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EARTH FIRST!

EOSTAR EDITION

March 21, 1989

Vol. IX, No. IV

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

THREE DOLLARS

Race for timberlands under way

Developers Take Lead in Northeast 10 Million

by Jamie Sayen

A once in a lifetime opportunity to convert upward of 10 million acres of privately owned forests in the Northeast to public lands is being squandered. The Diamond land sale of one million acres (*EF!*, May 1988) in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, has presented an historic chance to restore vast tracts of the Northeast to ecological health. Unless defenders of biodiversity act now, business and politics will squelch this opportunity.

Currently, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont — an area of 33.5 million acres — have only a little over one million acres of public land. More than 80% of Maine (a state with 22 million acres) is privately owned commercial forest. The largest contiguous

tract in the Lower 48 with no year-round inhabitants is in Maine, yet only 110,000 acres in Maine are federally owned.

Last year's Diamond sale is only the beginning. Even industry supporters acknowledge that the long-term industry strategy is to sell as much as 10 million acres by the end of the century. Aside from the timber firms themselves, only developers and the federal government can afford to buy the lands. The story is still unfolding. It could have a happy ending, if the public demands an appropriate answer to the questions "what are the needs of the land?"; and "how can we restore the biodiversity of the Northeast?"

INDUSTRY EXODUS

Why was Diamond International (DI) selling its land? Those familiar with

Maxxam's takeover of Pacific Lumber, and its liquidation of the remaining fragments of privately-owned redwoods in California to pay off junk bonds, will recognize a pattern here.

In 1982 British corporate raider "Sir" James Goldsmith purchased DI for \$240 million in a leveraged buyout. He probably only had to pay one-tenth of the sale price, while banks and investment firms loaned the rest.

What made this deal possible was that the book value of DI's assets was \$315 million, and by selling the assets, Goldsmith was able to pay off his creditors and turn a 200% profit within two years. After selling DI's paper mills and corporate headquarters, he transferred its 1.5 million acres of timberland to a Cayman Islands holding company, which General Occidentale, France's privately

owned water utility, purchased in 1987. Goldsmith then put one million acres in the Northeast on the market.

In the Winter 1989 *Amicus Journal*, Robert Anderberg writes: "Paper companies may be avoiding the purchase of timberland since a large investment in a low-yield, long-term commodity may lower their price/earnings ratio [which determines a stock's price] and makes them, too, a more likely candidate for takeover and dismemberment."

Foreign competition, intense stockholder pressure to have timberlands show a profit, corporate raids, aging technology of mills in the Northeast, increased competition from more efficient and modern mills in the South and Midwest, and a corporate view of land as nothing but an "asset" to be turned to cash are the major pressures on industry to sell. Another factor is the declining health of the forests after centuries of abusive logging. Foresters project a shortage of spruce and fir in Maine in the early 21st century.

The development boom of the past decade has caused the price of land to skyrocket in the region. Industry is finding that the value of land for development (especially in choice spots like lakefronts) surpasses the land's value as a timber holding. Many companies, especially in Maine, are identifying the so-called highest and best use (HBU) lands and putting them on the market.

In May 1988, the *Maine Times* reported that 223,000 acres owned by Boise-Cascade, Georgia-Pacific, and the Penobscot Indian Nation were for sale. Two tracts (of

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Sunshine Timber Sale Threatens RNR Wilderness

by Harry Orchard

The "Sunshine Timber Sale," in Idaho's Salmon National Forest, is a particularly offensive project that was originally scheduled to take place three years ago. The project would involve the construction of about 25 miles of new roads, and the logging (in the first of what undoubtedly would include many timber sales) of approximately 5 million board feet of old-growth Ponderosa Pine and Douglas-fir. All this would take place in the drainage of Big Deer Creek, a tributary of Panther Creek near Cobalt, Idaho. Big Deer Creek is a virtually roadless drainage, nearly 20 miles long, which rises near the Bighorn Crags within the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness, the largest (2.36 million acres) designated Wilderness Area in the lower 48 states. Unfortunately, in the legislation establishing the River of No Return Wilderness (RNR) only the upper portion of Big Deer Creek was included within the Wilderness boundaries. All of the lower portion of Big Deer Creek, as well as the entire drainage of the South Fork of Big Deer, are outside the RNR boundary, despite the fact that the excluded area is not separated from the designated Wilderness by any roads, and is as wild as the official Wilderness.

When the Sunshine Timber Sale was first announced in the early 1980s, it was opposed by a variety of individuals and organizations. Initially, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game objected. The Big Deer area is rich in wildlife, particularly Bighorn Sheep, Elk, Black Bear and Mountain Lion. In addition, the creek is a major tributary to Panther Creek, which in turn is a major tributary of the Salmon River. Sedimentation in Big Deer Creek caused by logging could adversely affect the commercially valuable sport fishery (especially Steelhead) in the Salmon. This would be especially unfortunate in view of the fact that fish populations in Panther Creek have only recently begun to improve after being virtually wiped out in the 1940s and 50s by a chemical

spill (a by-product of the mining industry) in one of its tributary creeks. In addition, it has been many years since domestic livestock (other than occasional packstock) have grazed in the Big Deer drainage, and portions of the area have probably never been grazed by livestock.

The Department of Fish and Game based their objections on the fact that the ridges on the north side of Big Deer Creek provide crucial habitat for Bighorn (both winter and summer range) and summer range for Elk, which would be disrupted by road construction and logging. The Forest Service cleverly defused this argument by a quick switch of

plans that eliminated most road construction and all cutting units on the north side of Big Deer, while increasing the number of cutting units on the south side to compensate. That this was simply a ruse to mollify Fish & Game was virtually conceded to this writer by one of the Salmon's foresters. According to this forester, the important thing for the FS was to achieve the initial road entry into the Big Deer drainage. A few years later, they would offer the trees on the north side of Big Deer as a timber sale.

Other opponents of the Sunshine Sale included residents of Panther Creek (who are

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Benedictio: May your trails be crooked, winding, lonesome, dangerous, leading to the most amazing view. May your mountains rise into and above the clouds. May your rivers flow without end, meandering through pastoral valleys tinkling with bells, past temples and castles and poets' towers into a dark primeval forest where tigers belch and monkeys howl, through miasmal and mysterious swamps and down into a desert of red rock, blue mesas, domes and pinnacles and grottos of endless stone, and down again into a deep vast ancient unknown chasm where bars of sunlight blaze on profiled cliffs, where deer walk across the white sand beaches, where storms come and go as lightning clangs upon the high crags, where something strange and more beautiful and more full of wonder than your deepest dreams waits for you — beyond that next turning of the canyon walls.

So long.

—Edward Abbey
1928 — 1989

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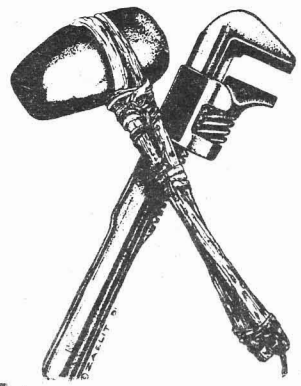
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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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A VIEW OF THE VORTEX

March 6: Another vicious rumor about Dave Foreman is being circulated, and needs here to be dispelled. This one has it that Dave, having retired from the Journal, is now available for musical performances at Earth First! events. Those of us who know Dave well fairly shudder at the specter. As well put a love-sick donkey on stage and listen to it bray.

However, it is true that Dave and others on the Speakers Bureau are addressing increasing numbers of concerned persons nationwide, and that many of EF!'s finest minstrels are now on tour. This bodes well for the movement, for one of the best ways to inspire a new local group or rejuvenate jaded activists is to host an Earth First! road show. Our Bulletins each issue provide road show schedules. Bob Kaspar, compiler of our Directory, offers information on EF! speakers.

Direct activists should study this issue's reports by Jamie Sayen, Harry Orchard, and Reed Noss. Their articles show that readers' letters and tools are needed now in the Northeast forests, Salmon National Forest, and Florida National Forests.

Also particularly timely is Mike Roselle's Direct Action Fund report, which should convince our readers that their donations to DAF are well spent. DAF will soon mail its annual EF! fund-raising appeal. They are sending it early this year so as not to conflict with the local groups' fund-raising letter.

As DAF coordinator, Mike is helping organize an international day of protest against ozone destruction for the 19th anniversary of Earth Day. Additionally, Mike is working with the Rainforest Action Network on a tropical timber

campaign. Next issue will feature an article on this new EF!/RAN campaign. Meanwhile, those with information about the tropical timber trade should send it to Mike at his DAF address.

Likewise, Tom Skeelee is nearing completion of a research project for next issue, and seeks information from readers. The project concerns Coors, so if you know examples of Coors's misdeeds (aside from their labeling of their beverage as "beer"), send them to Tom (address in Directory).

Incidentally, in our last issue we failed to change the masthead to reflect the new status of the Journal. *Earth First!* is no longer a publication of Ned Ludd Books; rather it is an independent non-profit business.

As part of our ongoing refinement of the Journal format, we begin with this issue making BIODIVERSITY UPDATES a regular feature, henceforth to be known also as the OBITUARIES. Equally grim, we begin a new column, "The Human Horde" by Tom Stoddard, to address population issues. With next issue we will begin an attempt to list recent major EF! actions that are not otherwise described. Due to our inability to provide detailed accounts of more than a few actions, we ask local groups to send us news clippings and a sentence or two mentioning all actions they've held but about which they are not writing articles for us. Such a list will help EF!ers everywhere know which issues are being addressed by which groups.

Surprisingly, some local EF! activists have admitted a hesitancy to write articles for us, feeling they are incapable of producing readable accounts. This is pure, unadulterated hog swill! Any activ-

ist should be able to write a brief and informative report on a group's issue and action. She or he need only remember two fundamental rules for proper prose: 1) *Eschew surplusage* (Twain, 1894). 2) *Do not affect a breezy manner* (Strunk & White, 1959).

Writers who prefer a more benign interpretation of these rules might consider the new journal *Live Wild Or Die*. Several rebels plan to begin producing this promising publication soon, and they aim to avoid the heavy editing forced upon the *EF! Journal* by space limitations. For information on this noble effort, see the *LWOD* ad in our last issue.

Two philosophical articles in this issue invite special mention. One that will inspire much thought is S. Eddy's sequel to his 1987 article on overpopulation. Like his prior piece, this is an inquiry into the human condition. His exploration, which leads him to posit *Homo sapiens* as a detritovore, may induce some to study conservation biology and ecology, as well as anthropology, to seek the proper place of our species in Nature (that is, those willing to assume that we do have a proper place). One possible path leads us to see *Homo sapiens* as an edge species. Reading the writings of ecologists such as Reed Noss and George Wuertner in the Journal, one may be stricken by the common ground we share with "opportunistic weeds." Humans apparently have favored edge habitat since descending from the trees and venturing onto the savannah, and our population continues to grow most rapidly in the areas we have disturbed most severely (and conversely, for the causal relationship here is, of course, reciprocal).

But I digress (Twain, 1869).

Renowned conservation biologist Michael Soule also confronts the human condition in his essay in this issue, suggesting that the very type of educational effort so many conservationists make may be powerless to move people to work for biodiversity. Soule's article is sobering, for it calls into question the common assumption that an informed citizenry is the key to solving environmental crises. It implies that an experience revolution, not an information revolution, will be needed to convert the ordinary citizen to Earth First!'s mission.

To conclude this breezy column, a thank you is due. Thank you Julia Swanson, Nancy Zierenberg, Kat, Bill Oliver, Dave Foreman, and Ed Abbey for an Earth First! rally (March 4 in Tucson) so inspiring that it may even accomplish in part its aim: the designation of 19 million acres of Wilderness in Arizona. In particular, Ed earned our warmest gratitude and heartiest laughs with a reading from his riotous chapter on the Round River Rendezvous in his upcoming sequel to the *Monkey Wrench Gang*. Let us rejoice: Hayduke is alive and well and petrifying Freddie!

—John Davis

A late postscript: It's true, Ed Abbey has given his body back to the desert he loved. Our photo is from his last public appearance, March 4. The quote is from his preface to the reissued Desert Solitaire. The Journal's next issue will feature a tribute to Ed.

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

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

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Letters to the Editor, articles, photos, etc. for *Earth First!* should be sent to: Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Phone: (602) 622-1371.

All poetry should go to: Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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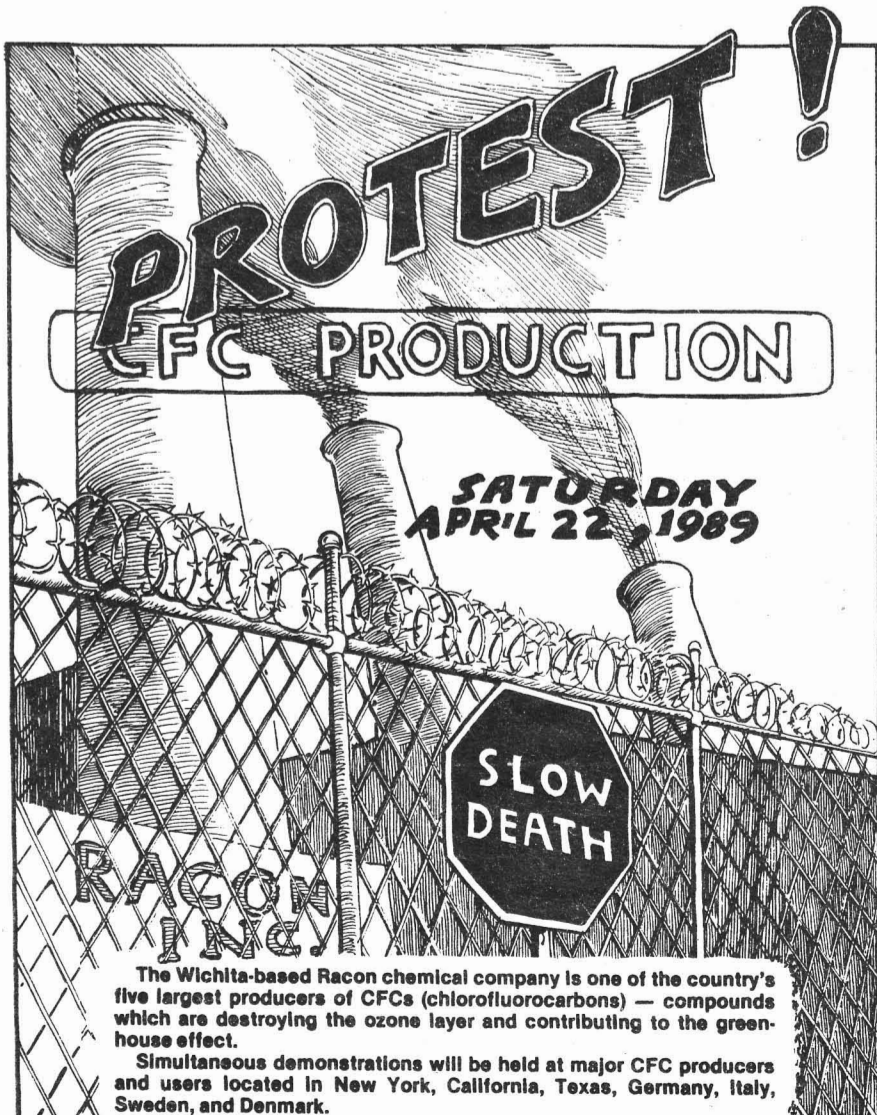
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Contributing Photographers: Joe Cempa, David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Orin Langelle, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuertner.

Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

SCHEDULE

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date.



The Wichita-based Racon chemical company is one of the country's five largest producers of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) — compounds which are destroying the ozone layer and contributing to the greenhouse effect.

Simultaneous demonstrations will be held at major CFC producers and users located in New York, California, Texas, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Denmark.

Dear SFB:

So I see that some snot-nosed suburban teenager who traded in his Iron Maiden t-shirt for an EF! model burned down the Dixon Livestock Auction. No doubt this was the work of a transplanted Easterner or a put-up job, since a native would know that:

1) The Dixon auction sells primarily sheep and hogs, which don't graze public lands in the Northern California region served by the auction;

2) Sheep and hogs in Northern California are raised by family farmers, not big corporations;

3) The private lands owned by the family farmers are under intense pressure for development, and it doesn't take much to push them over the edge and sell out;

4) Sheep in Northern and Central California spend most of their time grazing crop residues.

In short, I think this was a stupid move by someone who didn't think out the true consequences of their action. We need to support small farmers and owners of rangeland in California to help them resist the pressure for development. I'd rather hike through a sheep ranch than a Mother Lode Megadevelopment retirement community.

On a different but related topic, I'd like to plead for a little honesty from EF! and critical evaluation of the proper relationship of EF! to the puppy-loving animal rights movement. As an example, I would offer the immense damage done by feral horses and burros in the Great Basin and Mojave Deserts. Feral horses (not "wild") are every bit as weedy and foreign to sagebrush country as are cattle. If you've hiked Death Valley, or the Panamints (where there are no cattle or sheep), you know how destructive they can be to water and grazing critical to bighorn sheep. They range higher and further from water than do cattle and thus are much more destructive of wildlife habitats. And the puppy-lovers insist that they reproduce unimpeded or be rounded up by helicopters so they can live out their days at the feral horse feed lot in Lovelock, Nevada. This is more humane than a well-placed implant to correct chronic lead deficiency in these poor beasts?

Honest ecotage targets feral horses. Here's how to do it: if guns scare you, buy a sack of pelleted feed which contains Rumensin®, a feed additive which increases feed efficiency in ruminants but is deadly to horses. Scatter some in big piles around a watering hole (make several piles so the dominant stud doesn't eat it all). If the bighorns find it first, you've given them a little treat, no harm done. Get out those big expedition packs and tote some Rumensin® to your favorite bighorn habitat. If you buy enough bags, you might get a feed cap.

