemical weapons used in Seattle led PSR-LA to publish the report, "Tear Gas Clouds and Chronic Health Problems." The Quebec 2001 Medical/Urgence Manif also collected responses from activists and residents of heavily affected areas.

The European Parliament's STOA Program produced two comprehensive studies. Both provide extensive review of available information on the consequences of the chemical weapons used at anti-globalization protests.

The reports and observations of activists, medics, Urgence Manif, PSR-LA and the STOA Program are remarkably consistent. Not surprisingly, they confirm that the chemical weapons used in Seattle and elsewhere are known to cause long-term health problems:

- Respiratory complaints: shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, etc.
- Abnormal reproduction/menstruation: unusually heavy/prolonged periods, temporary or lasting absence of periods, early menopause, spontaneous abortion.
- Disruption in sensory function: tingling and/or numbness persisting days or weeks after exposure.
- Disruption in cognitive/affective function: confusion, lethargy, short-term memory loss, difficulty concentrating, rapid mood swings.
- Gastrointestinal complaints: bloody bowel movements, diarrhea, cramping, bloating, liver abnormalities, intestinal perforations.
- Visual abnormalities: sensitivity to bright light, blurred vision, corneal injuries.



Seattle 1999 World Trade Organization protest

photo by Geoff Oliver Bugbee



Quebec 2001 Free Trade Area of the Americas protest

photo by Devin Asch

Based on data from Quebec, as many as 80 percent of the 181 respondents reported the persistence of at least some of these symptoms after exposure. Thirty-two percent of 138 respondents experienced delayed onset of symptoms after exposure.

The scientific and medical research reviewed by PSR-LA described laboratory evidence that tear gas and pepper spray disrupt basic aspects of cell biology, apparently enough to cause mutations, birth defects and cancers. For this reason, PSR-LA concluded: "In light of the potential toxic and carcinogenic natures of the weapons used against people, the long-term effects, including birth defects and chromosomal abnormalities, may not be completely evident for several years." Both European Parliament reports reached the same conclusion.

The PSR-LA study of chemical weapons used in Seattle and the Quebec survey do have limitations. Neither could calculate the absolute rate of immediate or delayed injuries since literally tens of thousands of people were exposed. At this writing, no data comparing the total number of people exposed with the number that go on to develop long-term problems has been published.

The reports of individual activists in Seattle, Quebec and other locations experiencing both immediate and lasting health problems have been derided and dismissed by chemical weapons manufacturers and law enforcement. They claim that individual case reports such as those cited above do not represent "sound science" and are not valid. As in so many arenas, the gap between

continued on next page



photo by Geoff Oliver Bigbee

Shooting the Wounded:

BY MIDNIGHT SPECIAL LAW COLLECTIVE

As resistance to corporate and government policies has increased, cities across the US have been grappling with the issue of police brutality. Unfortunately, there are few ways to hold the police accountable. In some cities, people are organizing and creating civilian review boards where victims can file complaints against the police.

Another way to hold police legally accountable is through civil lawsuits. Recently, activists have had some success suing law enforcement agencies for violating their constitutional rights and other police misconduct.

Why Document Injuries?

If you've been beaten up by the police, it's important to document your

injuries even if you're not sure you'll do anything with the information. This simply means getting written and visual proof of injuries so that even after they've healed, you can show that they existed. Your chances of winning a criminal case or lawsuit are greater if you take time to document injuries properly.

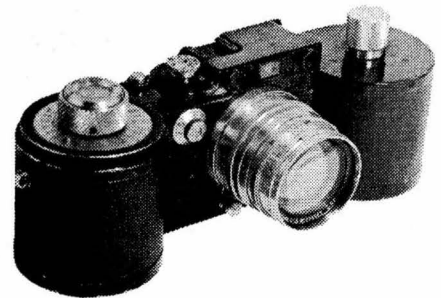
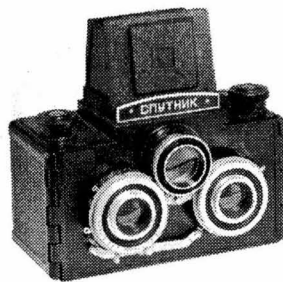
Without good photos, you might lose evidence of police brutality. Generally, the darker your skin, the less your injuries will show up on film and the more important it is to follow these guidelines:

- The better quality your camera and film are, the better your pictures will turn out. A regular 35mm camera is better than a disposable one, but if that's all you have, don't wait for a good camera before you start taking pictures.
- Right after the incident, take a full roll of pictures of your injuries.
- Don't rely on any individual picture to show your injury. Take at least six pictures of each injury.
- Keep a diary of who took each picture and when.
- You should have a blank wall behind you in the pictures—with

continued from previous page
corporate lies and the truth of our experience is increasingly obvious.

Given that chemical weapons can and do cause persistent health problems, what can we do? The choice of whether or not to risk injury from chemical weapons is a personal decision. We can support each other by honoring the diversity of choices our companions make. Some activists—especially those with health problems—may decide to avoid situations that pit them face to face with chemical weapons. Others may choose to reduce their risk with appropriate protective gear. Activists could also decrease their exposure through litigation or nonviolent direct action against the manufacturers. Armed with the PSR-LA and other reports, some may seek to prohibit the use of chemical weapons. And still others may choose to work with the Black Cross Health Collective or with Medicine for Activists Seeking Health and Healing to provide health care for activists and to pursue clinical trials of medicine for the prevention and treatment of such injuries. Some activists—fully informed of the risks—may be moved to intensify their resistance to the corporate interests protected by the use of these weapons.

Kirk Murphy provides psychiatric care for transplant recipients and those undergoing intensive cancer treatments. He devotes his free time to working with activists opposed to the insane consequences of global capitalism.



Having documentation of injuries is often important because after cops beat someone up, they will sometimes charge the victim with assaulting an officer. It's harder for a cop to prove he used the "minimum force necessary to subdue the perpetrator" if the "perpetrator" has photos of giant bruises on her neck. This can also be part of a campaign to prove what we've all known for years—that there's an epidemic of police brutality.

The marks of severe injuries can

no clutter or personal items in the background.

- Don't smile or frown in your pictures. Try to have a neutral expression. Also, don't flex your muscles or pose more than necessary to show injuries.
- Take pictures every day or every other day to show how the wounds change. For example, bruises can take a few days to fully darken. Continue taking pictures of each injury for as long as you can see them.

Shooting the Wounds

The first picture should be of your whole body. After that, the photographer should take a series of pictures as they move incrementally closer to the wound. This proves that you're the injured person in the pictures, and you don't just have close-ups of someone else's bruised arms.

How to Photograph Injuries

The marks of severe injuries can

How to Document Your Injuries

Take pictures as close as possible to the injury to show the most detail. Be aware of the limitations of your camera—it'll get fuzzier the closer you get, especially if it's disposable. For most cameras, three feet is usually a safe distance.

If it's a small injury, it's even more important to get a good photograph. Try taking pictures from different angles, with different light (direct sunlight, indirect lighting and so forth).

Don't use a flash when taking close-up pictures. Flashes and bright lights pointed directly on the injury tend to reflect off the skin.

If it's a big injury, put a ruler next to it in one of the pictures to indicate the size. If you don't have a ruler, use something with a standard size, like a pen.

Here are a few suggestions for getting good documentation from medical professionals:

Go to a doctor you can trust as soon as possible. If you can't afford one, local community organizations can often direct you to clinics that provide free treatment.

It's important not to let doctors or medics rush you. If you feel safe, tell each nurse, doctor and technician about each of your injuries and how you got them. Ask them to write down your injuries in detail, especially serious ones and those you can't photograph, like sprains, strains and broken noses or ribs.

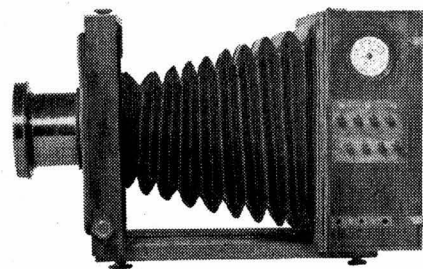
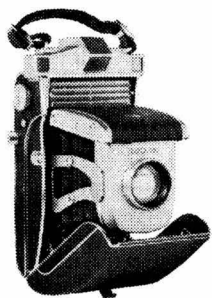
Ask to look at the medical report before you leave to make sure they've included all your injuries. Doctors see injuries all the time, and they might

arrest report, property receipts, booking photos, etc.), as well as any documents from hospitals or clinics.

Photographing the Scene

Many of the same rules for taking pictures of injuries apply to documenting the scene of the incident. Start by taking a panoramic photo of the surrounding area, then zoom in incrementally to where the incident happened. Make sure street signs, building numbers and other landmarks are in the picture to establish where it is. If it's outdoors, photograph during the day. If you can't, be aware that most flashes have a radius of only a few feet.

If there's crucial evidence, like bloodstains on a wall, take photos from a variety of angles, distances and



Talking to Doctors

Reports from a doctor can be used as a record of the injuries that don't show up on film: torn muscles, concussions, etc. The good news is that a doctor's testimony is given a lot of weight by the courts and media, and it can really help your case. The bad news is that it can be risky going to the emergency room right after you've been injured by the police. Hospitals routinely turn in people who say they've been assaulted by the police, especially if you're poor or of color.

You can take steps to keep yourself safe. If you have a potentially life-threatening injury, go to the closest hospital. If not, consider using a hospital across town from the incident. If possible, go to a doctor you know.

not remember yours if they don't document them on the spot.

If the doctor recommends follow-up appointments, it's important to go. This allows them to continue documenting your injuries.

Other Evidence

Keep a detailed diary of your injuries. Many effects of injuries don't show up for days or weeks. Write down how your injuries feel, any new aches or pains, any new problems, how you have been affected emotionally and any days of missed work.

Keep evidence! For example, if you have bloody clothes, put them in a garbage bag and store them in a freezer. Same goes for rubber bullets or tear gas canisters.

Also hold onto all paperwork you get from the cops or the court (e.g.

lighting. This will help your chances of having at least one good picture.

Finally, sketch a birds-eye view of the scene. This will help other people understand what happened and help you keep your story straight.

Shooting the Protest

If you are organizing an event where you expect a police presence, inviting the media and legal observers helps to deter and document police violence. In addition to keeping people safe, legal observers can also be crucial for criminal defense and civil actions.

For more information, visit www.MidnightSpecial.net.

The Midnight Special Law Collective provides legal trainings and accessible, relevant, democratic and accountable legal support to a wide range of activists working for social change.

Until Every Last Prison Burns...

BY N. CINDIARY

What is the Anarchist Black Cross?

The Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) seeks to be a broad, nonsectarian movement comprised of autonomous groups who unite around the common goals of political prisoner support and prison abolition. The ABC considers prisoner involvement as vital in decision-making.

ABC Defense Work

ABC organizations exist to bring attention to and defend both political prisoners and social prisoners (those who get politicized inside prison).

Defense work involves meeting the needs of prisoners who experience daily oppression in prison by police, other prisoners or courts. It includes organizing correspondence and visitations, as well as responding to prisoners' legal, emergency, and financial needs. Well-organized ABC groups are needed to defend prisoners who continue activist work inside and to expose the conditions that go on there, such as beatings, exploitation and sex slavery.

ABC Freedom Work

The ABC ultimately works for the abolition—not reform—of prisons. The ABC realizes that prisons do not decrease crime. Rather, they function as a means of social control by the government to maintain this racist and ecocidal system.

Freedom work directly challenges the existence of prisons. This work includes publicizing the cases of political prisoners, demanding their release, assisting in their parole, organizing street demonstrations, doing education work and linking up the struggle with other groups.

The ABC Network Conference

On July 26-28, former political prisoners, anarchists, anti-prison and anti-police activists gathered in Austin, Texas, to network around issues of prisoner support, prison abolition and anti-authoritarian struggle. The conference saw the formation of the ABC Network this Summer to address splits in political and personal differences within the ABC Federation, which had formed during the first ABC conference in 1994.

There were workshops on political prisoners in the Northwest, Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) detention centers, the how to's of prisoner support, health care in prisons and more.