—Violet Martinez, Davis, CA

ed. note: Feral horses probably should be removed from natural areas, but this sounds like a tactic that might entail adverse effects on wildlife. Does anyone know what animals would be harmed by Rumensin? --JD

Editor,

The Associated Press recently reported that an Earth First!er burned a California livestock auction house. Based solely on what AP reported, it seemed to be a senseless act, and one that thereby besmirches our good name. Aren't there better structures out there to burn?

Whether it was truly an EF!er, and whether there were mitigating reasons for burning the building really doesn't matter since the only people who know aren't telling. Whatever motive they may have had, presumably outrage for a century of overgrazing, remains obscure.

Selection of proper monkeywrenching targets is a subject that bears more discussion in the pages of the Journal.

—Julia Fonseca, Tucson, AZ

Dear SFB,

I want to clarify what happened during the Denver stock show action on the roof of one of buildings from which Luke and Erik were suspended with a banner (Brigid '89). The Journal article said I was able to "physically intervene" to prevent the two from being cut down. More precisely, I was attacked.

The scenario in brief was as follows: both guards made repeated threats to cut the rope. One went down into his building and reap-



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

peared with a pair of scissors. While Mike Peterson stood between him and the rope, I stood between the other guard (his apparent boss) and the rope. This man, shaking with rage, ordered me to move out of his way so he could get to the rope and "see them splatter like horseshit." I refused, and tried to maintain a dialogue with him to calm him down. He then attacked me. Fortunately, after some further excitement, the police arrived.

We are exploring the possibilities of a civil suit against this guard and his company, so it is important that the facts be clear. I know of several Earth First!ers who have been victims of violence while practicing non-violent civil disobedience. It is time to send a message not only to land rapers, but to insurance companies and society as a whole that attacks of these sorts will cost them severely. Many employers, government and private, now provide education on sexual harassment, solely because of the tremendous liability such harassment imposes on them. I would like to see logging companies, Freddie's, and other employers that may be targets of protests provide non-violence training to their employees. This suit may be the first step.

—Michael Robinson, Boulder, CO

Dear Merde-Mind,

Let me give your correspondent George Wuerthner (Brigid '89) the straight poop on Malheur NWR.

First, the 'preferred' alternative he complains about was arrived at only after exhaustively soliciting and totally ignoring input from the non-ranching public.

Second, we've not just killed 852 coyotes in the last three years, but also 39 coons, 273 ravens, 39 porcupine, 21 badger, 4 bobcats, 1 beaver, 1 mink, 2 Canadian geese, 4 magpies, not to mention a turkey vulture.

Third, at USFW, we have chosen to focus on boosting production of a few token 'glamor' species, like the crane. We basically don't give a shit about biological diversity as a management objective.

Finally, this place was never intended to be a wildlife 'refuge' — don't let the name fool you. Our mission is to serve the grazing permittee and duck hunters. This is public land only in some bullshit legalistic sense.

—George M. Constantino, Refuge Manager, Malheur NWR

P.S. You goddamn EF!ers better not come up here and pull traps, spike roads, trash haying equipment, cut fences, or mess with our ancient water diversion system!

Editor,

Two important facts revealed in your last issue deserve further comment: First, Dale's information may understate the severity of the grazing problem on National Wildlife Refuges. Considering the size of some of the refuges (e.g., Charles M Russell in Montana, 1 million acres; Sheldon in Nevada, about 700,000), I find the 1.4 million acres as rather small. The only way that could be correct is if they are computing the acreages actually grazed in any one year. That is, most refuges have a rest rotation program, under which a pasture may be grazed one year and then not touched for another 3-4 years. As a result, the total amount of acreage grazed on, say, the CMR in any one year may not be that great even though much of the refuge is grazed over time. The question is how much of any refuge is grazed at some time or another. You could check on this by calling a few of the larger refuges — CMR, Sheldon, Hart Mountain, Arapahoe.

Second, as to Phil's statement that two National Parks planned salvage logging — he's correct. Both Yellowstone and Glacier Park had or planned to have logging in them. In Yellowstone the NPS plans to cut down trees along roads, campgrounds, etc. where they supposedly pose a hazard. Also there is a large pile of timber already down — cut as fire lines, etc. — that will be hauled away. The NPS feels that they would have to haul it away anyway so they might as well get some logging firm to take it out and save money. No one knows how to react to this. In some ways it opens a Pandora's box for future logging in the parks. On the other hand, the amount and kind of logging proposed is small and if a big stink is made it will further galvanize public opinion against conservationists. To the average person the sensible thing to do is at least make some use of all that burned timber. Conservationists have filed some appeals on salvage timber sales in Montana roadless areas, but in roaded areas, they are not saying anything. The problem is that in Montana and Idaho tremendous political pressure is being put on the FS to scrap the appeals processes entirely. And there is widespread public opinion that appeals are ruining the timber industry — which is a blatant lie since less than 5% of all timber sales in volume have been appealed in any one year in Region One (Montana and Idaho). There is a cautiousness about appealing anything unless it's absolutely necessary to save roadless country. The proposed logging in the parks is not such a case, since it would be along highway corridors.

—George Wuerthner, Livingston, MT

Earth First!

Thanks to all of you at the Journal for publishing our articles on Pond Ridge and Rough Mountain. The response from EF!ers is encouraging and I thank everyone who's helping. Keep the letters coming!

Hope to see everyone at the Central Appalachian Rendezvous.

—Brenda Vest, POB 266, Millboro, VA 24460

Dear EF!

We at Olympic Peninsula EF! believe we have uncovered a sinister Capitalist plot that needs exposing to others who are possibly being manipulated by this shameful scam.

We've discovered that Edward Abbey invented Murray Bookchin! Yes, Abbey and Bookchin are the SAME PERSON! We don't know if this was Ed's idea or that of his book promoters, but all the name-calling and cross-magazine dueling that has gone on in past months is nothing but a slimy advertising gambit. Hah, got you Ed!

Right now we're following up on suspicions that maybe Abbey/Bookchin is also Ynestra King! We're not sure yet, but it seems likely.

Eat over-runs Abbey, we're onto you now!

—In the Spirit of Bob Woodward, L.C.

ed. note: I suppose this means we're finally rid of that Bookchin character. —DT

Dear EF!

Check out the December issue of *American Forests*, page 15: the Timber Framers Guild of North America says, "...while old-growth timber is being speedily liquidated everywhere across the North American continent, neither the US Forest Service nor the US Bureau of Land Management has any coherent policy..."

Yes, even industry agrees with EF!ers.
—Bud Hoekstra

Dear John,

O.K. — we didn't print my criticisms of national borders and IWW loggers, or the deliberate confusing of sexuality with sexism. We've kept this column free of the controversy surrounding the minority decision to move the rendezvous out of the Gila and left out any clarification of the difference between environmental anarchists and the dogmatic left, thereby encouraging exclusivity and arrogance. "Radical" means taking chances, otherwise we'd call our periodical "the *uncompromised* environmental journal." An expanded, unedited letters column would be well worth the extra page. Controversy (even the pitiful *Alien Nation* attack) is the spirited heart of resistance. Movements, like species, do not evolve without challenge and opposition.

No one has been more controversial than Dave Foreman, and agree with him or not, he always stimulates both fresh thought and action. The movement may take "less heat" after his retirement as editor and spokesman, but everyone who has ever had anything to do with EF! should thank him for helping catalyze the most kick-ass resistance since Red Cloud decorated Custer's arrow shirts!

"How to replant damaged lands" is certainly not the only valuable debate. Wilderness and human freedom are simultaneously murdered by *organizational* systems. Oppression is the nature of stratification. Avoiding analysis of organization versus tribal anarchy legitimizes the structural systems we are fighting against. Our journal shouldn't turn into a cool version of Brower's academic *Earth Island Journal*. We're militant. While avoiding the nauseating comparisons to *People* magazine, let's also avoid their rigid editorial limits and hierarchy as well. Radical environmentalism is more than wilderness, and the Journal is its forum. I can't believe every faction needs to go off and start their own newsletter. I have great respect for your remarkable talents and pure intent, and I remember pacifist EF! editor Pete Dustrud being removed, yet I am still moved to recommend rotating or "guest" editorships. Both this excellent journal and tribal movement need to implement innovative ways of guaranteeing, not homogeneity and membership cards, but the diversity and adaptability of the "Nature" we seek to protect.

—El Lobo Solo

Wolf, we do intend to expand our letters column. As with our last issue, it will henceforth consist of pages 3 and 4 plus spillage. As for rotating editors, we've instituted that change too; we use swivel chairs. —JD

Dear Shit Fer Brains:

Rereading my article "How Far Should We Go?" I realized I had forgotten to mention Sea Shepherd as being on the spearpoint of the environmental preservation movement. The entire organization, and especially Captain Paul Watson and Rod Coronado deserve mention in any serious article about How Far Should We Go?

My apologies.

—tom stoddard

Dear Sawdust-in-the-Cerebellum,

Your journal has painted a consistently negative portrait of the logging industry over the years. We invite you to attend large equipment fairs such as the one recently held in Eugene, Oregon, to better familiarize yourself with our business.

Sit unattended at the controls of a \$350,000 yarder or slash-buster while your cohorts wait "impatiently" blocking access to the cab. Have your technical people discuss lubrication systems and vandalism safeguards with our factory representatives. Let your spike-ologists study the giant tires and crawler treads. I am sure you will end your day at the fair with a much improved attitude.

—Steve Stump, Northwest Timber Council

Dear SFB,

Despite my high regard for the *Earth First! Journal*, I must take issue with parts of three articles in the Brigid Edition. First, Mark Sunlin shows an unfortunate lack of understanding of evolution in his article, "Mystery of the Beached Whales." If Pilot Whales

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Letters . . .

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really did have an affinity (undoubtedly genetic) for land at certain life history stages, such an affinity would long ago have been selected out of the population. Here's why: imagine that the whales' affinity for land is coded for by a single gene, but not all whales have this gene. Thus, whales with the gene have the land affinity; those without the gene lack the affinity. Over evolutionary time, the number of individuals carrying the land affinity gene would decrease in the population relative to those not carrying the gene, because individuals without the gene leave more offspring (since they don't tend to beach themselves, they live longer, on average, and can have more offspring) than those with the gene. Before too many generations pass, the land affinity gene will disappear from the genome, outcompeted by genomes lacking the land affinity gene — i.e. the survival of the fittest.

Second, Jared Diamond, in an otherwise excellent piece states that "the public appeal of ... the California Condor induced the ... United States to set aside as reserves large areas of habitat that would otherwise surely not have been spared." These "large" reserves are in the Los Padres National Forest and make up a grand total of 54,781 acres, perhaps better classifiable as "piddly-shit" to a bird with an 8-10 foot wingspan, especially when nearly 500,000 roadless acres in the Los Padres remain unprotected.

And third, do we really believe that, as Roger Featherstone says, "In four years, the public will be shouting 'more wilderness, now' and meaning it ..."? Such rah-rah optimism seems more than a touch off-base. Americans have butchered wilderness for 200+ years! Why should they stop now?! This doesn't mean we should stop fighting, only that we should perhaps couch our thoughts in a bit more of reality.

—Roland Knapp, Santa Barbara, CA

Dear Editor:

I am pleased that Earth First! rejects the Judaeo-Christian calendar, in favor of Mother Nature's.

In November, the Los Angeles City Council passed an ordinance granting displays permission to both Judaists and Christians. I applied for equal time and space for non Judaeo-Christians. I am still waiting for a reply.

I would like to stage an eco-centric, Atheist-pagan display, in accordance with the First Amendment's guarantees. I welcome all submissions and displays from fellow Earth First!ers.

—David McCalden, POB 3849, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266; 213-640-2663

Hello EF!

The Forest Service has done it again. This time right in my backyard. They have released a study of 13 possible "Wild and Scenic Rivers" in the Ozark National Forest. The study considered "public concerns." Then it established "numerical attribute ratings" and concluded the East Fork of the Little Buffalo River failed recommendation because it possessed only one "outstandingly remarkable value." That value was SCENIC! To quote the Forest Service, East Fork of Little Buffalo River is "100%, Class A, distinctive for scenic value." How can they ignore such an obvious qualification?

The East Fork of Little Buffalo is also a tributary to the Buffalo River National Park. Park personnel expressed concern for protection of East Fork of Little Buffalo which the study team ignored. This fine river also borders, for a mile, on the Dismal Hollow Special Use Area presently being considered by the Forest Service as a Research Natural Area.

Two popular float streams, rated lower for scenic and wild value, were recommended for designation partly on the basis of a high rating for recreational value. That value was based primarily on floatability which comprises 11% of overall recreational use. I don't understand where recreational value belongs in a wild and scenic river study. I would rather see the other 89% of the recreationists write in and recommend the wild and scenic quality of East Fork of Little Buffalo be preserved for hiking, camping, swimming, fishing, horsebackriding and viewing nature. The deadline for mailing comments is April 14th, 1989.

The Forest Service recently removed one

segment of the East Fork Little Buffalo from wild status because of "one inconspicuous road." With the help of Newton County Wildlife Association (POB 189, Jasper, AR 72641), I have discovered the local Ranger District has planned extensive timber sales in this watershed for fiscal year 1989. Some trees have already fallen. Designation of East Fork of Little Buffalo would require reclassification of visible timber stands for visual quality. What a coincidence.

I know, from personal observation, the East Fork of Little Buffalo is more wild and scenic than others that were recommended. I'm not above bribery and will guide any letter writer on a tour of the East Fork. Let them know this river should be designated simply for its wild and scenic value.

Write: Don Hurlbut, Rivers Study Team Leader, Ozark National Forest, POB 1008, Russellville, AR 72801. Phone: 501-968-2354.

—Herb Culver, Nail, AR

Dear Shit Fer Brains:

It is with deepest respect for your mag that I pause to hawk a loogie at the concept of AIDS as Gaia's self-healing. The jury's still out on what caused AIDS, and one should study the political environment of this joint for a cleaner picture. Remember — the official version on the origins of AIDS is only a theory. There are several theories afoot, any one of them that might be true.

In 1969 a U.S. Army scientist testified to Congress that in ten years they would have a biological weapon — an agent that would counteract a person's own immune system; like AIDS. We know the US military did random germ warfare testing on the American population and dropped mosquito-borne diseases in Cuba. Given this already on the public record I would bet George Bush's last nose hair that it's no accident that AIDS killed Gays by the thousands in the US, is infecting Blacks and Latinos at a disproportionately high rate; may "wipe out whole tribes" of AmerIndians; and will kill 6 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa.

We live under an unelected government that learned how to acquire and maintain an empire at the hands of the British and later the "ex" Nazis. Thus do we have former CIA director William Colby referring to the peoples of Mexico as "useless eaters" as the Nazis did about the Jews and Poles. The mindset that built the death camps is still alive and well.

Don't get me wrong: overpopulation WILL kill us, but you have to wonder whenever people like Kissinger and the creepy think-tanks make decisions about What's Best For Us — recall the blow they struck against overpopulation in Vietnam and now El Salvador. When the Power Elite boys say there's Too Many People — who are they talking about?

I think one way we can help Gaia heal herself is by checking out the library and bookstore and start scarfing the data available. Perhaps those pulpwood trees did not die in vain.

—Ratwing Munster, esq., San Francisco, CA

Dear EF!ers,

As soon as I finish writing this I'm writing to U.S. Senators and Representatives about maintaining the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge — the whole of it — free from oil exploration and drilling. As you know most of this area was declared a refuge by Pres. J. Carter on practically the last day of his presidency, and his action has been a bone of contention ever since. With President Reagan's forces doing their best to turn loose the oil.

If all the environmental people, from radical to conservative, (and I'm sure we're pretty much all agreed, here) could snow Congress under with mail, as happened over the pay raise question, I'm sure we could save the refuge.

—Everett Whealdon, Port Townsend, WA

Dear SFB,

As a seasoned tree planter, having planted in the Rocky Mountain states of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona, I've had a first hand look at our nation's "forest policy." From eighty acre clear-cuts within sight of the awesome Tetons, to clear-cuts on

the rocky north rim of the Grand Canyon, to the burnt ridges of the sacred Jemez Mountains of New Mexico, I've travelled many miles to plant the Ponderosa, Engelmann Spruce, Lodgepole, and Doug Fir. It is from this background that I would like to comment on Jeff Elliott's "The Bionomics of Tree Planting."

Elliott's argument is that "bad first aid is worse than no first aid" and that ecologists should allow nature to take its own course in re-establishing forests. That's a nice thought, and had it come 100 years ago I'd back it 100%. The fact of the matter is that for a century or more our Western forests have been manipulated by the Anglo culture's greed for money. That the process is accelerating now is only a reflection on the fact that there are increasingly more greedy pockets to fill.

Smell the coffee, bud — until we are able to enact a total social and economic transformation, trees are going to be felled so that you can live in your framed house, sit in your favorite wood chair using your pencil to write an article for your favorite rad environmental paper, which in so many cases will be tossed into The Garbage along with the cardboard box your pizza came in. Alternatives to mass-produced wood frame housing, comprehensive wood-product recycling, and the development of a pervasive conservation ethic are areas where gutsy, creative thinking must take place in order for Homo "sapiens" to reconcile with nature so that he can salvage something of this planet that he's shit on (in the worst sense of the phrase). Piddle-paddling about the ethics of tree-planting is a waste of time in this crucial time period.

Like virtually every other tree-planter, I'm proud of the work I've done. We can honestly say we've put our backs into the work of reforesting the planet. Of course, the Forest Service, always trying to pinch a penny, works on finding whatever loophole they can so that they can pay the contractor the least possible sum. The FS in all its consuming avarice can hardly wait for the trees we've planted to mature so that they can be harvested and made into the almighty BUCKS. Meanwhile, erstwhile tree planters pray that the people of the planet wake up soon to Reality. They drink their beer around a roaring campfire at the end of a contract, bodies hard and dirty after weeks of work, restlessly agreeing that The Change has to come soon. A song goes out to the forest and its denizens, a curse out to the forests' despoilers.

Go ahead, Jeff Elliott, get out there with a hoedad and put a few hundred in the duff and rock. (No J-roots, please.) Let the sun brown your back, the scrub oak pluck at your skin, the ever watchful birds provide your music. Put that Ponderosa in the ground, give a quick prayer for its survival, and know that your hard work is retribution for the folly of your fellow man. And smile. Your work today will live on tomorrow. Few other tasks offer such a reward. Reflect on what's really needed — less theorizing and more action. The trees you plant today are a living legacy that will go on long after you have passed on.

—Charlee Myers, Taos, NM

Dear EF! Journal,

I have a few comments on Howie Wolke's "Grizzly Den", November 1, 1988.

Regarding pseudonyms in EF! How is a radical organization supposed to appear to others? Radical I hope. I have no problems with the use of pseudonyms in EF!, but I also agree we should be willing to stand up and be counted.

I adamantly concur with Howie that we in Earth First! should remain focused on defending the Earth. Other conservation groups have suffered dilution of their essential activities by subgroups pushing diverse agendas. EF! can't be all things to all people.

As for the Pagan designations for the EF! Journal issue dates. It seems that Howie is asking us to be tolerant of those who would be intolerant of us. People who currently object to the pagan names should consider them a "quaint affectation."

Perhaps those who would be our "friends", except for EF!'s use of pagan holiday names, should start their own "radical conservation" group, "_____ First!, Earth Second." (Just fill in the blank.)

Resist the temptation to muddy up EF!'s message by sidling up to mainstream opinion. Though they may not realize it, the "mainstream" conservation groups need us out here

on the fringe to counterbalance the other fringe, the rape-for-profit developers. (Of course, if no one listens, it does us little good to say anything.)

There are plenty of less radical, and even downright conciliatory, "conservation" groups who would welcome those who have outgrown or never shared the uncompromising EF! philosophy.

Let EF! live or die by the words NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH.

—Michael Sakarias, Juneau, AK

Dear John & Dale:

I would like to add a hearty "AMEN" (or whatever the corresponding Pagan word is) to Howie Wolke's call for an elimination of EARTH FIRST! baggage. Whether we like it or not, our only possibility for saving this planet in the long run is to convert large numbers of people to an actively biocentric viewpoint. All the baggage ("we are hippies, we are pagans, we are radical for the sake of being radical") undermines this mission, and allows the mainstream to typecast (and thereby dismiss) us for reasons totally unrelated to our message.

I was particularly incensed by the Jesus-bashing contest between Paul Watson and (especially) Dave Foreman at the last RRR. Certainly anthropocentric aspects of Christianity demand our relentless criticism, but it doesn't follow that every Christian idea is evil. To go one step further and credit Jesus with immense diabolical powers to create a religion expressly designed to lay waste to the planet is to become the mirror-image of a fundamentalist. Paul Watson in his RRR speech discoursed at length on the adulteration of the gospels, but that only supports my point. Stripped of their fantastic embellishment, what the synoptic gospels describe is one man's opposition to the corruption and rigid legalism (i.e. "fundamentalism") of the religious authorities of his day, and his resulting execution. That Dave Foreman and some others in EARTH FIRST! consider this amusing, I find rather sick, and furthermore I fail to see how this "joke" relates to EARTH FIRST! or biocentric issues, the condition under which Dave Foreman (like everyone else) was granted a time-slot in which to speak. To somehow attach support for the crucifixion of Jesus to a definition of EARTH FIRST!ism is the worst sort of baggage, one which its adherents should, in the future, at least leave at home, if they can't dispense with it altogether.

—James Irwin, Athens, GA

To Earth First!ers and their ilk everywhere:

My friend and I do a one-hour environmental show on WOBC-FM (Oberlin College radio) every Wednesday at 5:00. We discuss all sorts of things, including local, regional, and global issues. Our outlook is essentially EF! — uncompromising. We also try to address spiritual issues.

Since we do the preparation and information-gathering for the show all on our lonesome, we welcome any input, suggestions, information, etc., that you might offer. If anyone out there has ideas, issues, and material he/she would like programmed, send it to us. Tapes of your music, or of speeches or interviews, or presentations of topics, or of workshops would be great. Printed material would be fine, too. We are pretty open about what we include in the program (within, unfortunately, FCC profanity restrictions), so what you send will most likely make it onto the air.

If you would like a tape of the show that uses your material, we'll try to get one to you; a blank tape would help. You will be acknowledged on the air if you wish it.

The show is plenty of fun, and we do pretty well on our own (there's no lack of topics, is there?), and we often use EF! Journal and other stuff. But we can always use more material, and we're sure there are lots of folks out there who could contribute great things; it's really a wonderful opportunity for creative people and frustrated airwave cowboys. And there is a limitless need to get out information and discuss issues. We hope to hear from you!

—John Katko, 41953 Adelbert St., Elyria, OH 44035

Sunshine Timber Sale . . .

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few in number), several guides and outfitters, who take clients into Big Deer during Elk season, and the few people in Salmon who publicly identify themselves as environmentalists, including the local chapter of the Idaho Conservation League (ICL). Unfortunately, opposition was not well organized, and no effort was made to attract national attention to the sale.

There is a surprisingly strong environmental sentiment in Idaho (as shown by public opinion polls) but environmentalists tend to allow themselves to be cowed (especially in rural Idaho) by a small but vocal group of anti-wilderness yahoos. On the Salmon National Forest, many recent timber sales have been protested vehemently by residents living near the sale area. Yet none of these groups of local residents have worked with like-minded people in other parts of the Forest to contest the Forest Service's timber policies in general.

Perhaps this is understandable, given that the chamber of commerce, newspaper, and radio station in the town of Salmon constantly harp on the threat "wilderness" poses to the local timber-based economy, a theme reiterated by most local politicians and by three out of four members of Idaho's congressional delegation in Washington. The irony is that logging is a minuscule part of Salmon's (and Idaho's) economy; while hunting, fishing, river-running and hiking — all wilderness-dependent, to some extent — together bring many times the money into the local economy that logging does, and logging actually threatens the continuation of the latter activities.

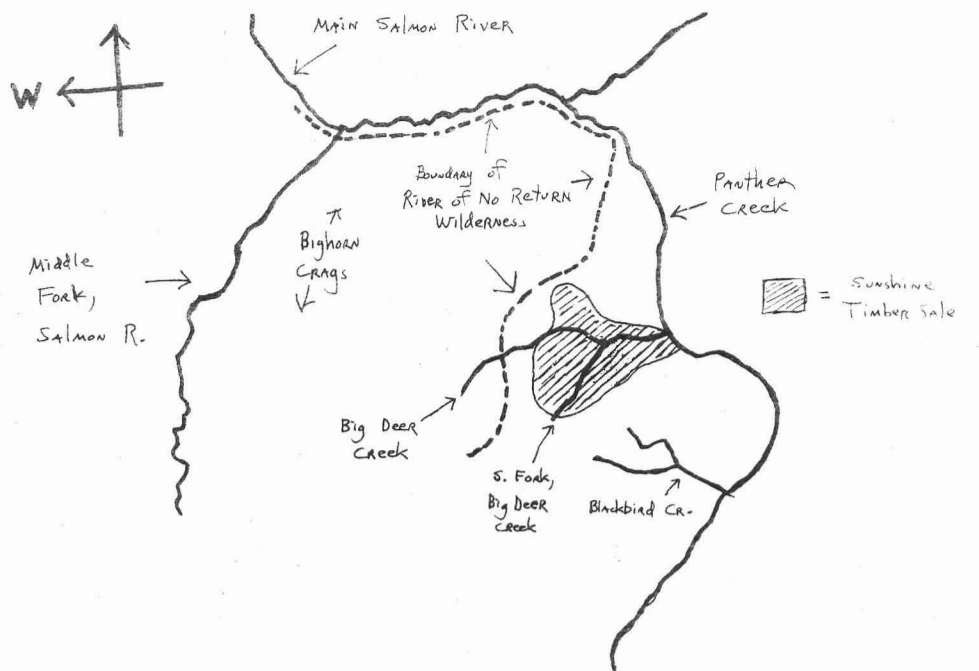
In any event, the Forest Service would have probably gone ahead with the Sunshine Sale already, but for the courageous action of one of their own, a retired FS biologist living in Salmon. This man, concerned with what was happening to the Salmon NF, continued to monitor timber sales and to voice objections to some of the more destructive ones. In 1982-83, even as the FS informed him that they hadn't decided whether or not to proceed with the Sunshine Sale, he discovered that the FS had already surveyed the road network, and had marked most of the cutting units in the Big Deer drainage. Outraged by this deception

(though deception is standard FS practice), he formally appealed the Sunshine Sale in 1984. Since the federal courts had recently made a ruling (*California v. Block*) that opened the way for blanket legal challenges of logging activities in RARE II areas in those states that had not yet passed a RARE II wilderness bill (of which Idaho was one), the Salmon's Forest Supervisor decided to postpone indefinitely — but not to kill — the Sunshine Timber Sale.

The Salmon National Forest recently completed its Forest Plan. Since the Forest Service position is that in completing its Forest Plan it addresses the questions raised in *California v. Block*, the Salmon NF has placed the Sunshine Sale back in its current five-year plan. Fortunately, this time the opposition to the sale promises to be better organized. To begin with, the new Forest Plan is being appealed by eight separate groups. Two of these are pro-industry groups (loggers and miners) but the remainder are environmental groups or Indian groups concerned with damage to downstream fisheries. In addition, The Wilderness Society will undoubtedly appeal the Sunshine Sale once the final EIS is released.

The Salmon National Forest originally rescheduled the Sunshine Timber Sale for fiscal year 1989, and planned on merely updating the original Environmental Assessment (EA) that was done back in the early 1980s. However, latest word is that the Forest Service is in the process of preparing a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the sale, during which process the Salmon NF will request public comment.

If its past actions are any indication, the Forest Service has probably already decided to proceed with the sale, and the EIS will be biased accordingly. But massive public opposition just might prove effective in this case. The FS wants the trees in Big Deer badly; that much wild country just can't be left "unmanaged" by the disciples of Gifford Pinchot. But in past efforts to log the area (logging roads were evidently surveyed at least twice before the latest effort, in the 1960s and 70s) the extreme cost of building roads — high even by FS standards — has been an inhibiting factor. The latest proposal, for instance, calls for blasting the main haul road directly up the



rocky lower gorge of Big Deer Creek. The extensive blasting (together with the need for a major bridge across Panther Creek at the road's beginning) mean a road construction cost of at least 1 million dollars (early 1980s estimate), and this kind of money can only be obtained as so-called "hard money," funds unconnected with any future timber sales revenues. Hard money can only be obtained by justifying the main haul road as a "multiple use" road rather than calling it a logging road — a process often employed by the FS, despite the fact that virtually everyone concerned knows the process is a farce.

What you can do:

1) Write immediately to the Forest Supervisor, Salmon National Forest, POB 729, Salmon, ID 83467. Tell the Supervisor that you oppose the Sunshine Timber Sale, and any other timber sales or road construction in the drainage of Big Deer Creek or its tributaries. Ask that the area be added to the River of No Return Wilderness. It is indefensible at present to reduce the area of *any* large wilderness, but of course the Forest Service will be unable to relate to this rationale. So argue that development of this area would destroy wildlife habitat, and would reduce opportunities for backpacking, hunting, and fishing. Mention also that the Sunshine Sale would be an egregious waste of taxpayers' money.

2) Visit the area and see what is at stake. Big Deer Creek has a good pack trail, and has an alternative route into the Bighorn Crags portion of the RNR. Big Deer Creek is virtually unmarred along its 18-mile length, except for one jeep trail that goes to the creek from the old Blackbird Mine, about 2.5 miles up Big Deer from its junction with Panther Creek. (This road, together with a couple of cabins and some now-overgrown prospects, are relics of the mining boom of the 1950s.) Take a side trip into the trailless valley of the South Fork of Big Deer Creek (slated for the bulldozer and chainsaw).

The easiest access into Big Deer is probably up the main trail, which starts across Panther Creek from the Panther Creek Road. In low water, Panther Creek can be forded; if the water is high, an old but functional cable car can be employed. An alternative method of reaching Big Deer is the Blackbird Mine Road, mentioned above, which starts on Blackbird Creek. At last report, however, this road had a locked gate at Blackbird Mine. This mine, though inactive, may have a caretaking crew present. In the past, the caretakers let Forest Service vehicles pass, but not the general public. In past years, FS survey crews and timber-marking crews were wont to camp at the junction of the South Fork and main branch of Big Deer Creek.

WILD ROCKIES EF! DEMANDS EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL SPECIES

For the fourth consecutive year, Wild Rockies Earth First! came together for a winter rendezvous at Boulder Hot Springs Resort in Boulder, Montana. EF! energy permeated the old hotel, January 12-15, as we plotted, soaked and sang. The Missoula crew (who, rumor has it, hold meetings four times a week!) fed the ravenous hordes and provided three kegs of Montana-brewed Kessler beer. Songster Greg Keeler delighted his old fans and won over the many newcomers. Plans were made to redirect some of the resources of the Wolf Action

Group toward Yellowstone Gray Wolf reintroduction (as the government of British Columbia has canceled the Muskwa-Kechika aerial wolf kill for this winter), and to hold a spring rendezvous in northern Idaho, focusing energy on defense of old growth forests in the Idaho Panhandle.

On Sunday we bid goodbye to Stewart Lewin, owner of Boulder Hot Springs, who has supported EF! and is a strong wilderness advocate. Stewart is giving up the old hotel, so next year we may have to find a new place to

rendezvous. Thanks for your generosity Stewart!

Monday, January 16 was Martin Luther King day. Dr. King had a vision of equal rights for all members of society, regardless of race or color. Wild Rockies EF! this day drew attention to the plight of non-human members of the planetary society. "WE HAVE A DREAM: EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL SPECIES." So read the banner we hoisted in front of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FW&P) headquarters in Helena. There we held interviews with the press, explaining that FW&P displays extreme prejudice in its management of wildlife, favoring species that produce a return in dollars. We demanded more emphasis on obscure plant and animal species that slip through the cracks of agency programs aimed at producing more "game" for hunters and trappers.

Proceeding to the Capitol Building, we sat in the balcony of the state House of Representatives listening to boring drivel, wishing for a dozen Wolverines to set loose. When these failed to appear, we hung our banner off the balcony, causing a stir. Security soon ushered us out, so we set up the banner and drums in the main "rotunda" and entertained lobbyists and congresspersons with chants, including "Equal Rights for All Species."

Actions such as this, while very general in focus, remind the slugs and thugs of industry and government that people care about Earth and her inhabitants, and provide a rallying point and release valve for angry, frustrated activists. They are also a hell of a lot of fun!

—Randall Restless, Wild Rockies EF!

EXCERPTS OF EF!'S STATEMENT AT MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY PROTEST

I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

Twenty-five years ago Martin Luther King concluded his immortal "I Have A Dream" speech with these words. Far ahead of his time, King recognized the rights of all members of society. Today, January 16, our nation celebrates a holiday in his honor.

Earth First! shares Dr. King's commitment to individual rights. Today, in this "Equal Rights for All Species" demonstration, we publicly extend his vision to include oppressed members of our planetary society.

Global natural diversity is disappearing at an ever-increasing rate due to the inappropriate actions of one species — humans. The Rainforest Action Network estimates that 30 species per day are becoming extinct.

The continuation of life on Earth is threatened due to climatic change, acid rain, ozone depletion, and nuclear winter. All these threats are directly attributable to the actions of our species.

Earth First! believes every species has an equal and inalienable right to existence — regardless of its importance to humans. Our own existence depends upon the maintenance of biodiversity.

We join Dr. King in stressing the inter-relatedness of all life. To paraphrase this great man, we cannot sit idly by in Helena and not be concerned about what happens in the Cabinet Mountains.

We demand that the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks take appropriate action to preserve biodiversity in the Wild Rockies and beyond. The bureaucrats of this department have abandoned Montana's species. They have allowed the de-watering of Montana's streams and the extermination of predators. They have fought efforts for wolf reintroduction and have allowed Grizzly Bears to become an Endangered species.

We have entered a new era of citizen awareness and protest. In order for our government to be accountable, citizens will now become involved in a campaign to assure the survival of life on Planet Earth.



Northeast Forest Opportunity . . .

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350,000 and 187,000 acres) belonging to International Paper were available. The J.M. Huber Company indicated that an offer "well beyond" what it was realizing in timber sales would induce it to sell 450,000 acres. Champion International was making an inventory of valuable portions of its 760,000 acres in Maine for possible sale to developers. Meanwhile, Maine's largest landowner, Great Northern, with 2.1 million acres, was struggling financially.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, Champion attests that it is "not actively engaged in land sales." But you can bet it would sell its 300,000 acres in these two states for the right price, and already it is peddling 2000 acres in Canaan, Vermont.

NH DIAMOND LANDS SALE

Late in February 1988, news of the Diamond land sales shocked the public. In New Hampshire, 67,000 acres were for sale, including about 40,000 in the Nash Stream Watershed (NSW) which lies in the townships of Stratford, Stark, Odell, and Northumberland. The NSW is one of the few undeveloped watersheds in the East, and it contains seven lakes, numerous streams, and the east side of Mt. Sugarloaf (el. 3701) and the Percy Peaks (el. 3418 and 3200). The Diamond holding included the entire drainage. Moose have returned there. Cougars have been spotted. It is ideal habitat for the rare (or extirpated) Lynx.

Environmentalists, politicians and North Country residents agreed that the NSW deserved protection from development. As reported in *EF!* (5-88), the first step was a meeting in Concord, NH, on March 10. *EF!* and Preserve Appalachian Wilderness (PAW) urged that the federal government buy all Diamond holdings. Federal and state politicians told us there was virtually no money in either budget to buy DI's 90,000 acres in NH and VT for \$19 million. Later, we were warned that calls for wilderness would cost us our "credibility."