Speakers included Lorenzo Komboa Ervin, a longtime revolutionary and former anarchist political prisoner who has been a driving force behind the ABC in the US and Ernesto Aguilar, a Chicano anarchist and ABC organizer. They emphasized the need for the ABC to create a movement that is militant and grounded in communities of color. Ervin pointed out, "You can't talk about prisons without talking about race. In the US, we are experiencing a mass incarceration of people of color."

People of color are systematically targeted by police to remain a "criminal class"—an absolute necessity in a capitalist order where wealth cannot exist without gross poverty and exploitation of both people and the Earth.

A workshop on women in prison explained that in the last 10 years, the incarceration rate of women has increased by 800 percent.

Chris Plummer of Austin ABC spoke about his experiences as an anarchist political prisoner. He emphasized the necessity of defense work in revolutionary movements that engage in direct action.

Austin ABC has calculated that it would take \$16,500 a month to provide the most basic monetary support—20 or 30 dollars for the estimated 150 political and 800 social prisoners in the US. During his talk, Plummer reminded us that, "If every anarchist or person who supports direct action just bought one less beer a week, we'd have that in no time!" Given that dismal reality, he wondered dejectedly, "Is there a sense of responsibility to our politics?" Let's prove that there is.

**"It's not up
to the state
when Free
and Critter
are getting
out; it's up
to us."
—Lorenzo
Komboa Ervin**

Earth First! Can't Fight Alone

In the radical environmental movement and other struggles for justice, government repression will only increase as our movements grow stronger and our tactics continue to threaten business as usual. This should come as no surprise. From Fred Hampton to the MOVE 9, from Judi Bari to Free and Critter, we have seen the state neutralize and destroy radical movements by terrorizing, locking up and even murdering some of a movement's most dedicated fighters.

If our numbers are small, if we are isolated from a strong mass base of support, and especially if we are unable to support our prisoners while fighting back, then our movements will be crushed in a matter of months.

Bringing down this police state is absolutely essential for our survival as individuals and as a movement that aims to stop the slaughter, enslavement and sale of the Earth. We need to develop a network of resistance so that the police can't just come and drag any of us away.

Those who make revolutions halfway only dig their own graves. All

around us, a war is being waged against the Earth, so we must continue to engage in direct action.

Therefore we absolutely *must* work to keep ourselves out of prisons and to destroy them! It is critical that we support and work with those who are imprisoned for defending the Earth. Their condition—freed by popular demand, or ignored and forgotten—reflects the strengths or failings of the EF! movement.

We fight for the whole Earth and not just for the preservation of pockets here and there. So, we must not allow Earth First! and Earth Liberation Front (ELF) actions to be isolated from other movements for justice and to be dismissed as a "white rights movement." It is

Getting involved in ABC

Even if you can't take on a long-term commitment, there's plenty you can do. Fundraisers and educational events are always needed. Correspondence with prisoners is another important, easy and rewarding thing that everyone can do (see *EF!* December-January 2002). Of course, every town and city needs its own ABC group. If you're serious, start or join up with one.

ABC groups need to fill specific niches in their regions and form alliances with existing anti-police and anti-prison organizations. There are currently more than two million people imprisoned in the US and close to six million people under state supervision. We must begin working with them to build creative resistance.

Prisons are the state's primary means of destroying the potential of radical movements. We must build a movement that is capable of staying free to fight the destruction of the Earth. Ultimately—whether it's a life sentence in prison or an ecological holocaust—it is nothing less than our lives at stake.

Information about the Anarchist Black Cross Federation can be found at www.abcf.net.

For more information about the Anarchist Black Cross Network, contact Austin ABC, POB 19733, Austin, TX 78760; austinabcn@yahoo.com; www.anarchistblackcross.org.



vital that we expand our focus of resistance. From the forests, to the cell blocks, to the city streets, we must link our struggles and rise up!

Prisons serve as a tool to control movements for social change, and they maintain the status quo. When people revolt, prison sentences and state executions restore the type of order necessary to create profits and an illusion of security for rich, First World people to enjoy.

We cannot confront capitalist and state policies that kill the Earth and exploit people without the participation of people of color. The majority of prison populations are people of color. On the outside, they are likely to be subject to environmental racism in their neighborhoods and at their jobs. These people are pissed, and it's up to us to learn from them and work with them if we want to become a broader-based, more effective and ultimately unimprisonable Earth First!. Like Komboa Ervin said, "It's not up to the State when Free and Critter get out; it's up to us."

We need to grow roots so that when someone is arrested for an ELF action, people outside the environmental movement will care. We need to create a movement where, in the words of Free, "When the feds come to arrest someone for an ELF action, thousands of people will claim responsibility."

Such a movement can only exist if EF!ers form alliances with other communities who come under police fire.

ABC Organizer and Former Anarchist Political Prisoner Needs Support

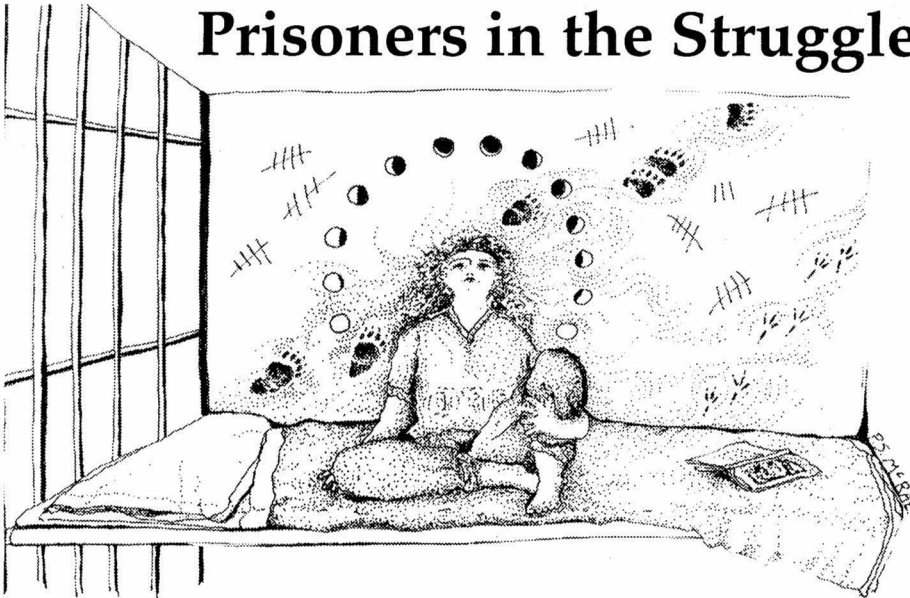
Chris Plummer, a former anarchist political prisoner, was released from prison in January after spending almost a decade there for raiding a neo-Nazi house and burning their propaganda. Since his release, he has been actively organizing with the ABC against prisons and police, but now he might be sent back to prison.