On May 23, at a second meeting in Concord, we were chastised by "environmentalist" Paul Bofinger as "selfish." Bofinger, president of the Society for the Protection of NH Forest(er)s, fought to prevent wilderness additions to the White Mountain National Forest in 1986. He told us there was no way of getting funding from Congress to create "just another wilderness."

Before the week was out, the region was stunned by the news that NH developer Claude Rancourt had bought Diamond's NH and VT holdings. Public outrage was so great that politicians who had told us earlier there was little public money now jumped into action.

Senators Gordon Humphrey and Warren Rudman of NH vowed to scuttle the deal if the NSW was not protected from development. They asked for federal money and spoke of using "eminent domain" if necessary.

At the end of July, then-NH governor John Sununu announced that a deal with Rancourt had been struck to save the NSW and several thousand acres of inholdings in the WMNF. Approximately, 45,000 acres would be purchased for \$12.75 million in state and federal funds. The NH Nature Conservancy agreed to supply a "bridge loan" until federal

funding could be arranged. The state of NH would own the NSW outright.

Many environmentalists now feel that the state, the federal government, the Forest Society and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) were too anxious to strike a deal. Rancourt might well have defaulted on its \$1 million downpayment had not the state and federal governments agreed to buy the NSW. Instead, Rancourt was bailed out. Laughing all the way to the bank, Rancourt sold the NSW for \$283 per acre a couple months after paying only \$211. Yet the press has portrayed Rancourt as the White Knight of the story for selling the NSW to "environmentalists."

Instead of buying 89,500 acres for \$19 million (\$211 per acre), 45,000 acres were purchased for \$12.75 million (\$283 per acre). Later, the VT Nature Conservancy loaned the state of Vermont \$1.9 million to buy five tracts in the Victory Bog (another 7600 acres). New Hampshire, through its Land Conservation Investment Program (LCIP), paid \$7.65 million and the US government paid another \$5.1 million. As of this writing, \$4 million of the federal money has not been released, and TNC, which loaned this money, will have to start paying interest on the loan in June if it is not released.

Rancourt auctioned off 15,000 acres on September 10; another 15,000 acres are still for sale. As an example of the skyrocketing price of land, in September Rancourt sold one 90-acre tract in auction for \$322 per acre. At the time Diamond put its lands on the market, timber land was valued at \$150 an acre. The speculator who bought it then sold it to a southern NH greedhead for \$422 an acre. Now the land is heavily mortgaged and is being cleared to pay the banks.

The Sununu deal was finalized in October only after Governor Sununu stepped in again and negotiated directly with the US Department of Agriculture (the department with jurisdiction over the Forest Service). The deal was hailed as a great "conservation victory," but was it?

The state will recoup much of its investment through the sale of timber rights to private companies (\$3.2 million), and Rancourt retained the mineral rights to the first five million cubic yards of gravel along the Nash Stream access road. Thereafter, Rancourt and the state will evenly split the revenue from additional mining on the 100 acre gravel deposit. Also, Rancourt received significant federal and state tax advantages.

The mining will take place about 100 yards from Nash Stream. Damage to the watershed will be severe, though Sununu stated that sand and gravel mining "is consistent with the environmental concerns that we have."

Sununu has waged a successful war to keep the Seabrook Nuclear Facility alive. Now he is George Bush's Chief of Staff. A powerful man, he has made numerous enemies along the way. His high-handedness may yet cause the deal to collapse.

SUNUNU'S ROLE

Paul Bofinger likes to remind those who don't share his pro-timber bias that "We have a history of working together in New Hampshire [on environmental issues]." This helps explain why New Hampshire has such an abysmal environmental record: the only

state in New England with no bottle bill; no meaningful regulations for timber harvesting; opposition to wilderness in the WMNF; traditional statewide hostility to public lands; and liquidation clearcutting and whole-tree chipping in the northern counties.

But Bofinger and the Forest Society didn't live by this solidarity theme during the Diamond land negotiations. After the March 10 meeting in Concord, PAW and *EF!* were deleted from the mailing list while the old "consensus" line was being peddled to the media. After Rancourt bought the lands, the Forest Society and TNC excluded other environmental groups, including the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society.

When Sununu entered the picture, he made deals directly with Rancourt in July and the Agriculture Department in October. The NH congressional delegation, the Forest Society and TNC were kept informed. The public and other environmental groups and key members of the House of Representatives were not.

Sununu's arm-twisting got results, but it also polarized the issue. The US Forest Service feels it got the shaft because the state of New Hampshire will own and manage the NSW, while the FS will have the thankless task of monitoring the state's performance. Southern NH feels money set aside in the LCIP fund for conservation in the southern part of the state was used to keep a working forest in the north, rather than conserve vanishing undeveloped lands in the south.

But the real blunder was to antagonize Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN), chairman of the National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Harold Volkmer (D-MO), chairman of the Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee; and Sidney Yates (D-IL), chairman of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee. These three congressmen were told that they were appropriating \$5.1 million to purchase additions to the WMNF. When they learned that only about 5000 acres of WMNF inholdings would be owned by the feds, while the other 40,000 acres in the NSW would be owned by the state, they blew a fuse.

They were not mollified by the explanation that the federal share of the Nash Stream sale (\$4 million) was to purchase an easement (the terms of which have not yet been made public) from the state. Allegedly, this easement would assure that the state does not develop or sell the NSW and that public access is maintained.

There is a rule that the federal government cannot buy state lands or interest in state lands without going back to both House and Senate appropriation committees for approval. Representative Yates has invoked the rule, so the Forest Service cannot legally spend the \$4 million until it returns to Yates's subcommittee. It is not clear yet if Bush and Sununu will order the Forest Service to ignore Yates and pay the money to the state. If this happens, hell will break loose on Capitol Hill.

Early in December, Representatives Vento and Volkmer released a letter they had sent to Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng on November 22. It said the easement was valueless because the state had already declared its intent to preserve the land.

"The state is attempting to take dollars from the national taxpayer without giving that taxpayer anything of substance or value in return," the congressmen wrote. "This scheme was developed behind closed doors without consulting any of the members of the House of Representatives who had supported the appropriation."

Vento and Volkmer feel the agreement violated the intent of Congress, and they believe the federal government ought to buy as much land as possible and take the rest by eminent domain, as the law allows. They called for incorporating it into the White Mountain National Forest because it is adjacent to the Forest and because that was the intent of the appropriation. Off the record, there is strong feeling that Bofinger and Sununu deceived the House during the appropriations process.

For the time being, Representatives Vento, Volkmer and Yates would like to see

joint ownership of the Nash Stream Watershed by the state and federal governments. Once the \$4 million is properly spent, they would like to appropriate enough money to buy out the state so that the NSW could become a part of the WMNF. But until this "dirty deal" is resolved, there will be no further federal money available to New England for land purchase.

The time is ripe to buy out the state of NH. When Sununu left office, he boasted of a budget surplus of \$13 million. His successor is discovering that actually there is a \$24 million dollar deficit.

Of primary concern is whether NH would manage the NSW by US forest Service or NH regulations — the latter of which are a public joke in the North Woods. The state has neither the ability nor the will to manage a treasure like the NSW. It can't even enforce the few toothless forestry regulations it has on the books.

Congressmen Vento, Volkmer and Yates smell the same rat PAW and *EF!* have been smelling for a year. Efforts to "save" the NSW were really designed to save a cheap source of wood for local mills. The well-meaning Nature Conservancy was used by the timber interests, and it was all dressed up as an environmental victory.

PAW and *EF!* agree with the congressmen: The Sununu deal must be defeated. In its stead, Congress should: 1) appropriate \$7.65 million to buy out NH's interest in the NSW; 2) appropriate \$1.6 million to buy over 7000 acres in the Stratford Bog adjacent to the NSW (see sidebar); and 3) prohibit sand and gravel mining in the NSW.

Informed sources say that TNC and even the Forest Society opposed the mining. But the Forest Society, being above all else "pragmatic," gave in to Sununu, who insisted on the \$1 million mining clause as a prerequisite for state participation. TNC, sincere in its desire to save a few endangered species, also chose not to rock the boat.

The Nature Conservancy does important work, but its limited funding restricts it to preserving small, often isolated tracts. It simply cannot purchase the millions of acres we need to begin restoring biodiversity.

TNC's main failure is its aversion to controversy, which, at times, seems to take precedence over the defense of biodiversity. On the NSW sale, a few plots with endangered plant species have been saved, but Cougar and Lynx habitat has been sacrificed to economic interests.

The Forest Society deserves to be roundly thumped. It is an industry lackey. It has set the agenda of the NH "environmental community" for too long.

The price for not rocking the boat may be high for TNC. If federal funding is delayed past June, TNC will have to start paying interest on its loan. This would be the fruit of pragmatism, compromise, secretiveness, and lack of courage to stand up for what they believe in. If the Forest Society and TNC had included the public and other environmental groups with Washington connections and savvy, they probably would have avoided the wrath of the House leaders.

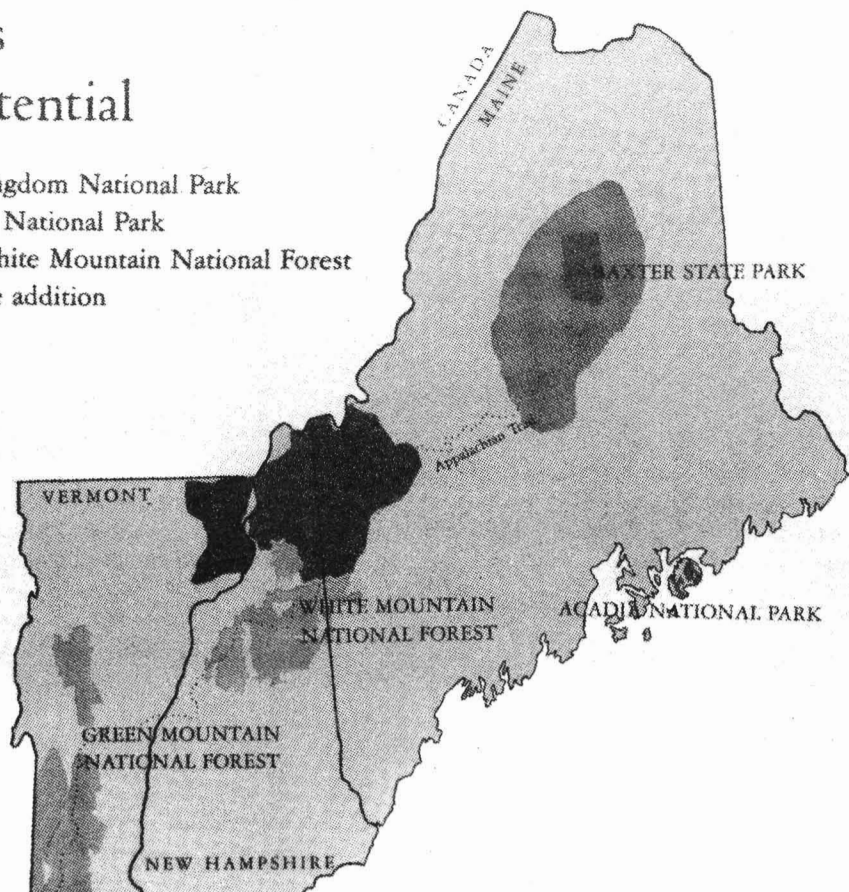
One of the most dangerous long-term consequences of the NSW sale is the precedent set by this hodge-podge state/federal/private transaction. If the Sununu deal goes through, one of two scenarios is likely. Either it will be very difficult to get any more emergency funding in the future from the angry House (as is currently the case), or a new version of pork-barrel politics will emerge.

Of course, the welfare timber industry likes the idea of the federal government paying the state to buy lands for the benefit of industry. The industry aims sophisticated disinformation campaigns against "government interference," even while demanding greater subsidies. From industry's vantage point, the Sununu deal saves the forest for their mills while everyone celebrates an environmental victory. This is a public relations coup of the first magnitude. Using "environmentalism" to secure industry subsidies will also appeal to congresspersons wary of taking heat for overt pork-barreling.



New England's Wilderness Potential

- Proposed Northeast Kingdom National Park
- Proposed Maine Woods National Park
- Proposed addition to White Mountain National Forest
- Proposed Taconic Range addition



Reprinted with permission from the Wilderness Society. The Wilderness Society's proposal for Parks and Forests is a step in the right direction, but Earth First! advocates Wilderness protection for a much larger area -- over 10 million acres in the Northeast woods.

MAP BY LIZ BOUSSARD

THE MAINE WOODS

The situation is even more dire in Maine. Development pressures; liquidation cutting; and industry woes tied to aging mills, out of region competition, and centuries of abusive logging are resulting in land sales and massive overcutting.

The so-called highest and best use lands (HBU) on lake and river fronts are being sold to developers at a record pace. Maine's lack of zoning and planning regulations in the unincorporated townships, which cover 10 million acres, facilitates unregulated development.

Diamond sold 800,000 acres in Maine last year. Canada's Fraser Paper Company bought 207,000 acres in June for \$33.5 million. In September, the James River Corporation (JR) bought a 23% interest in Diamond Occidentale, including 560,000 acres of Diamond's Maine holdings, for \$223 million. JR cited a need to assure a reliable wood supply for its north country mills. Of this purchase, 65,000 acres are considered HBU and will probably be sold to developers.

The JR purchase should not be interpreted to mean that the industry plans to remain in the Northeast. As one Maine forester-economist said, "Possibly the price [about \$200/acre] was too good to pass up."

Well over a million acres of Maine forests remain on the market, including three miles of shorefront along Mooselookmeguntic Lake in the Rangeley Lakes region. T-M Corporation, a land speculator and developer in Greenville (on the southern shore of Moosehead Lake), is purchasing 106,000 acres in western Maine from Boise-Cascade. That land was recently subjected to "salvage" logging in the wake of the latest spruce budworm outbreak. Consequently, timber owners did not want it.

The fortunes of the Maine timber industry have declined markedly in recent years, allegedly due to forces "beyond their control." One such force is the spruce budworm epidemic of the 1970s. It is now blamed for an assured shortfall of spruce and fir in the early 21st century.

The spruce budworm crisis resulted from generations of mismanagement. Budworm outbreaks are periodic, natural disturbances, which, in the 19th century uneven-aged, mixed species forests, were infrequent and isolated. But as abusive logging practices created more and more even-aged monocultures of spruce and fir, successive outbreaks in 1910, 1940, and 1970 covered 10, 25, and 55 million hectares respectively in northeastern US and Canada. Plantations were especially susceptible to budworm. Nonetheless, industry has accelerated the even-age (clearcut) approach through pesticide applications and "salvage" and "pre-salvage" clearcuts.

Studies have shown that about 2% of the mortality in tracts managed for uneven-age stands with mixed species was due to budworm. In even-aged monocultures, budworm caused 99% of the mortality. The mixed stands also produced 55% higher yields than the even-aged stands.

Pre-settlement forests of Maine were remarkably stable. Major fire disturbance cycles were probably greater than 800 years. Poplar, an indicator of disturbance, constituted only 2.3% of the presettlement forest. Today it is the second most numerous hardwood species in Maine, and is increasing rapidly. This is good only for whole-tree wood chippers, who now have markets (wood burning electricity generating plants) for formerly "worthless" species like "popple."

A 1987 survey showed that Maine will face a shortage of spruce-fir in the early 21st century because there are not enough young trees growing. Another report revealed that industry harvests 7.8 million cords of spruce and fir a year despite annual growth of only 2.7 million cords. Current estimates are that hardwood pulp demand will increase by 25%, and biomass demand by 75% by the year 2000!

In 1987 about half of the 301,277 acres harvested in Maine were clearcut. A land use manager with Great Northern says the clearcuts will continue for the next decade: "We're dealing with a single age forest ranging from 60-90 years. That leaves us with few harvesting options ..."

On November 8, the *Christian Science Monitor* reported: "Every lake [in the Maine woods] is edged by a logging road. Great swaths of woodland ... have been denuded by chainsaws." The reporter noted that nearing Chesuncook Lake (due west of Baxter State Park) from the air, "hundreds of acres of treeless 'clear cut' parcels seem to outnumber the wooded areas."

Ten thousand miles of logging roads have been built in Maine since river drives were halted for environmental reasons in 1974. Great Northern has over 3000 miles of roads. The Paper Industry Information office boasts that no place is more than two miles from a road.

Until about a decade ago, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, which contain dioxins and are known carcinogens, were sprayed in Maine to suppress weed species (hardwoods like alder, maple, birch, cherry and poplar) so that spruce-fir would grow without competition. The practice continues in New Brunswick. Although alder is economically "worthless," this nitrogen-fixer appears to combat acid deposition by increasing the alkalinity of the soil.

The federal government ought to institute immediate condemnation proceedings against industrial landowners in Maine. Eminent domain has been used ruthlessly to build our highway system. It is time to use it to preserve biodiversity.

Sometime this spring, The Wilderness Society (TWS) will unveil plans for a 2.7 million acre Maine Woods Reserve which would contain public and private lands. The reserve outlines are not yet known, but it will probably encompass the final 120 miles of the Appalachian Trail, all Moosehead Lake but the overdeveloped southwestern shore, the West Branch and East Branch Penobscot regions, Baxter State Park, and the Aroostock River region.

Coming from a mainstream environmental group, the plan deserves support from the region's timid environmental community. Unfortunately, well-financed disinformation campaigns are succeeding in scaring Mainers into thinking creation of the reserve would drive them from the woods.

Earth First!, however, says TWS's plan must be viewed as only a first step toward a large regional preserve which must include several million more acres in northern and western Maine, northern New Hampshire and Vermont. TWS's plan focuses on only a small portion of the entire area in which the large land sales are occurring. If we follow its strategy, we will lose millions of acres. The use of ecosystems rather than political lines to define boundaries is important. Due to the random manner large holdings are entering the market, however, a flexible strategy is needed. All industrial timberlands should be purchased by the federal government as they come on the market.

NEW YORK

Diamond's 96,000 acres in New York's Adirondack region were sold in September to Lassiter Properties, Inc., a land speculator from Atlanta, for \$17 million (\$177/acre). New York state, TNC and the Adirondack Council have purchased 15,000 acres outright and conservation easements for about 40,000 acres from Lassiter for \$10.8 million.

Paper companies still own a million acres within Adirondack Park, and the Park's future will be jeopardized if developers are able to profit as middlemen between the timber companies and the public. The profits of the Lassiter sales, as well as the Rancourt sales in NH and VT, should be taxed 100% and that money should be applied to future land purchases. Eminent domain should be used to confiscate land from developers.

SHIFTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PUBLIC LAND

A little over a year ago, you risked life and limb to suggest to North Country residents that we need more public lands. The traditional hostility has been a product of Yankee independence from federal government bureaucracy, a fear that public lands would mean restrictions on land use, and timber industry propaganda. Local governments preferred that the public view land in this way, as it assured their tax base and kept open the option of future development.

When PAW and EF! called for the federal purchase of the Diamond lands last year, we were told by politicians and "environmentalists" alike that there was no support for public lands in New England. The Forest Society was especially pernicious in this respect. In April, even as the Society denied that there was support for federal ownership, a survey in Vermont's Northeast Kingdom showed 56% of 48 polled favoring a Northeast Kingdom National Park.

After Rancourt bought the Diamond lands in NH and VT, the public outcry proved to the NH congressional delegation that strong support exists for keeping the land wild. The public now realizes that undeveloped private lands are being fragmented by developers like Patten Corporation to satisfy the second home market (in a society overrun by homeless). People now realize that as long as forests remain in private hands, they are vulnerable. As state bond issues are incapable of dealing with the crisis, the federal government is the only hope.

On July 12, the *Concord Monitor* endorsed George Wuerthner's proposal (in *Wilderness*, summer 1988) to create giant National Parks and National Forests in northern New England. On July 30, the *Boston Globe* quoted Michael Deland, head of EPA's Boston office: "Buying land is a significant step, but there also are areas that are so valuable they must be preserved by government fiat."

In December, the Committee of the

Environment of the New England Governor's Conference issued a report that stated: "A formal process should be created by which the Governors can work together with the entire New England congressional delegation to obtain federal funds for land acquisition in the region." The report called for the establishment of "a new federal land preservation program focusing on rivers," and proposed an "emergency revolving loan fund" to save endangered land.

The growing support for public land in the Northeast can no longer be excused by the timber industry and its well-behaved "environmentalists" as the idea of radical environmentalists. The tide has turned, and the preservation of millions of acres of Northeastern forests is now a hot national issue.

A VISION OF HEALTHY NORTH WOODS

If we wish to free ourselves from the failures of business as usual, we must change our way of doing business. "Unless we change our direction," Confucius warns us, "we will end up where we are headed." We need a populace and politicians who recognize that all decisions have a biological component.

The health of an ecosystem is measured by its biodiversity. Coe writes in *Conservation Biology* (ed. by Soule and Wilcox, p.286), "Any natural habitat will continue to function only if all the trophic levels from primary producers to decomposers fulfill their independent and interdependent roles."

As Euroamericans settled the Northeast, they destroyed massive old growth forests, Gray Wolves, Cougars, Wolverines, Lynx and Pine Martens. These species need inviolate tracts of millions of acres of wilderness. TNC-style fragments will never support viable populations of these natives, let alone the processes of adaptation and speciation.

In addition to size, several other biological considerations are critical to designing appropriate preserves. Of special concern are the needs of migratory species, species that require a variety of successional stages during their life cycles, and species patchily distributed, as well as inclusion of species and ecosystems representing all vertical (altitudinal) and horizontal (forest, valley, wetlands, etc.) components of the bioregion. The poor soils of the Northeast require greater areas to support viable populations than do areas with nutrient-rich soils.

As we confront the consequences of the greenhouse effect and ozone depletion, we must develop a strategy to deal with shifting climate zones and increased ultraviolet radiation penetration. Shifting climate zones associated with natural glacial-interglacial cycles must also be considered. Normally, as climate zones shift, the associated biota also shift. But insular regions typically do not span a sufficient latitude to provide refugia for species ill-adapted to climatic shifts, especially shifts accelerated by humans.

continued on page 8

Forest Service Studies



William Cooper, Jr. 9-78

Northeast Forest . . .

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If we are to preserve biodiversity, we must preserve all available land, whether or not it meets TNC's criteria for ecological uniqueness. Conservation biologist Robin Foster writes, "It seems entirely reasonable to take large areas of cheap land that are currently of no biological significance and set them aside as reserves which, after succession with some manipulation, will eventually harbor a rough approximation of the original community" (Soule and Wilcox, p.89).

Presettlement forests of the Northeast, with their rich array of species and communities, enjoyed remarkable stability. Diversity leads to stability; stability leads to diversity. To restore biodiversity, we must protect the natural disturbance and succession regimes, and safeguard the adaptive and evolutionary options of species and communities.

In the Northeast, this means the creation of a biological preserve of at least 10 million acres, with large core Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Recovery Areas. Surrounding the cores would be buffer zones, with acceptable levels of human reinhabitation increasing toward the periphery.

The North Woods Preserve must include northern and western Maine, New Hampshire north of Route 110, and the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. Areas in southern and central NH and VT must ultimately be incorporated into the network along the lines advanced by PAW's vision for the Appalachian Trail (Beltane 87). Adirondack Park must be expanded. The preserve must have wild river corridors to the ocean. The Allagash, St. John, Penobscot, Androscoggin, and Connecticut Rivers and their watersheds must be restored; as must wetlands, estuaries, and coastal areas.

Only then will Cougars, Gray Wolves, Wolverines, Atlantic Salmon, sturgeon, Peregrine Falcons, and healthy soil microbes and mycorrhizal fungi flourish. This vision requires a national, not merely regional, long-term strategy structured to anticipate future sales.

The current Northern Forest Lands Study (NFLS) offers a glimmer of hope. Massive public support for the federal purchase of timberlands could overcome the pro-timber industry bias of the NFLS.

Senators Rudman and Humphrey of NH demonstrated, belatedly, that federal funding can be secured on short notice if political leadership is shown. We need a Northeastern Trust Fund of \$3 billion dollars.

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Even at the inflated price of \$300/acre, \$3 billion could buy 10 million acres!

The Land and Water Conservation Fund, with assets of over \$6 billion, is being used not to purchase public lands, but rather to make Reagan's budget deficit appear \$6 billion smaller. Environmentalists should storm the Capitol and refuse to leave until that money is liberated.

Eminent domain must be used in a carrot and stick manner. If timber companies want to sell moderately healthy forests, they should receive a fair market price (frozen at 1988 regional land prices). If they plan liquidation cuts and selling of HBU lands to developers, confiscation must be used.

A once in a lifetime opportunity is at hand in the Northeast. The choice is ours: Do we want to perpetuate the loss of biodiversity associated with business as usual? Or, do we want the progeny of all native species to live in a healthy, biologically diverse bioregion?

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. a) Write Representatives Bruce Vento, Harold Volkmer, Sidney Yates, and your own representative and senators. Tell them to scuttle Sununu's dirty deal, including Rancourt's tax breaks. Urge them to appropriate an additional \$7.65 million to buy out the state of New Hampshire so that the Nash Stream Watershed can be incorporated into the White Mountain National Forest, or condemn the NSW by eminent domain. b) Urge them to appropriate an additional \$1.6 million to purchase the two Stratford Bog parcels, which abut the NSW, and add the Bog to the WMNF (see sidebar). c) Tell them to forbid, for all time, sand and gravel mining in the NSW. d) Urge them to free the \$6 billion in the Land and Water Conservation Trust Fund so that we can buy all of the 10 million acres coming on the market in the next decade or two. Emphasize that eminent domain should be used to prevent further liquidation cuts and sales of HBU lands to developers.

2. Tell congresspersons and local government officials to outlaw clearcuts.

3. Participate in the Northern Forest Lands Study in person or in writing (see NFLS article).

4. Come to the Northeastern Rendezvous (see Bulletins).

5. Donate a photocopy machine and word processor to PAW.

6. Send donations to PAW, RFD 1, Box 530, N Stratford, NH 03590; 603-636-2952. Paw is coordinating this long-term struggle to save 10 million, and needs to begin funding a subsistence-salaried coordinator.

by Jamie Sayen & Jeff Elliott

In the wake of the Diamond land sales last year — in which one million acres of timber land in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York were sold — Congress authorized a Northern Forest Lands Study (NFLS) of the forest lands of the Northeast, an area of some 30 million acres.

The study is run under the auspices of the US Forest Service. It is led by a Governors' Task Force composed of three representatives from each state, representatives of the timber industry, the government and an environmentalist.

In the case of New Hampshire, the three representatives are from the southern part of the state (they always are), even though the forests in question are in the northern tip of NH. We forest folks apparently are too dim-witted to be able to represent ourselves. The NH "environmentalist" is Paul Bofinger, President of the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forest(er)s. He has fought to prevent Wilderness additions to the White Mountain National Forest and was hostile toward the Earth First! proposal to consider the health of the Diamond lands. He agreed with the timber industry that these lands must be kept productive for industry. Off the record, he admits that we must do something about the incredible clearcutting in the Northeast today. Publicly, he is too savvy to utter such sentiments.

The mandate of the study is to assess 1) forest resources; 2) historical and projected patterns of land ownership, management, and use; 3) the likely impacts of changes in these patterns; 4) alternative strategies to protect the traditional uses of the lands. Judging by the statements of the Task Force and by its composition (no conservation biologists, mostly foresters and industry reps), it is clear that the goal of the NFLS is to maintain what industry and government call "industry viability." Actually, current and projected industry plans represent a policy of liquidation cutting by an industry that is beginning to abandon overcut forests. Ironically, EF! and PAW (Preservation Appalachian Wilderness) proposals are far more likely to maintain sustainable "industry viability."

The Task Force has not raised the issue of biodiversity. It pays lip service to threatened, endangered and rare (but not extirpated) species, while saying nothing about communities and ecosystems. It calls for development to occur in a "planned manner."

The study calls for a "common vision for the future of the area." This is a euphemism for "compromise and consensus" whereby opinions that rock the boat are ignored. Simply stated, the needs of the land and its denizens count for less to the Task Force than the wants of clearcutters and snowmobilers.

The Governors' Task Force has been holding meetings in the four states. Thus far the timber industry has been well organized, while environmentalists have been asleep at the wheel. In the NH meeting on January 30, eight industry defenders painted a rosy picture of their (welfare) industry. Only Jeff Elliott of PAW spoke on behalf of biodiversity. He was heckled for failure to talk about the subject at hand.

The Task Force also solicits opinions from the public in writing. It is EF!'s responsibility to teach the public and the NFLS that unless we protect and restore native biodiversity, future forests of the Northeast will undergo severe decline, caused by abusive logging, acid deposition, and development.

This is the most critical environmental issue facing the Northeast in our lifetime. We have a chance to recover vast tracts of lands for biological preserves. If we fail to act now, the North Woods will be home to clearcuts and condos, not Cougars.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Read the statements Jamie Sayen submitted to the Task Force, and then send your own. Tell the Task Force that the health of the forest must take precedence over profits by outside multinationals. State that protecting the *status quo* means protecting the regeneration of our forests by Mother Earth, not continuing "business as usual" in the form of clearcutting. Say that you don't need to live such a wasteful lifestyle and that society can survive on far less. Rec-

ommend paper recycling as a partial replacement for timber harvesting. Urge the Task Force to endorse PAW's and EF!'s recommendations. Say that responsible logging entails preserving healthy forests, and that healthy Northeastern forests mean wilderness replete with Wolverines and Atlantic Salmon.

Send your comments to the NFLS, POB 520, Rutland, VT 05701; 802-773-2133. If you live in NH, VT, ME, or NY, ask the NFLS when the next public session in your state will be. Get EF!ers and other responsible environmentalists to flock to these sessions. Have your name and address added to the NFLS mailing list so you can follow its actions.

With our limited resources, PAW is attempting to monitor this study. We need contacts in Maine, Vermont and New York. We need donations to cover expenses incurred.

REMEMBER, ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE NORTHEAST.

Jamie Sayen and Jeff Elliott are PAW coordinators. Please give generously to PAW. (See EF! Directory.)

COMMENTS ON THE NORTHERN FORESTS

ed. note: The following article is based on Jamie Sayen's testimony at the public hearing on the Northern Forest Lands Study in Lyndonville, Vermont, on February 6. The statements in bold type are the recommendations to the NFLS from Preserve Appalachian Wilderness. Though addressed to the NFLS, these recommendations entail actions by political leaders and the public as well.

Give precedence over all other considerations to the health of the Northern forests, as measured by the biodiversity and evolutionary rate.

At the hearing in Lyndonville, I asked the four panel members of the Governors' Task Force of the NFLS their opinion of the health of the forests under study. All four agreed that the forests' health is declining. They blamed acid deposition and air pollution.

Peter Meyer noted that there has been a change in species composition. Steve Harper pointed to an increase in insects. The change in species composition is another way of saying that native species are disappearing. The increase in insects is also indicative of disequilibrium. This phenomenon is often associated with the maturing of trees in a monoculture planted after a clearcut, and with other disruptions of natural diversity.

Whether the cause of the decline is acid deposition, logging abuses, or combinations of these and other human-caused stresses, we all agree: the forests are in decline. Continued clearcutting, whole tree harvesting, and pesticide and herbicide applications can only escalate that decline. Until we identify the root causes of this decline and take steps to halt it, we must, for the sake of the patient (our forest ecosystem), view all stresses as causes of further decline. Only after determining the needs of the lands can we ask how much and what kind of logging and development the lands can sustain.

Carl Reidel noted that *qualitative* changes in our forests are as important as changes in land use patterns. Mr. Reidel has identified the key issue facing the NFLS — the health of the forests.

Force industry to comply with regulations designed to protect ecosystem health, or to leave.

Mollie Beattie stated that one of the aims of the study is to "maintain the profitability of industry." She mentioned the 1987 Hagenstein Report which predicted an exodus of large timber corporations from the Northeast in the coming decades. Less than a year after that report was issued, Diamond unloaded a million acres of forest land in the study area.

Champion coyly claims it is "not actively engaged in land sales." Mr. Reidel saw through that pose when he suggested that the reason Champion refrains from taking advantage of current use tax breaks is that they are keeping open their options to sell.

Northern Forest Lands

Clearly, Hagenstein's prediction is correct. Unless we offer the public subsidies welfare timber corporations believe to be their right, the exodus will accelerate.

Develop a long-term strategy to deal with large land sales. This includes freeing the money in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Lack of will on the part of New Hampshire politicians and environmentalists last February and March cost the public dearly. Instead of buying 90,000 acres for \$211 per acre we had to pay \$282 per acre for 52,000 acres. Much of the remaining 38,000 acres is slated for clearcuts and subdivisions.

Unless the public and its elected officials act quickly, land developers will gain the bulk of the former forest lands. The Diamond lands tragedy will be replayed many times.

Courageous leadership from political leaders and the NFLS is needed to free the more than \$6 billion in the Land and Water Conservation Trust. This money is intended to be used for the purchase of lands to be added to National Parks and other federal preserves. However, during the Reagan administration, Trust money was used to "reduce" the federal budget deficit. [The Trust has more than enough funds to purchase all the timber company lands in the Northeast likely to go on the market soon. Write your US senators and representatives urging them to allot funds for purchasing and preserving these lands.]

A year after the Diamond lands came on the market, we still have no strategy for buying other large holdings going up for sale. Last month, 8000 acres in Pittsburg, NH, was sold for \$400 per acre — almost twice what Diamond received and almost three times the quoted price of timber land a year ago.

In their genteel style of blackmail, the industries have made it clear they plan to emulate Diamond, to cut and run. Like Diamond, they will make no provision for the already underpaid loggers they abandon.

We are often told of the jobs the timber industry provides. The industry does indeed provide jobs, but the price-fixing practices of the mills assure that local employees live on the poverty line. Those profiting live elsewhere.

The cancer rate in Coos County is the highest in New Hampshire. Most of the county's population resides in two mill towns: Berlin and Groveton. Dioxins and other pollutants associated with mill wastes are carcinogenic. The EPA acknowledges this. (See *No Margin of Safety: A Preliminary Report on Dioxin Pollution and the Need for Emergency Action in the Pulp and Paper Industry*, by Carol Van Strum and Paul Merrel, 1987. For a copy, write Greenpeace Great Lakes Toxics Campaign, 427 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1X7.)

At the Lancaster meeting on January 30, Champion's representative said Champion disposes of materials "with scrupulous regard for safety and health." On February 4, Burlington's Channel 3 featured Champion's "scrupulous regard" for the health of the Pi-

geon River in North Carolina. Dioxin levels in the Pigeon River below the Champion Mill in Canton, NC, are the second highest found yet in the EPA's current analysis of 100 rivers below pulp and paper mills. Champion's solution is to shut down the mill rather than comply with health regulations. They say they can't afford to operate safely.

The Pigeon River incident is one more in a long tradition of industry blackmail. The none too subtle message is: "You depend on us for jobs. Don't rock the boat about health issues (for people or ecosystems)."

Another example of this blackmail was the Georgia-Pacific strike in Gilman, VT. While G-P was boasting of record profits in its stockholders report, it was telling already strapped employees to take a pay cut. Also, along with the other timber companies in the region, it has been keeping wood prices so low that loggers and landowners must overcut to cover costs.