Plummer, who is on parole, was reporting for Austin Indymedia at a conference put on by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). It was billed as a "forum for the exchange of information between families and prison officials." He was interviewing families and speakers when he was told by TDCJ authorities to "stop asking questions."

Later that day, TDCJ officials followed Plummer outside after he asked a question during a talk, and then arrested him when he refused to show identification. This incident could be used to revoke his parole and send him back to prison.

Plummer's friends and family are trying to raise money for legal assistance. For more information, contact Chris Plummer, POB 1324, Austin, TX, 78767; txuaf@yahoo.com.

Prisoners in the Struggle



Support them!

Ecodefense

•Dr. Yurl Bandazhevsky, Ul. Kalvarijskaya 36, POB 35K, Minsk 220600, Belarus. Serving eight years for telling the world that the nuclear radiation around Chernobyl is worse than what the government had reported.

•Marco Camenish, Hornlistrasse 55, 8330 Pfaffikon, Switzerland. Extradited to Switzerland to serve 10 years for destroying nuclear facility powerlines in the 1970s and '80s.

•Iñaki Garcia Koch, Carcel de Pamplona, C/San Roque, Apdo. 250, 31080—Iruñez—Pamplona, Navarra, Spain. Serving five years for sabotaging a dam construction site.

•Jeffrey "Free" Luers, #13797671, OSP, 2605 State St, Salem, OR 97310, USA. Serving 22 years and eight months for arson at a car dealership.

•Craig "Critter" Marshall, #13797662, SRCI, 777 Stanton Blvd, Ontario, OR 97914, USA. Serving five-and-a-half years for conspiracy to commit arson and possession of incendiary devices to torch SUVs.

•Grigory Pasko, Russian Federation 690 100, g. Vladivostok, ul. Ivanovskaya 2, kv 24. Russian eco-journalist serving four years for exposing the Russian Navy's dumping of nuclear waste.

•Helen Woodson, #03231-045, FMC Carswell, POB 27137, Fort Worth, TX 76127, USA. Serving 27 years for disarming a Minuteman II missile silo

with a jackhammer, mailing warning letters to officials with bullets inside, robbing a bank and burning the money.

Animal Liberation

•Neil Bartlett, FW7083, HMP The Verne, Portland, Dorset, DT5 1EQ, England. Serving four years for Earth and animal liberation bomb hoaxes.

•Dave Blenkinsop, EM7899, HMP Birmingham, B18 4AS, England. Serving three years for assaulting the managing director of Huntingdon Life Sciences. Also serving 18 months for rescuing 600 guinea pigs from a lab supplier.

•Rae Newlands, GN6613, HMP Winchester, Romsey Rd, Winchester, SO22 5DF, England. Serving four-and-a-half years for harassment of Huntingdon Life Sciences' shareholders.

•Peter Schnell, #99476-111, FCI Otisville, POB 1000, Otisville, NY 10963, USA. Serving 14 months for assembling incendiary devices with the intent to later target dairy trucks.

•Geert Waegemans, Gevangenissen Hoogstraten, Gelnelstraat 131, 2320 Hoogstraten, Belgium. Serving four years for attempted arson.

•Matthew Whyte, #99477-111, TCI, POB 7001, Taft, CA 93268, USA. Serving 24 months for same action as Peter Schnell.

Anti-Globalization

•Rob Middaugh, #6859467, POB

5000, Delano, CA 93216-5000, USA. Serving three years for his involvement in the Mayday 2001 Reclaim the Streets celebrations in Long Beach, California.

•Summer Nelson, 700 10th St, Columbus, GA 31901-2899, USA. Serving three months for a School of the Americas demonstration. Summer is active with Wild Rockies EF! and the Buffalo Field Campaign.

•Robert Thaxton, #12112716, OSP, 2605 State St, Salem, OR 97310, USA. Serving a seven-year mandatory minimum sentence for throwing a rock at a cop at a 1999 Eugene, Oregon, Reclaim the Streets protest.

Indigenous

•Eric Wildcat Hall, #BL-5355, Unit I/A 10745 Rt 18, Albion, PA 16475-0002, USA. Serving 35-75 years for helping ship arms to Central American indigenous activists.

•Leonard Peltier, #89637-132, POB 1000, Leavenworth, KS 66048, USA. An American Indian Movement activist, Leonard is serving life in prison after being framed for the murder of two FBI agents during the Pine Ridge siege in 1975.

MOVE

The "MOVE 9," members of an eco-revolutionary group, were framed for the murder of a cop and sentenced to 30 to 100 years each. Although many of the MOVE prisoners are listed together, they must be written to separately.

•Debbie Simms Africa, #006307, Janet Holloway Africa, #006308 and Janine Philips Africa, #006309, SCI Cambridge Springs, 451 Fullerton Ave, Cambridge Springs, PA 16403-1238, USA.

•Michael Davis Africa, #AM4973 and Charles Simms Africa, #AM4975, SCI Grateford, POB 244, Grateford, PA 19426-0244, USA.

•Edward Goodman Africa, #AM4974, SCI Mahanoy, 301 Morea Road, Frackville, PA 17931, USA.

•William Philips Africa, #AM4984 and Delbert Orr Africa, #AM4985, SCI Dallas, Drawer K, Dallas, PA 18612, USA.

•Mumia Abu-Jamal, #AM8335, SCI Greene, 175 Progress Dr, Waynesburg, PA 15370, USA. Mumia, a politically active journalist, was framed for the murder of a cop in 1981.

Jailed for Justice: A Woman's Guide

JAILED for JUSTICE



A Woman's Guide
to Federal Prison Camp

BY BRIAN BURCH

Jailed for Justice: A Woman's Guide to Federal Prison Camp, by Clare Hanrahan, Brave Ulysses Books, 2002.

The US is a country where you can be imprisoned for handing out leaflets, crossing an artificial boundary on public lands or speaking out for peace and justice. Clare Hanrahan is one of the many people who have been imprisoned in the US in recent times. She was sentenced to six months in federal prison for participating in a protest opposing the School of the Americas (SOA), a place where Latin American police and military are trained by the US to quash dissent in their home countries.

More than 1,000 people crossed the line onto US military property on November 17, 2001, in Fort Benning, Georgia. Hanrahan, who had been arrested in previous years for trespassing, was one of the 26 protesters who were arbitrarily chosen from a larger group and convicted for illegal reentry.

Jailed for Justice is the story of trying to maintain dignity and power in a system designed to create isolation, humiliation and helplessness in prisoners. Based on her experiences in Federal Prison Camp Alderson, Hanrahan offers practical information about prison and what to expect for women who face similar sentences in the US. This book deals with everything from strip searches and meals, to relationships with other prisoners and pre-release planning. The advice is straightforward, and it openly deals with some difficult areas without overwhelming the reader.

Much of Hanrahan's prison experiences are similar to that of other women in a federal prison. She covers dietary concerns and the lack of consistent, quality medical care. The ongoing threat of sexual harassment from male guards is a reality that we on the outside need to help address. There is also specific advice for activists and their supporters, including information on visits, correspondence and release.

With increasingly harsh penalties for nonviolent civil disobedience, more protesters of government policies will end up in prison. Activists, and especially women in the US, should read this book. It is an encouragement to live an effective life of resistance. It will help readers in activist communities stay strong in resisting war and injustice, even in the face of state oppression.

To order *Jailed for Justice*, send a check or money order for \$12 to Clare Hanrahan, POB 7641, Asheville, NC 28802.

Brian Burch is a Toronto-based activist, writer and nonviolence trainer.



"Sometimes prison becomes the price we pay for placing the laws of nature above those of corrupt governments. If we're fortunate enough to not yet be making that sacrifice, then we most certainly have an obligation to support those who are."

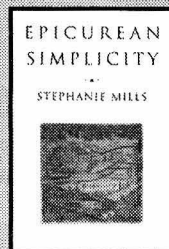
—FORMER ALF PRISONER ROD CORONADO

Prisoner Updates

- Jose Bové was released.
- Andy Stepanian was released.
- Sarah Roberts was released from prison after 10 days, following public outcry over the lack of vegan food available to her. She is currently under house arrest.

- Emma "Pitch" Murphy was released on July 27 but was soon re-arrested for conspiracy and inciting a riot while outside the jail where Borg Timber Sale blockaders were being held. Another woman, Tortoise, is also facing the same charges. There was not room in the jail for either of them, so they were released.

Imprisonment is the Antipathy to Life



BY STEPHANIE MILLS

When he told me he had been incarcerated in varying degrees of security for "a lot of years," I was taken aback.

"I never hurt anybody," he said, "I just kept running away." He was reticent but told his story with urgency. He described the sterile, nightmarish prisons, the perverse logic of ever-stricter punishment and the mental cruelty of some of the sanctions he'd been subjected to, such as being forbidden to talk with anyone. Clearly, the real horror of imprisonment is the utter antipathy to life, to anything uncontrolled, in those stark penitentiaries.

Finally, the blue-eyed man said, he'd regained his freedom. To rehabilitate himself, he took to the High Sierra. He hiked and hiked and, he said, let nature "straighten him out." What he wanted to impress on me was that Life had sustained and redeemed his life. Even the commonest embodiment of wildness—a jay, a house sparrow, a dandelion—might be some captive soul's only tie to the larger world of free nature.

The tale and the teller were one fierce teaching that nature heals and transforms, that in wildness, as Thoreau declared, is the preservation of the world. Prison, the quintessential human-made milieu, strives for security and conduces to paranoia; the prisoning mentality pervades our institutions. To be limited only to human example and human companionship, locked up in buildings and entirely regimented would be a death in life.

Excerpted from *Epicurean Simplicity*, Island Press/Shearwater Books, 2002.

- Kate Simpson, #GN8957 and Sarah Gisborne, #HR4337, HMP Highpoint, Strddishall, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 9YG, England. Madeline Backler, #HR4338, HMP & YO1 Bullwood Hall, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4TE, England. Sentenced to one year for burglary in connection with Huntingdon Life Sciences.

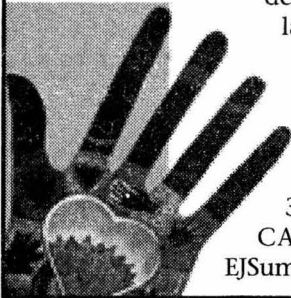
announcements

Second National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit October 23-27 · Washington, DC

In 1991, more than 1,000 national and international environmental activists gathered at the first summit, at which the environmental justice movement was born. In October, people are gathering to assess the progress made since 1991 and to develop future strategies.

Issues to be addressed include: lead poisoning, toxins, environmental racism, biopiracy, pesticides, transportation, air pollution, land use, development, human genetics, smart growth, cancer alleys, brownfields, food quality, environmental health, globalization, waterfront development, deforestation, regulatory enforcement, citizen participation, as well as oil and mineral extraction.

For more information, contact Zenaida Mendez, project coordinator, Second NPCELS, 310 8th St, Ste 100, Oakland, CA 94607; (510) 267-1881; EJSummit2@aol.com; www.ejfund.org.



Action for Nuclear Abolition October 5-15 Nevada Nuclear Test Site

Events include the Peoples' Nuclear Abolition Summit, Family Spirit Walk for Mother Earth, Indigenous Peoples' Day, Unchained Reaction Anti-Nuclear Dance Party, as well as a Nonviolent Direct Action Camp.

For more information, contact the Shundahai Network, (800) 471-4737; shundahai@shundahai.org; www.actionfornuclearabolition.org; www.greenjon.com/unchained.