The timber companies demand public subsidies but refuse to let the public regulate their practices. It would be self-defeating for us to try to delay the departure of out-of-region multinationals who will leave anyway once they have concluded their liquidation cutting. Instead, we should concentrate on purchasing lands, to be made public, where wildlife can again flourish. Then we should devise a transition to small-scale logging that will not adversely affect biodiversity.

Stop subsidizing real estate speculation and development.

Preventing erstwhile timber company lands from becoming housing developments requires several changes in tax laws: 1) The second home mortgage interest deduction on the federal income tax must be abolished. 2) The penalties for a change from current use must be increased (by at least a factor of three). 3) Other local, state, and federal tax disincentives to manage lands for biodiversity must be eliminated. This will mean that poor North Country towns do not lose taxes when land goes into public ownership.

Outlaw clearcuts and whole tree harvesting.

The Sargeant Commission Report on biomass electricity generation, issued in December 1988, acknowledges that we have no idea how much biomass exists in New Hampshire. In recent years, with the development of whole tree chippers and the construction of numerous wood-fired electrical energy plants, the demand for wood has skyrocketed.

Even if the industry is cutting less biomass than is grown each year, the heavy cuts are ecological catastrophes. The issue is not available biomass, but the health of the entire ecosystem. We need studies on population dynamics and biodiversity, not available biomass.

Clearcuts destroy wildlife habitat and disturb the soil. Cool, moist duff is exposed to the sun and baked. Soil microbes and mycorrhizal fungi are killed. Erosion, siltation and flooding result. Stream temperatures rise and oxygen in the water decreases. Aquatic life



declines.

The last two generations of logging did not include today's clearcutting, pesticide applications and whole tree harvesting. Whole tree harvesting accelerates nutrient loss and destroys habitat.

Outlaw pesticides and herbicides, and use integrated pest management (IPM) where appropriate.

Pesticides and herbicides poison aquifers, kill mycorrhizal fungi and other wildlife and disrupt natural regeneration. Small outbreaks of native insects such as Spruce Budworm are natural phenomena and should not be artificially eliminated. Nor should native but slow growing tree species be eliminated.

Require environmental impact statements for all logging operations.

Logging regulations vary from state to state, but all are inadequate. None outlaw clearcuts, herbicides, and pesticides, or restrict whole tree harvesting. None require environmental impact statements prior to cutting.

The NFLS should endorse a requirement that all logging operations have an EIS before a single tree is cut. The EIS should consider the potential biodiversity, asking if the affected area is potential habitat for the reintroduction of extirpated species like Gray Wolf, Cougar, and Atlantic Salmon.

Strengthen the Endangered Species Act so that it protects "potential" habitat. Restore such habitat and reintroduce extirpated native species.

The federal Endangered Species Act should be strengthened to protect potential habitat so that extirpated natives can be reintroduced. Currently, the ESA does not mandate the restoration of eradicated species.

Stop acid deposition.

Passage of clean air legislation is likely in the 101st Congress. Legislators should strengthen the clean air bills currently under consideration, none of which is adequate, in accordance with the goal of eliminating all emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

Institute comprehensive, efficient, mandatory recycling of paper and other recyclable products.

Currently no statewide recycling programs exist in the four states under study. In the absence of recycling, increased demand for wood products is leading to increased cutting.

Acquire vast tracts of public lands to restore biodiversity to our Northern forests. Prohibit human uses of these lands that conflict with the goal of restoring biodiversity.

Not so long ago, old growth forests in the Northeast towered over the land. The ongoing processes of adaptation and evolution had brought to pass, in the ten millennia since the glaciers had receded, a rich array of species and communities. Atlantic Salmon, Cougars, Lynx, Caribou, Gray Wolves, Pine Martens, Peregrine Falcons, and Wolverines lived in harmony with the other denizens of the north.

Today the above natives are extirpated due to the ignorance and greed of Euroamericans. The forests have almost no old growth. Many of the waters are undrinkable and uninhabitable. Yet, despite the abuses, despite the local and regional extinctions, the land re-

mains resilient. Moose have begun a much celebrated comeback. Sightings of Cougars are commonly reported. There is even evidence that old skunk-bear (Wolverine) may be returning.

Tragically, even as some begin to recognize the healing powers of Earth, others are increasing the abuses. Acid deposition and accelerating demands for wood products jeopardize vast tracts that had been slowly healing.

My vision of restored forests is a vision shared by a growing number of people willing to live at a lower material standard so that we can allow ecosystems to recover. To realize this vision, we need vast biological preserves in the Northeast. Surrounding the core preserve areas should be buffer zones that permit responsible logging and other human uses that do not compromise the biodiversity of the cores.

Much bigotry and ignorance surrounds the issue of wilderness. At the Lyndonville meeting of NFLS, the spokesman for the Vermont Timber Owners Association (TOA) slandered wilderness, saying it is only for "well-to-do recreationists." This is a lie. A healthy ecosystem benefits all. Most of us cannot afford to buy ORVs and other anti-wilderness toys, as do the rich, but we can afford a healthy hike. We also can't afford to own enough land to belong to the TOA — a special interest group for rich landowners who spread falsehoods about public lands and advocate public subsidies for their members.

Dishonest propaganda by the forces of greed has turned 'Wilderness' into a dirty word. Because of this, if we held an election, voters in this region might vote "no" on wilderness. But if we substituted 'healthy ecosystems' for 'wilderness', we'd see a landslide for health.

Senator Jeffers of Vermont is to be commended for his responsible statement to the Lyndonville gathering. He pointed out that three-fourths of Vermonters want to protect our forests. He called for a study to consider the creation of a new National Forest in northern Vermont. As Governor Kunin said, "Vermont should not — cannot — be sold to the highest bidder."

Commission the Society for Conservation Biology to appoint a panel to study the health of the Northeastern forests. Give highest priority to their recommendations on how to restore the health of our forests.

I urged the Task force to request that the Society for Conservation Biology (c/o David Ehrenfeld, 104 Blake Hall, Cook College, Rutgers U., New Brunswick, NJ 08903) appoint a blue ribbon panel of conservation biologists to study the health of our Northern forests. Their mandate should be to make recommendations on how to restore the biodiversity and stability our forests need if the process of evolution in all organisms, from soil microbes to wolves, is to proceed.

There is an important role to be played in our region by an ecologically responsible forest products industry. If elements of the present timber industry leave the area rather than accept restrictions necessary for the health of our ecosystems, then good riddance. Instead of devising futile strategies to keep these irresponsible elements here, we should begin to build a community-run, ecologically responsible economy.

OUTLAW CLEARCUTS!

It took several years before the "civilized" world awoke to the Nazi slaughter of millions of innocent Jews, Gypsies, dissidents and other "undesirable" members of one unhappy species. It is time "civilized" people wake up to a more heinous holocaust: the slaughter — for profit — of thousands of innocent species by the timber industry Nazis.

New England EFi groups are working to outlaw clearcuts on public and private lands. PAW is opening a special "Outlaw Clearcuts" account. Please contribute to PAW-Outlaw Clearcuts, RFD 1, Box 530, N Stratford, NH 03590.

The following facts are from a flier we passed out at a rally in Concord, NH, on February 3:

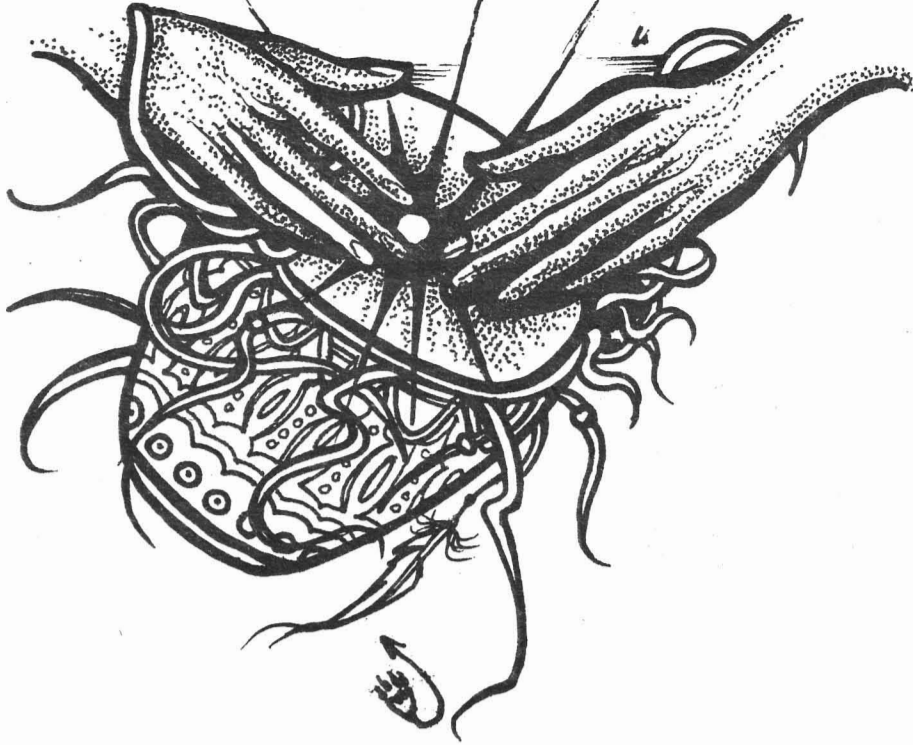
Today New Hampshire is 89% forested as compared with 15% at the turn of the century. Along with this regeneration of the land comes the reintroduction of many extirpated species. Clearcutting ends this process. The regenerative process after a

clearcut is not comparable to the eutrophication of farmland to forest. Abandoned farms provide habitat for weed species like Woodcock, grouse, deer, fox, and cottontail rabbit. Farms grow back with a variety of plant species of many age groups. This provides niches for some wildlife species. In contrast, the plants that reinhabit a clearcut are generally of very few species and of the same age, leaving no complete habitat.

The soil is severely disturbed by clearcutting. Forest duff is exposed to the sun and baked. This kills soil microbes and mycorrhizal fungi. The death of these organisms delays the reconstruction of the healthy soil needed for reforestation.

Deforestation through clearcutting upsets the hydrologic cycle of the forest ecosystem. It eliminates ephemeral streams and ponds, which are important habitat for amphibians, and disturbs the nutrient distribution in the forest. Clearcutting leads to increased flooding downstream.

TRIBAL LORE



Northwest Log Exports Meet Opposition

Exporting uncut logs from Northwest forests is a booming business, but one that is wreaking so much havoc that even some elements of the timber industry are moving against the practice. Official figures show a 30% rise in log exports since the then-high of two years ago, to an overall level of 4.3 billion board feet for the Northwest region. More likely are the numbers quoted by Audubon Society forester Chuck Sisco, who pegs last years' exports at more than five billion board feet. That's more than the total cut from all the National Forests in Region Six, where overcutting is a way of life.

The timber industry blames environmentalists for the twenty-odd mill closures in Oregon this winter, saying that the injunctions granted against "harvesting" old-growth timber within 2.2 miles of known Spotted Owl nesting sites are ruining their business. Yet, a quick glance at the business pages shows most timber companies, especially log exporters, are making unhealthy profits.

The causes of the massive rise in exports are not mysterious: The powerful economies of Asia are hungry for the high-quality wood that only Northwest forests can supply. The Reagan/Bush administration, desperate to cut the trade deficits with the nations that have lent us money to buy their consumer goods, is happy to mine our forests to please their Asian allies. Mostly, though, it's the money: log exporting corporations are making unprecedented profits in a "free" market where the demand for good wood will henceforth always exceed the supply. Recently, a major exporter, Longview Fibre of Longview, Washington, announced a quarterly increase in profits from log sales (foreign and domestic) of a staggering 181%, paralleled by a 71% increase in volume shipped during the same period last year.

Environmentalists criticize log exports for the increasing industry pressure they entail on the remaining ancient forests of the region. The wood most in demand in Asia is that taken from old-growth trees, which today are found in remnants almost exclusively on federal lands managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. As noted

by Earth First! spokesperson Garth Kahl, "The issue of log exports puts a big hole in the rhetoric of the timber industry. They argue that it's necessary to cut the last of our ancient forests in order to employ and provide wood for people here at home. The hypocrisy of this assertion comes to light when you find that last year they exported over 3.6 billion board feet of raw logs."

Environmeddlers emphasize that a complete ban on exports now could protect Oregon's remnant ancient forests in the short term. Educator Lou Gold, who believes that twice the federally allowable amount of timber is being exported, has said that "A ban on log exports could reduce by one-third the rate at which old-growth forests are being felled."

Forest Service head Dale Robertson has admitted that the much-delayed ten year Forest Plans will not provide any planning base beyond the year 2000....You can't build a sustainable forest in 10 years in an area where a forest takes 250 to mature. Furthermore, the Forest Service recently admitted that forests are being stolen outright from public lands, that companies are illegally substituting federal timber (which may not be exported raw) for the logs they sell to Japan, and that the agency is almost powerless to stop it.

Politicians are feeling the heat from all sides, and consequently are moving to restrict log exports. US Representative Peter DeFazio (D-Eugene) is leading a drive to give states the authority to ban exportation of logs cut from state lands. (Oregon had such a ban before a 1985 Supreme Court decision voided it.) In the Senate, Bob Packwood (R-OR) is waging an unlikely battle against Weyerhaeuser to permit state bans and make the present temporary federal ban permanent. Of course, these men are motivated more by the threat of out-of-work mill hands and chokesetters than by the prospect of a devastated regional ecosystem. Mainstream groups should demand that, in return for their support of these bills, "harvests" of old growth cease. Otherwise, the Northwestern forests will remain a Third World resource base.

Earth First! Protests at Knappton Corp.

According to Earth First! spokes-

person Garth Kahl, several factors made Knappton a prime target for a protest. First, Knappton Industries holds a virtual monopoly on barge and tugboat service on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and is a major broker for the log exports to Asia. Second, individually and through its membership in the Pacific Rim Trade Association, Knappton supports increased log exports. The PRTA represents businesses that export American softwood products, and lobbies widely against the present Congressional ban on the export of whole raw logs taken from federal lands. Knappton executive Ed Beale is the Vice President of the PRTA.

Logistically, the target was sweet. The Knappton complex is just north of the St. Johns Bridge and just upstream from Port of Portland Terminal 4. Across the river from the complex lies a public boat ramp. The *Journal of Daily Commerce* reported that a Japanese freighter was scheduled in at Terminal 4 on the 13 February to be loaded with log rafts positioned by Knappton Barges.

We planned to deposit 2 people on a loading log raft, nail up a banner and help them lock themselves to the chain that holds the outer logs of the raft in place. To facilitate this, we created the Aquatic Assault Affinity Group, AAAG. River reconnaissance showed us spots to hide a canoe under the labyrinth of pilings near Terminal 4 and launch a surprise boarding party. Meanwhile we gathered support for a march into the Knappton complex.

Feb. 13, 6:30 AM The final recon of the river site proved a major setback: no ship in as scheduled! Not to be foiled, we switched to plan B; to launch the AAAG without arrestees, who would later join the land action at the Knappton gates. The strategy called for marching, singing, and demanding an audience with the Knappton decision-makers and an end to all log exports from Northwest forests.

9 AM Across the river the AAAG was in position. We lifted our hearts and banjos, our signs and Kryptonite locks, and marched to the Knappton gates. Tracy Meier arrived with the media people.

The AAAG paddled 2 canoes out into the channel, and stopped near the industrial park bank. One unfurled a large STOP sign sail; the other held a STOP OREGON LOG EXPORT banner. Thus decorated, the AAAG paddled down to the complex to provide visual support for the land demo.

EF! then stormed the Knappton yard, and set to whooping and hollering

THE NIGHTMARE IS REAL

Freddies Give Us More Reasons for OUTRAGE!

by Phil Knight

The US Forest Service, to no one's surprise, continues its decline into decadence, greed, destruction and eventual collapse. Witness the recent changes in the Forest Service (FS) appeals process thrown down from Squashington. In May of 1988, with no fanfare, Chief Freddie F. Dale Robertson imposed interim "emergency" appeal regulations to deal with FS project decisions on "natural catastrophes" (such as "forest fires, insect and disease epidemics, floods, winds, and earthquakes"), pending release of the final changes in the appeals process. The interim regulations and the subsequent final regulations did not clearly define what constitutes a catastrophe, and it seems likely that the FS will categorize projects as "emergencies" as often as possible. Freddie is working to legitimize and perpetuate the political maneuverings of the likes of Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR), who succeeded in exempting from public review a massive salvage logging program in the North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area in Oregon's Siskiyou National Forest.

The new set of appeal regulations, 36 CFR 251 and 217, replace the old regs, 211.18, and the interim regs, 211.16, and were published in the *Federal Register* on January 23. 36 CFR 251 applies to permittees on National Forests. 36 CFR 217 is the part that concerns us, for it describes "procedures for reviewing decisions that relate to National Forest System land and resource management plans, and projects undertaken to implement such plans." To the Forest Service's credit, the changes imposed through 217 do not include a filing fee as had been suggested by certain politicians. However, with the new regs it is optional for the FS to publish notices of decision,

among the workers pickups and the CEO's BMWs. Knappton personnel called the police. We proceeded with our side of the cross-cultural exchange, picketing, chanting and dancing. As the police arrived, we sent in a group to present our demands.

Meanwhile, the AAAG went into the barge slips and talked to deckhands about log exports. A dock worker in an outboard boat barreled down on the AAAG, nearly swamping the canoes.

At the main entrance, the arrestees chained themselves to the handle of the inside front door. Six EF!ers, accompanied by media, walked in and asked to speak with the executives. Our polished politeness was met with a sour silence; but no matter, we were in no hurry. We discussed Knappton's agitation for more log exports with reporters. Then a cop told us and the press that Knappton wanted us off their property.