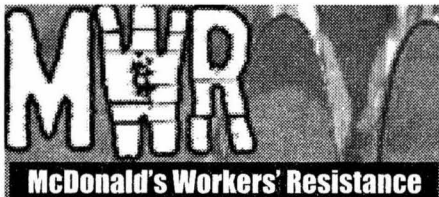


Convergence Against Neiman Marcus September 30 Beverly Hills, California

Join human rights, animal rights, environmental and anti-consumer activists in taking over the fashion center of the US—Beverly Hills. The target: Neiman Marcus.

Neiman Marcus claims to be a socially responsible department store, yet it contributes to the suffering and killing of 40 million animals every year by continuing to sell and promote fur. Neiman Marcus touts itself as a respectable fashion leader, but the reality is that as many as 200 animals dying slow and painful deaths for one fur coat is not so glamorous.

For more information, visit www.neimancarcass.com.



McDonald's Workers' Resistance

McDonald's Workers' Resistance October 16 · Global Day of Action Against McDonald's

It took generations of struggle for workers to win the right to organize, yet McDonald's is notorious for its poor working conditions and often illegal attempts to keep workers from unionizing.

People are fighting back. On October 16, McDonald's workers and others around the world will unite in a global day of action against McDonald's. A noticeable dent will be made into McDonald's profits.

For more information, visit mwr.org.uk.



Close the School of the Americas November 15-17 Columbus, Georgia

Protest against the training camp where the most notorious of Latin America's dictators, death squads and human rights abusers are educated by the US government.

For more information, visit www.soaw.org.



Call to Form an Eco-BLOC

IMF/World Bank Protest
September 25-29
Washington, DC

People who believe in a just, democratic, biologically and culturally diverse world are uniting to form an "Eco-Bloc" at the IMF/World Bank mobilization in Washington, DC.

No longer can our society afford to look at the symptoms of ecological collapse individually or in isolation of each other. This is a call to stand united with a movement that prioritizes the voices of those most impacted by ecological destruction—the two to three billion people engaged in subsistence agriculture, indigenous and Earth-centered cultures, future generations and everyone who aspires to live in balance with the abundant diversity of life on planet Earth.

The Eco-Bloc is a nonviolent, autonomous space for people, affinity groups and organizations to self-organize around clear, holistic Earth-centered messages. Wear green, bring Earth banners with ecological slogans or dress as your favorite species or ecosystem. Bring your creativity and clear media-savvy messages to resist corporate rule by affirming the diversity of life and hope for future generations.

To help organize the Eco-Bloc in Washington, DC, and future events, contact eco-bloc@riseup.net.

SCHOOL for DESIGNING A SOCIETY

JANUARY 5-APRIL 28
URBANA, ILLINOIS

The School for Designing a Society (SDAS) is a project of teachers, performers, poets and activists. It is an ongoing experiment in making a temporary living environment where the question, "What would I consider a desirable society?" is discussed.

Rather than resign to finding a comfy spot in an otherwise undesirable social system, students at SDAS spend time with others imagining and designing a system they would prefer. Tuition is \$1,000, but need-based scholarships are available.

For more information, contact SDAS, POB 5043, Station A, Champaign, IL 61825; (217) 367-2804; www.designingsociety.org.

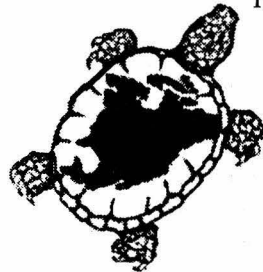


An Invitation to the Continental Bioregional Congress October 7-13 · Flint Hills, Kansas

Bioregionalism values the local and the regional, and it sees the revitalization of places, people and local cultures as the only sure way of healing ourselves, our culture and the planet.

To renew the energy of the bioregional movement and expand its influence, the Continental Bioregional Congress on the Prairie will bring together people of diverse ages, backgrounds, heritages and places to create a learning village that demonstrates consensus building, diversity, ecological innovation, sense of place and sustainability. The congress, held at Camp Wood in the heart of the Flint Hills, will generate transformative, continent-wide plans for ecological restoration, as well as a clearer vision of living in democratic, ecologically sound communities.

For more information, contact the Kansas Area Watershed Council, Box 1512, Lawrence, KS 66044; (785) 843-0253; carynken@mindspring.com.



Columbus Day celebrates a culture of domination and genocide, a culture's war against womyn and people of color and the systematic annihilation of all things wild.

In October, the anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-authoritarian, anti-patriarchy and anti-racist movements will come together and take to the streets of Denver to put an end to this madness.

COLUMBUS DAY 2002
www.transformcolumbusday.org

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October 10-11: Networking, workshops, training and preparation for the march.

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October 13: Celebration!

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The Environmental Justice Reader

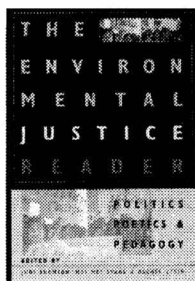
edited by JONI ADAMSON,
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your opinion counts an *ef!* journal reader survey

The *Journal* collective wants your feedback. Please take a moment and let us know what you think. Be honest.

Do you find the content of the *Journal*:

- Inspires you to take action
- Makes you feel part of a movement
- Not radical enough
- Too simplistic
- Over your head
- Disempowering

What would you like to read more of?

- Action alerts
- Book/music reviews
- Environmental justice struggles
- Fiction
- Heated controversy
- Humor
- Interviews
- Monkeywrenching tips
- Philosophical discussion
- Poetry
- Science/nature-based writing
- Strategy
- Other: _____

What do you want to see less of?

- Action alerts
- Book/music reviews
- Environmental justice struggles
- Fiction
- Heated controversy
- Humor
- Interviews
- Monkeywrenching tips
- Philosophical discussion
- Poetry
- Science/nature-based writing
- Strategy
- Other: _____

What are your favorite sections? _____

What is the one thing you hate the most in the *Journal*? _____

If the *Journal* printed more feature sections, what sort of in-depth themes would you like to see covered? _____

What can we do to help make the *Journal* a better organizing tool? _____

When you pick up a new issue of the *Journal*, how much of it do you read?

- Cover to cover; I can't put it down
- I make my way through almost everything, but it takes time
- I usually flip through it quickly to see what is happening, then read a few select articles
- I'd read more if it was edited better
- Not much; I'm too busy
- Little; the content doesn't excite me

Are the articles too long?

- Overall, I think they are just right
- No, you should give an issue the space it warrants; length doesn't matter
- Yes, I just want the facts, ma'am

How would you rate the performance of the current *Journal* collective?

- Excellent
- Better than average
- More or less alright
- Overworked; take a day off
- Downright abysmal

What other publications do you read? _____

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- Yes
 - No
- If no, why not? _____

When did you start reading the *Journal*? _____

Are you:

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How old are you?

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ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS OF THE WEIRD

When Sturgeon Leap

With more and more Florida residents recreating in traditional sturgeon spawning grounds, an unexpected clash has arisen between the two species—and humans appear to be on the losing end.

Just ask Lacy Redd. A Gainesville elementary school principal, Redd was boating on the Suwannee River during Memorial Day weekend when she was knocked out cold by a nearly six-foot, 140-pound sturgeon that had leapt into her family's boat. She suffered a collapsed lung and five broken ribs from the assault.

On July 4, on the same stretch of water, Danny Cordero and his girlfriend were knocked off their personal watercraft by a leaping sturgeon.

"I don't remember anything," Cordero said. "My girlfriend said it was like hitting a brick wall. She saw me lying face down in the river. I had blood all over me."

But it's not just tourists that should be wary; law enforcement also have cause to watch out for these giant fish. In 1999, a 106-pound sturgeon body slammed a Gilchrist County sheriff's deputy clean off his feet while he was patrolling the river. The sturgeon leapt straight through the boat's windshield and knocked the deputy down.

Frank Chapman, a University of Florida researcher, said that in the Suwannee River the number of sturgeon hasn't increased during the past 20 years, but boat traffic has.

When asked why sturgeon jump, Chapman responded: "We don't know, they just jump!"

Beaver Bites Back

An old swimming hole on West Virginia's Shavers Fork River recently became a dangerous destination for the locals. It wasn't the rocks or current that were making people cautious, but rather a beaver with a vendetta.

On July 22, 14-year-old Michael Edman was swimming and playing with a metal cooking tool when he was attacked and bitten nine times by the beaver. "If I would've had my knife with me, that beaver would be dead now. I wanted that beaver's head," Edman said.

The next day, 12-year-old Christopher Tenney was swimming near the same spot when he was also bitten by the beaver. "My son was just out there swimming, and a beaver

came up and bit him on the butt," said Timothy Tenney. Tenney said his son swam to shore with the beaver still attached to his pants.

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Conservation Officer Ray Mearns, who investigated the attack, was not sure that the beaver was so overly aggressive. He confirmed that young beavers had been spotted at the site just prior to the incidents and that they could have been harassed by the swimmers.

"I feel this is the reason she went after them. Beavers are really protective, and if anything threatens their young, there's a good chance they'll fight for them," he said.

Ninety-Nine Percent Bovine

Michael Bishop, president of the biotechnology company Infigen, hopes that there is a bright future for his cow clones.

This Summer, in a secret location near DeForest, Wisconsin, five black-and-white calves stood distinctly apart from their ancestors. They're clones that have had human DNA injected into their genetic makeup. If everything proceeds as planned, this particular group will produce a human protein, C-1 Esterase Inhibitor, in their milk. Infigen expects this will assist in treating humans suffering from angioedema, a rare illness that arises from a lack of the protein.

It is not unfathomable, according to Bishop, that cows engineered with human DNA could someday produce human breast milk from their udders.

Man Attacks Bear

In a bizarre twist of events, a bear attack in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has left a tourist facing a September court hearing and a young bear bruised and hungry.

In early July, a group of visitors stopped on the road to watch the bear as it sauntered through a field. As they watched, the young bear came upon a fawn, which, naturally, it attempted to kill for food.

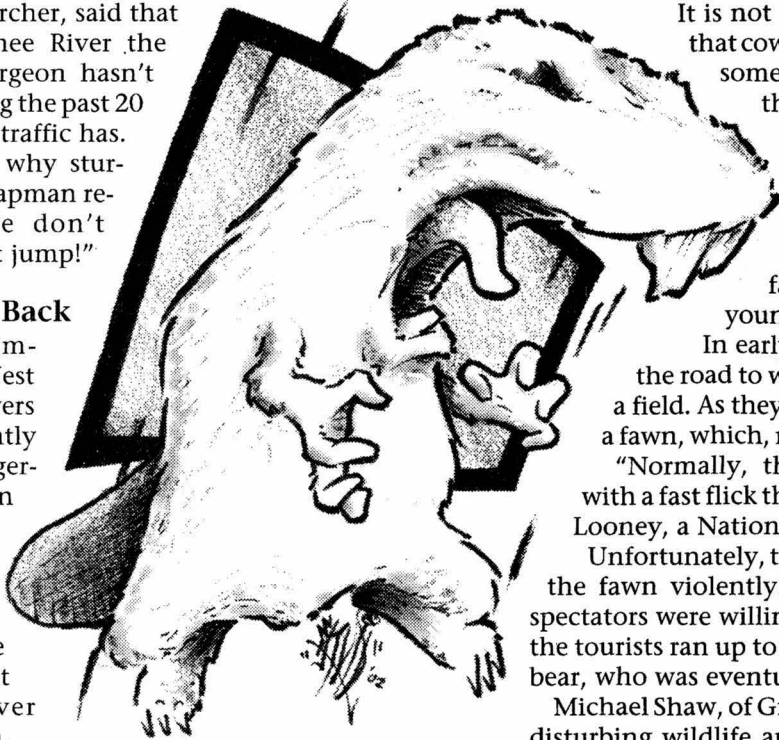
"Normally, this would have happened quickly, with a fast flick that snapped its neck," explained Kent Looney, a National Park Service ranger.