With the media gone, Knappton and the police became uptight. Company executives showed their glowering faces, but said nothing. We realized that, having failed to reach the big boys, it would have been better to fill the front room with joyous eco-activists, as our presence was so clearly unnerving the criminals. When those who didn't want to risk arrest left, the focus shifted to the door, where a cop explained that he would not arrest the two blockaders. "The jails are full...I can only give you a citation." Two officers with two beefy, red-faced Knappton bosses, and the remaining EF!ers crowded into the entrance chamber. A mechanic arrived with the bolt cutters, and a few tense moments ensued, with the executives ordering the mechanic to cut the chain that bound the environmeddlers to their private property, and an officer interceding, saying, "No, he's got a key."

The protesters regrouped on St. John's Bridge, then marched to the Citicorp building in downtown Portland where the Pacific Rim Trade Association is located. Three folks went inside to find the office. It didn't exist; just a return address. From the 2nd floor of the Citicorp building, our intrepid Mayor Bud Clark spotted the demo outside the cafe window, and gave us a thumbs up.

That evening, the news provided excellent coverage of the issue and the protest. Bob Packwood was interviewed about log exports. The action was a success even without the ship we'd planned on, and this was just the beginning of campaigns to end the export of the last ancient forests from this land.

—Andrew Rodman, Portland EF!

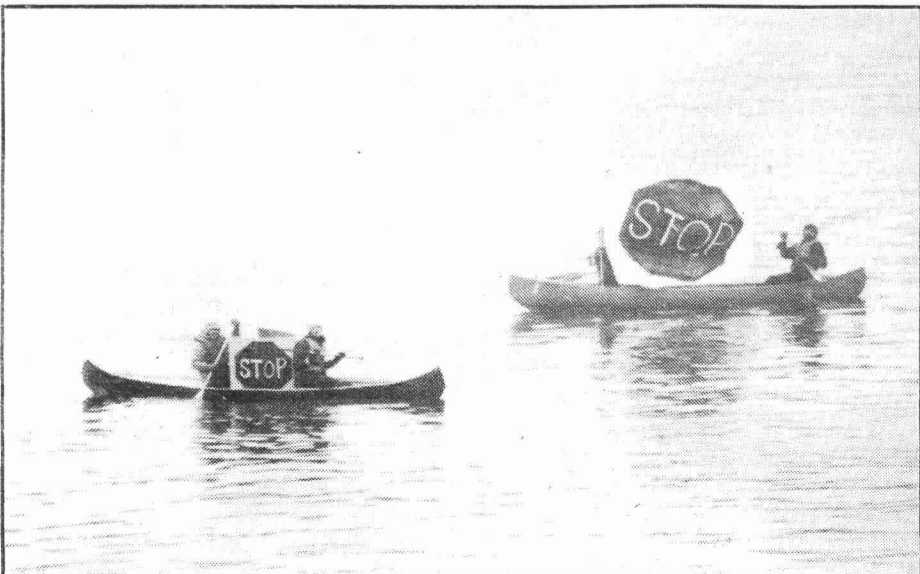


photo by Charles Kappenberg

Log export protesters on the river.

on an appeal within 30 days of your final response; a deadline that was rarely met. (The EF! Gallatin Forest Plan appeal still awaits a responsive statement over one year after we submitted our SOR.) Now Freddie gets 100 days to rule on appeals of project-level decisions and 160 days on Forest Plans.

Most nauseating of all, 217 allows the Regional Forester or the Chief to determine and give notice in the *Federal Register* that decisions relating to "Catastrophic Events" may be exempt from public review. If no notice is published, decisions will be subject to appeal under 217, but a few words in the *Federal Register* and bingo!, no more public involvement. This is a grim development indeed, especially with huge salvage logging programs appearing on many Western forests.

36 CFR 217 allows for less public process than did 211.18, requiring no responsive statement by the FS and allowing for no oral presentation by appellants, instead encouraging appellants and the FS to work things out in person before a decision is made. I have personally experienced the frustration of this brand of negotiation and hold little hope for such a process.

Unfortunately, the appeals process changes reflect the direction being taken in the entire FS planning process, which determines how the FS will treat our National Forests for the next 50 years. Recent decisions on Forest Plan appeals in Region 1 (Montana and northern Idaho) indicate that the FS does not consider Forest Plans to be "programmatic." (A programmatic Forest Plan would set specific allocations for resources on a particular Forest which would then be implemented via project-level documents.) Nor do the Plans constitute "an irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources." These recent appeal decisions go against the grain of the National Forest Management Act, which intended Forest Plans to allocate resources forest-wide. Now, according to recent statements, Plans are being treated as "guidelines" only, leaving the real decisions to project-level documents. This "New Wave" Forest planning frees the FS from responding thoroughly to Forest Plan appeals (which have been numerous, up to 38 on a single Plan, and all of which, under the prior regulations, were to reach the Chief's office for decision), postponing the real commitments and dumping them on the District Rangers and project leaders. The new regs also make it much harder to reach the Chief's office with an appeal. (Appeals filed before the release of the new regs will still reach the Chief, if they have not done so; appeals filed after the release may or may not reach the Chief.) The regs put much more emphasis on individual project documents, requiring more environmental impact statements instead of environmental assessments, which are more cursory. The FS claims this will mean more thorough, site-specific analyses, but how likely is this when decisions are increasingly dumped on the lower echelons? Where is all the money and manpower to come from? The FS is too busy building roads to prepare more EISs.

Gallatin National Forest managers can always be counted on to provide an example of FS malfeasance. The Gallatin has been divided into about 45 "resource areas," each of which is to have its respective "resources" allocated via a separate document and EIS. Perhaps 4 of these analyses have been completed in the 3 1/2 years the process has been underway, and 2 of those were successfully appealed. All are supposed to be completed by the fall of 1990. The FS will likely find still another way to postpone the decisions they were supposed to make years ago and which they know will be challenged. Meanwhile the FS is managing our National Forests according to either the existing 10 year Forest Plans (formulated after passage of the National Forest Management Act in 1976) or the recently released final 50 year Plans. (Final Plans have been released for most National Forests; all but 2 of these Plans have been appealed by environmentalists.)

The current Forest planning direction invites a new round of appeals at the project level — a situation the FS would not likely enter into without a hidden agenda. More appeals would pile even more work on our beleaguered civil servants, encouraging the FS to seek every available loophole to lighten the load. The new appeal regs provide several huge loopholes. Every falling snag, wood-eating beetle and campfire will be labeled a

"catastrophe" and exempted from public review.

To worsen the grim news, the Chief Freddie recently issued a mandate that all National Forests meet "Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) targets, meaning that each Forest is to cut all the timber offered each year for sale, even if they have to give it away. For Region 1 this would mean increasing annual cut by over 30% of what was cut in 1988. John Combes, head of timber sales for the region, admits that the incentive for increasing the cut is entirely political, originating with the timber industry. Combes says that Robertson's order switches the FS management emphasis away from multiple use to mainly timber production. Robertson's lackey James Overbay claims that ASQ levels would not be met unless it can be done in an environmentally sound manner. RIGHT.

In 1988, Region 1 sold 834 million board feet (mbf), leaving 286 mbf, or 34%, of the ASQ uncut and unsold. Much of this went uncut because no one wanted it — it is uneconomical to cut due to poor timber quality and remote location. To sell such timber the FS would have to sell it at a huge loss to taxpayers. In return, we would get more roads, more clearcuts; less wilderness.

Much of the pressure to meet ASQ levels is coming from corporations like Champion International and Plum Creek that are running out of timber on their own lands and lust after public timber. These corporations tell their workers that Wilderness and the appeals process threaten their livelihood, even while sawmills are becoming ever more mechanized. In Montana alone, 2500 timber workers have been laid off since 1984, while timber harvest levels are at an all-time high. Much of the timber the FS puts up for sale, it cannot even sell. Environmentalists, appeals and Wilderness designation are taking the rap for a dying timber industry, when in fact the industry itself is responsible due to over-cutting and over-mechanization.

Timber industry lies, less public involvement, rising harvest levels, disappearing wilderness... the FS is begging us to take up our hammers and spikes. Let's do it!

COLORADO ON THE EDGE

Colorado — multi-toned greens of aspen and pine, alpine peaks and streams and quiet desert canyons.

Colorado — sprawling Denver, Eastern agricultural wasteland, reservoirs, ski resorts and cows.

Aside from California, Colorado has generally had the best environmentalists in office among the Western states over the last 15 years. Of course, that is not saying much, but it has meant a certain amount of wilderness preservation and a modicum of sense in planning. Now, with such partial allies as former governor Dick Lamm out of office, the state faces an onslaught of new development projects.

Our biggest problem is Democratic governor Roy Romer, who in the last few months has supported building Two Forks Dam, new highways, a new airport for Denver, and facilities for hosting the 1998 Winter Olympics. All of these, in one way or another, would kill wilderness. Romer also supports welfare ranching.

In our favor, most Coloradans seem to oppose Two Forks, and the new head of the EPA, formerly the head of the Conservation Foundation, may actually deny it a necessary permit. Furthermore, opposition has risen in Denver to the new airport (which would be sited on occupied Bald Eagle habitat, though that has nothing to do with the opposition). Voters outside Denver also recently rejected part of a strangling system of new highways. It is unclear at this point whether this diverse opposition will actually kill either of these projects; but the fiscally conservative Republican state legislature may deny some highway funds.

Regarding the state's bid to hold the Winter Olympics, any opposition will kill it, since Colorado voters rejected the Winter Olympics once already, in 1976. That snub has made the Olympic siting committee very jittery about offering it to the state again. In this light, Earth First! is circulating a petition, to be sent to the committee, opposing the siting here.

But Governor Romer is doing even



Careful forest "management" in Oregon, courtesy of Georgia-Pacific.

worse than promoting all this growth. In a move with potentially disastrous implications, he and five other Western governors are asking the Supreme Court to review the crucial Conner vs. Burford 9th Circuit Court decision. That ruling requires examination of cumulative impacts before granting leases for exploratory oil and gas drilling on federal lands. If the Supreme Court reviews the decision and overturns it — which is likely given Reagan's court appointees — federal agencies will again ignore the environmental consequences of full oil and gas development when they issue drilling leases.

Despite all this, simply by refusing to further relax already lax regulations governing storage of nuclear waste at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons facility, Romer is able to pose as an environmentalist. Since Colorado has no Republican environmentalists of political stature, any serious challenger to Romer's reelection in 1990 would probably be worse.

The good news in the state is that anti-wilderness senator Bill Armstrong has announced he will not seek reelection in 1990, choosing instead to pursue evangelical and business interests. Armstrong's retirement is the biggest service Christianity has ever performed for the West (though it hardly mitigates James Watt's tenure). Armstrong has long blocked a new Colorado wilderness bill because a 1985 court ruled that federal Wilderness designation carries with it "reserved water rights" (see Yule 1985). In other words, water cannot be diverted from upstream of the Wilderness — unless it was already being diverted prior to designation — for other purposes, such as agriculture.

In Colorado, the dispute over Wilderness water rights only affects one of 23 proposed Forest Service Wilderness Areas, since the others are above any potential diversions. The real test will be lower elevation BLM roadless areas eligible for Wilderness protection. Even before Armstrong's announcement of retirement, talk surfaced about a new attempt to pass a statewide FS wilderness bill, likely to be about 719,000 acres, the same pitiful amount as before. Now environmentalists may be able to afford to wait until Armstrong is gone, rather than compromise water rights in the bill. But waiting is a gamble also, as someone just as bad may be elected in his stead.

All the Republicans likely to seek Armstrong's seat oppose wilderness. On the Democrat side, Representative Ben Night-horse Campbell has announced his intention to run, and is considered a strong candidate. While Campbell would not be as bad as Armstrong has been, he is not good. He has supported minor expansion of National Monuments in his Western Slope district, but only so that they can become National Parks and generate more tourist income. He has also sponsored legislation to stop the \$2.50 per acre giveaway of federal oil shale lands to oil companies.

However, Campbell's list of evils is longer. Along with Armstrong, he has opposed new Wilderness designation because of the water rights issue. He has resisted ending Forest Service logging subsidies. He sponsored the successful bill to kill the Animas River in southwestern Colorado with a massive dam (not built yet), as well as the bill that kept the public lands grazing fee from increasing in 1988. Campbell is a rancher. He is

unlikely to support Gray Wolf or Grizzly reintroduction in Colorado.

Probably the best potential Senate candidate is Representative David Skaggs, who has not yet decided whether or not to run. Although Skaggs supports Denver's new airport, and (to avoid losing the votes of its employees) is working to keep Rocky Flats open, he has given some encouraging signs. Recently he agreed to write the Forest Service and Park Service in support of wolf reintroduction in Colorado, and to meet with Earth First! to discuss our Colorado wilderness proposal. Both steps are tentative, and as yet unfulfilled. We will soon see how serious he is.

So, Colorado now stands on the edge. Unlike other non-Pacific Western states, it has a recent history of strong wilderness support both on the ground and in Congress. This is balanced against the usual Western anti-wilderness industries and their cronies. Another environmentalist would complement Senator Tim Wirth, one of the best in the Senate (yet still with some vicious anti-wilderness crimes on his record). If Skaggs runs for Senate, his district is likely to elect another environmentalist to the House. The seat Campbell must give up to run will almost certainly go to someone at least as bad as him.

The state's populace has mixed feelings about economic growth. A recent *Denver Post* poll indicated overwhelming support for growth, but not at the cost of more pollution, which, of course, it will bring. With strong opposition to Two Forks, what is needed now is a dynamic challenger who can link Romer's unpopular stances to his popular (and equally destructive) ones, thereby throwing the light of one on the other.

Jill Smith, an EF!er, may be willing to fill that role. Smith has indicated an interest in running for governor as a Republican, emphasizing traditional (tribal) values, fiscal responsibility, and law and order. In an exclusive interview with the *EF! Journal*, Smith said that if elected she would oppose economic and population growth; appoint predator advocates to the state wildlife commission; work for legislation banning the sale within and transport through Colorado of products made from tropical timber and beef, and public lands oil and beef; discourage welfare chiselers through heavy taxation of water, trees and grass provided by the federal government; enact and enforce draconian state silvicultural and water quality standards; work for a mandatory death penalty for violations of the state endangered species act; and support sport-personlike state hunting regulations (fingernails no longer than 1.5 inches, no tools or weapons allowed).

—Michael Robinson, Boulder, CO

NEWS BRIEFS Eco Mags Devour Trees

The United States recycles only 26% of its waste paper, according to Earth Care Paper Company of Madison, Wisconsin. Earth Care reports that it takes 64% less energy to produce a ton of recycled paper than to produce a ton of virgin paper.

The federal EPA and the American Paper Institute say lack of consumer demand for recycled products is the single greatest factor limiting use. One might think environmentalists would encourage the use of re-

continued on page 12

Tribal Lore . . .

continued from page 11

cycled paper by using it in their own publications. But of all the major environmental organizations in the US, only Greenpeace, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Environmental Defense Fund produce their flagship publications on recycled paper. The Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, and the National Wildlife Federation use high gloss magazine virgin paper that is not commonly recyclable.

Paul Underhill, an Audubon spokesman, said the Society had received negative comments from some readers. The Society has begun wrapping *Audubon* magazine in biodegradable plastic on a trial basis. The *Audubon Activist* newsletter is printed on newsstock.

Donna Hall, an editorial secretary at the National Wildlife Federation, said readers of *National Wildlife* have complained that the magazine is not wrapped in plastic to prevent damage during mailing, but that no readers to her knowledge had complained about the virgin paper. Current circulation is 900,000. Paul Worth of the magazine's quality control office said there had been talk of using recycled paper, but that people were worried about losing high quality photographs.

The Sierra Club has said it has no plans to use recycled paper, despite reader complaints. Mark Mardon, an assistant editor for *Sierra* magazine, said "We don't want to be an alternative publication" like Greenpeace magazine. The latter is subsidized by its organization, but Sierra Club relies on advertising revenue to keep its magazine afloat. "Advertisers will not buy space in magazines printed on recycled paper," Mardon said flatly. "We have to conform to the standards of the industry."

To voice your concern, call these publications and identify yourself as a member (even if you're not). Ask for the publications office: Audubon 212-546-9100, NWF 703-790-4234, Sierra Club 415-776-2211.

[Also send letters of outrage to the most controversial of the environmental periodicals not printed on recycled paper — *Earth First!* That is, write us if you can help. We've not been able to find a local or affordable source of recycled newsstock. If readers are willing to pay \$30 a year for a subscription, we could afford to buy from one of the sources we've found. — JD]

Leave Trees Standing

Even better than recycling is non-use, and there's an easy way to save a few trees and free yourself from the pointless waste of junk mail. Just write to: The Direct Mail Association, 6 E. 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017. Give them your complete address and ask to be taken off the lists of the 3,000 junk-mail originators that they represent. They say they'll do it for you.

Whoopie Tie One On

"Man drinks 98 beers, explodes," thundered a headline in a recent number of the supermarket tabloid *The Star*. Residents of other states might curb their beer intake on reading such a cautionary tale. Out here in Arizona, though, what might elsewhere be a sobering statistic stands as a challenge. In 1988, Arizonans quaffed 100 million gallons of beer, 30 gallons for every man, woman, and child in the Grand Canyon State — and this without a Round River Rendezvous within our borders — earning the state fourth place in the American per-capita beer-guzzling race.

If Mikhail Gorbachev were governor rather than Rose Mofford, we'd surely see measures taken to steer the thirsty state away from its bid for first prize in the suds competition. But if there's tourist value to be had in a landscape full of exploding Arizonans — who, whatever their moral faults, at least aren't diverting precious drinking water from our golf courses and artificial lakes — you can bet we'll take the crown.

—Gregory McNamee, Tucson, AZ

It Will Not Be a Fundy If . . .

The Bay of Fundy is threatened by a proposal to put a landfill dump in Maine's Washington County Township 30. Hearings begin in Machias in late February.