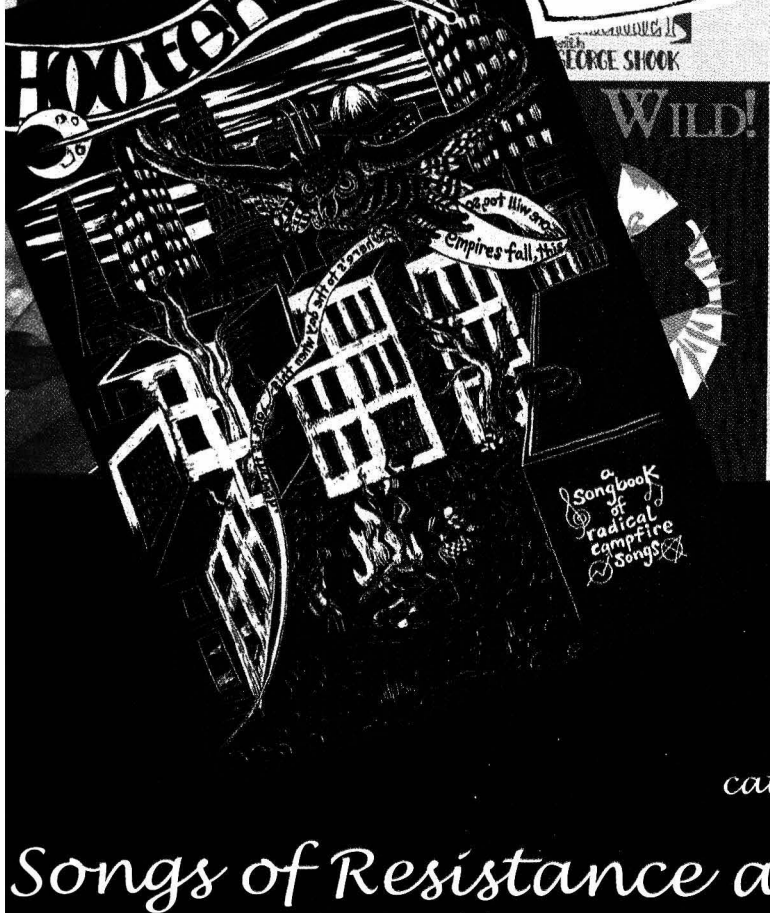
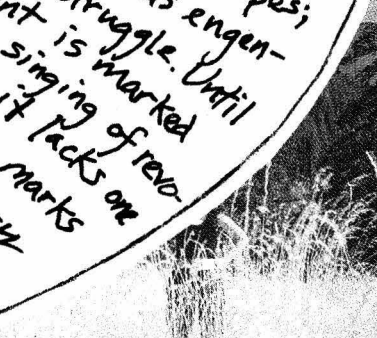
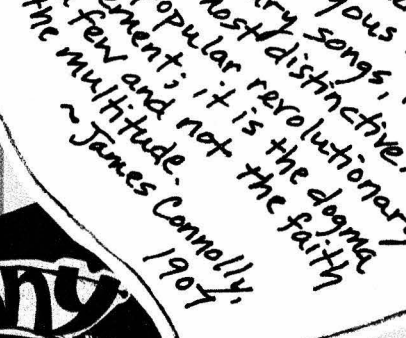
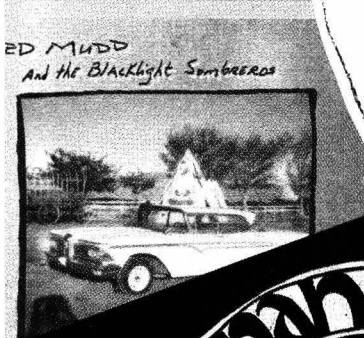
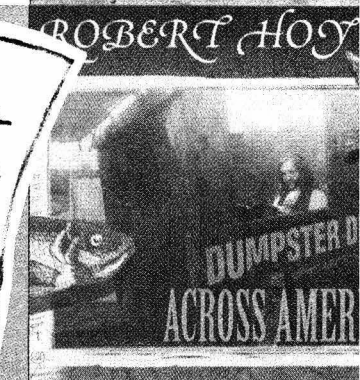
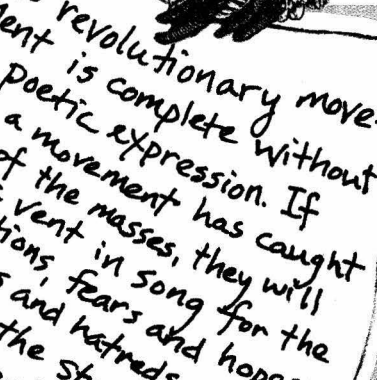
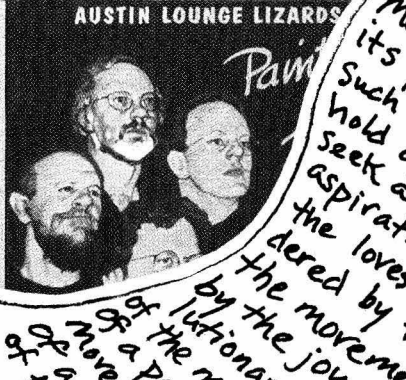
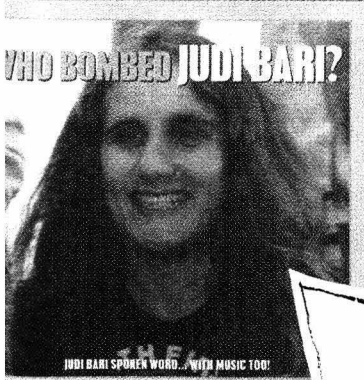
Unfortunately, the best the bear could do was to shake the fawn violently. This was more than some of the spectators were willing to watch, however, and several of the tourists ran up to the animals. They began kicking the bear, who was eventually forced to let go of the fawn.

Michael Shaw, of Grand Ridge, Florida, was charged with disturbing wildlife and disorderly conduct by creating a hazardous condition. "He seemed to be quite put out that we were charging him," said Looney. "He said he thought he was doing the right thing."

The fawn was mortally wounded, and once euthanized, it was left in the area. "You'd hope the bear would come back and eat it, but that's hard to say," said biologist Kim DeLozier.

Shaw faces up to \$5,000 in fines and could be sentenced to six months in jail for each count.





No revolutionary movement is complete without its poetic expression. If such a movement has caught hold of the masses, they will seek a vent in song for the aspirations, fears and hopes; the loves and hatreds engendered by the struggle. Until the movement is marked by the joyous singing of revolutionary songs, it lacks one of the most distinctive marks of a popular revolutionary movement; it is the dogma of a few and not the faith of the multitude.
 ~James Connolly, 1907

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