If the dump is dug as planned, pollutants will almost certainly leach into the

groundwater and thence into the bay. Incinerator ash landfills concentrate the ash of millions of tons of newsprint, plastics, and heavy metals. Any liner will be permeated once certain chelating chemicals enter the Mopang groundwater. These metallic compounds will eventually reach the Bay of Fundy through fissures in the metamorphic rock. These compounds are assimilated by all fresh water and marine species. Flounder, mackerel, clams, herring, lobsters . . . all depend on the present clean Bay of Fundy.

Studies of Atlantic Mackerel in the New York Bight showed that mortality of the earliest egg stages was near total in the most contaminated part of the Bight, around dump sites.

O'Connor and Stanford (1979) reviewed laboratory studies showing inhibitions of phytoplankton growth and photosynthesis following exposure to toxic metals. Phytoplankton are a food source for shellfish.

Fish and shellfish diseases associated with exposure to contaminated sediments were reported by the Office of Marine Pollution Assessment New England Office NOAA Summary Report as far back as 1982. Since the Northeast is considered the most severely impacted coastal region in the US, a pilot monitoring program was developed for the region. Fin erosion in winter flounder and "black gill" disease on rock crabs living on the sea bed indicated environmental degradation. Rock crabs are a "major food item for animals higher in the food web, and stressed crabs are likely to be easier prey for predators than unstressed crabs."

If the Township 30 proposal is not denied, the Bay of Fundy will slowly deteriorate just as western Long Island Sound and the Chesapeake Bay have over the past 50 years. Express your opposition to the dump to Senator George Mitchell, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

Bioregional Rockies Group Forms

The dismal election results last November, which saw even more anti-wilderness politicians elected to office in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and elsewhere, have strengthened the resolve of wilderness supporters in the Northern Rockies. A new group has formed, Alliance for the Wild Rockies, whose goal is to preserve all remaining roadless areas in the Northern Rockies, in both the United States and Canada. The Northern Rockies bioregion includes parts of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alberta, reaching from the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in the south to the parks straddling the spine of the Rockies in Alberta and British Columbia to the north.

The Alliance hopes to coordinate efforts between existing groups and to spearhead a national campaign, similar to that for Alaska lands legislation, which will engage all members of Congress in a discussion of the

merits of these lands. Making this a national issue would result in better Wilderness bills than would leaving it up to individual state delegations.

Much is at stake: In Montana and Idaho alone more than 15 million acres of unprotected National Forest roadless wildlands remain. Millions of additional acres of BLM, state, and Fish & Wildlife Service lands, as well as provincial lands in Canada, are also in jeopardy. Five major ecosystems have been loosely defined: the Greater Yellowstone, Central Idaho/Hells Canyon/Wallowa, Glacier/Bob/Waterton (Northern Continental Divide), Selkirk/Cabinet, and Canadian Parklands.

The Alliance hopes to help Canadians establish a federal wilderness act similar to that of the US. At present, the only way to provide federal (as opposed to provincial) protection of Canadian lands is via national park designation.

To join, or for more information, write Alliance for the Wild Rockies, Box 8731, Missoula, MT 59807.

—George Wuerthner

Freddies Terminate Vegetative Diversity Conference

"If the science fits, wear it. If it doesn't fit, censor it." Such is the attitude of the US Forest Service. For decades, Freddies have tried to rationalize their ruination of public lands by citing misleading and pseudoscientific notions. Common and absurd "scientific" claims we all know include 1) clearcutting increases forest diversity, and 2) interspersing clearcuts, roads, and tree farms of different age classes maximizes edge effects, which in turn benefits wildlife. Modern wildlife ecology has exposed these notions as fraudulent attempts to justify forestry for timber's sake, and has shown that clearcuts and edge have severe ecological side-effects.

On the other hand, credible research on forest ecology is being performed by Forest Service scientists and by outside researchers. But this work has had little, if any, effect on FS policy. Sometimes, it is censored outright. As a case in point, a FS-organized conference, "Vegetative Diversity of Pacific Northwest Forests," was scheduled for March 6-10, 1989, in Portland, Oregon. Speakers included several well-known conservation biologists, including Russell Lande, Hal Salwasser, Reed Noss, and David Wilcove. Sessions included such timely topics as population genetics, community ecology, landscape ecology, and addressing biodiversity in forest management (we're serious, folks).

But long after speakers had been confirmed, and conference flyers had been mailed, the Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest (Oregon and Washington) decided that the conference must be canceled. Why? According to FS sources, the topic was too "sensitive" to be discussed at a time when final

forest plans for the region are scheduled for release. Afraid that speakers might criticize the various anti-scientific and anti-Earth management practices (such as building more forest roads and liquidating old-growth) sure to be found in the final plans, Fred decided that the best policy was to silence the eggheads. That's it, Fred, just put your head in the sand.

FS Hears the Cry of the Loon: "Money, Money, Money"

As long expected, White Mountain National Forest officials have promised the corporation that runs Loon Mountain Ski Area virtually unrestricted use of 900+ acres of National Forest, doubling the ski area. This expansion will allow Loon to accommodate 12,000 yahoos a day on the slopes. Parking will expand to serve 1800 more cars, all within a stone's throw of the Pemigewasset River.

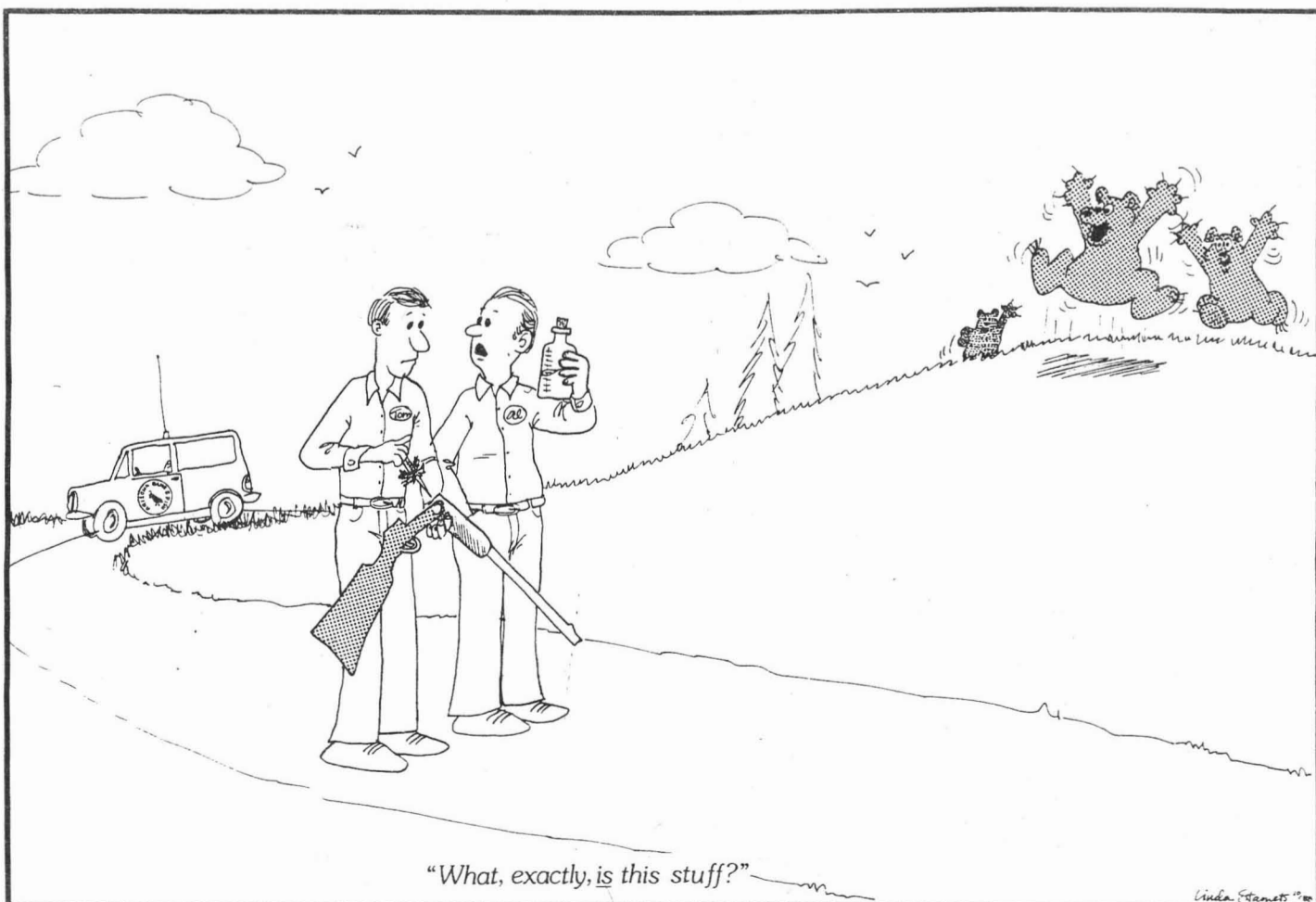
The Pemi is one of the two main tributaries to the Merrimack River, which is the second largest watershed in New England. The Pemi has been the focus of efforts to restore salmon populations in the watershed, since it is the cleanest possible salmon river in New Hampshire. As usual, non-point run-off pollution is being ignored, and the parking for skiers both at the lodge and in the rapidly expanding town of Lincoln promises to provide lots of salt, seeping anti-freeze and oily hydrocarbons for water life downstream. To add devastation to disgust, Loon plans to pump 193 million gallons a season from the river to make white froth for stylish snow bunnies, since nature is less and less cooperative with its precipitation. If that lowers the Pemi too much for salmon, Forest Service magicians will pull water from Loon Pond, and "replace it" later. Snowfall in NH this winter has been less than half what is normal. No one is saying "drought" yet, but this is the 1980s . . .

Forest Supervisor Mike "Mitigation" Hathaway meanwhile touts jobs. Imagine 40 new year-round jobs, 180 seasonal ones — in a state where unemployment hasn't reached 3% in 5 years, and some businesses fold for lack of employees! Elsewhere in NH, ski areas are expanding without claiming any government land. Waterville Valley — which also rents Forest Service land — has some modest proposals for the next decade — but even they don't plan to tap a salmon river.

The FS is accepting comments, though they have publicly favored the plan, saying development is "inevitable." However, frozen snow-making machines, de-surveyed clearcuts, power outages, plugged sewers, and structural or cosmetic additions to the bridge that provides the only access to Loon — should such events happen — might prove them wrong. Meanwhile, write Mike and tell him where his ski pole belongs:

Supervisor Mike Hathaway, White Mountain NF, Main St, Laconia, NH 03246.

—Brian Carter



"What, exactly, is this stuff?"

Linda Fennell '89

Connecticut Valley EF! Shows East Is Not So Tame

Eco-rapists shook in their boots as 50 feisty Earth First!ers descended on Rowe, Massachusetts, January 27-29, to network, hike, and plan. The diversity of the EF! movement was apparent in the group, whose habitat ranged from New York City to northern Maine, and whose species ranged from Hippus Wanderus to Engineerus IBMus.

Dave Foreman inspired all with his second annual James Watt performance, while "homo-shitticus" was defamed by the unstoppable redneck biologist Jeff Elliott. Issues discussed included clearcutting and land-sales-gone-mad in New Hampshire, expansion of wilderness in New York's Adirondack Park, Connecticut River diversion and condo development in Massachusetts, and a planned invasion of Wall Street by bears pan-handling for money to buy habitat.

Eastern Big Wilderness lives on in the minds of visionaries. Jamie Sayen and Jeff Elliott of PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness) are producing a plan for a wilderness area extending from Canada to Florida, using the Appalachian Trail as its backbone. This area would serve as habitat for the reintroduction of extirpated species such as Elk, Wolverine, and Gray Wolf, and would be a starting point for the recovery of biodiversity in the ravaged East. Perhaps squirrels will once again be able to travel from the Atlantic to the Mississippi without touching ground.

On February 3, 20 EF!ers visited the capitol building in Concord, New Hampshire, to voice their opposition to clearcutting. In the midst of freezing rain, and a virtual absence of pedestrians, public reaction was difficult to judge, but it will no doubt become more apparent as the battle heats up.

Many thanks are due to the staff of Rowe Conference Center, which has been a major supporter of the growing Earth First! East movement. So, thanks, thanks, thanks ...!

Connecticut Valley EF! can be contacted at: POB 324, Rowe, MA 01367.

—Alan Spheros Brown

Patten Invades 30 States

There are people who make their living finding large pieces of "undeveloped" land, buying them and then rearranging lines on the map, cutting the parcel into smaller units. Many of these units are spaghetti strips, giving each parcel a little shoreline, road-front, whatever. Roads are cut, house lots cleared, trees cut to increase the view. Plants and animals are displaced, until there is nowhere to go. Taxes rise, and farmers in the area have to sell land to pay their higher assessments. Most of the buyers are urban second home investors, usually buying into rural areas where low income housing is a problem. We all become homeless: the plants, the animals, even the wind and water find no clean place to travel.

In New England recently, the most widespread and successful of these people has been the Patten Corporation, but they are no longer confined to New England. They now operate in over 30 states as well as Canada. In New England the attorney generals' offices in 5 states held an 18 month investigation of Patten's practices, recently ending in a \$500,000 fine and a promise by the company to refund purchase money to customers who were misled (though the customers must prove that they were misled). Problems included misleading customers on a site's building potential, access to utilities, roads, and municipal services, the availability of shorefront, and a bait and switch method enticing buyers to buy cheap rural land and then pressuring them into more expensive purchases. In Maine alone Patten has developed over 60,000 acres into 138 subdivisions, with gross sales of over \$50 million. In Vermont, Patten's home state, their activities have been somewhat slowed by stronger tax, zoning and environmental review legislation. But they continue to expand across the continent.

In New York, a coalition of groups has formed the Adirondack Council, calling for a moratorium on development in Adirondack State Park. Patten is the leading developer there, and their regional vice-president Dan Christmas wants to be on the state advisory panel mapping development plans for the park.

In Montana, Warren Genderson has become the chief executive officer of Patten, moving from his job as president of a Montana realty company. Yellowstone & Basin Prop-

erties (Bozeman) is now "A Patten Company."

In Texas, Patten is opening a large operation with former governor (and recently bankrupt real estate investor) John Connally as a \$100,000 consultant and board member.

Outside Magazine is carrying ads for "Bargain price" land in Colorado and "spectacular" land in Montana. Both from Patten. Patten is busy chopping up the spectacular land in over 30 states already.

New Englanders will gather on Earth Day, April 22, to celebrate a continent-wide day of outrage. We will visit Patten offices in Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont. We hope that others will gather at Patten offices in other states. We have to have a habitat. We don't have to put up with Patten.

—Gary Lawless, Maine Earth First!

The following is a list of Patten subsidiaries as of June 1988. We are planning a DAY OF OUTRAGE for the 19th anniversary of Earth Day, 4-22. We ask local EF! groups to find out the address of the nearest Patten subsidiary and take to the streets in protest. Anyone needing info on Patten should contact Gary or me [see Directory]. To obtain the addresses of the subsidiaries, contact the Secretary of State's office, Division of Corporations in the state where the subsidiary is organized.

—Andy Power

Name of Subsidiary; State of Organization

1. Yellowstone Basin Properties, Inc.; Montana
2. Carlton Island Brokerage Co.; Delaware (DE)
3. Patten of Central New York Corp.; New York
4. Land Associates, Limited; Pennsylvania
5. New England Advertising Corp.; Vermont
6. Patten Auction and Land Corp.; Massachusetts
7. Patten Corporation — Dixie; DE
8. Patten Corporation — Downeast; Maine
9. Patten Corporation — Great Lakes; DE
10. Patten Corporation Mid-Atlantic; DE
11. Patten Corporation Northeast; VT
12. Patten Corporation of Connecticut; DE
13. Patten Corporation of Lake Carroll; DE
14. Patten Corporation of Maine; ME
15. Patten Corporation of Manhattan; DE
16. Patten Corporation of Michigan; DE
17. Patten Corporation of Ohio; Ohio
18. Patten Corporation South-Atlantic; Virginia
19. Patten Landscaping, Inc.; DE
20. Patten of New York Corp.; NY
21. Sleepy Hollow Brokerage Co.; DE
22. Patten Corporation Great Lakes (Wisconsin); Wisconsin
23. Patten Auction and Land Corporation (Wisconsin); WI
24. Watertown Brokerage Co.; DE
25. Patten Corporation Utilities of Big Canoe; DE
26. Patten Corporation of Big Canoe; DE
27. Patten Corporation of Canada; DE
28. Patten Corporation of Missouri; DE
29. Patten Corporation of Southwest; DE
30. Patten Corporation of Calhoun Isles; DE
31. Broadway Realty, Inc.; DE
32. Patten Mortgage Finance Corp.; DE
33. Illinois Land & Development Corp.; DE
34. Patten Corporation of Iowa; DE
35. Patten Pacific Northwest, Inc.; DE
36. Hunter's Station Realty Corporation; DE
37. Patten Georgia Corporation; DE
38. Patten Corporation Gulf-Atlantic; DE
39. Patten Corporation — Midland; DE
- 40-45. Patten Receivables Finance Corporations I-VI; DE

Gila Needs Your Help!

The Gila is the wildest land left in the Southwest, and the best habitat remaining for reestablishment of all native species in the area, including the Mexican Wolf, Grizzly Bear, and Jaguar. The Gila National Forest, while still comparatively pristine, is under assault (see Brigid 1988). During the development of the current Forest Plan, the Earth First! alternative, which received strong support from throughout the country, was ignored.

Recently, however, following environmentalists' temporary victory in their appeal of the catastrophic Eagle Peak timber sale (the sale was temporarily postponed, but has since been combined with another sale and is about to be re-scheduled), the Forest Service has been seeking public input on the value of old growth and roadless areas. The Freddie's promise a new review of the ten-year timber program along with a complete mapping of old growth on the Gila. As the Eagle Peak sale appeal demonstrates, this gives us an opportunity to at least delay the destruction.

To get on the Gila NF mailing list for timber sales and other issues, write Gila NF, 2610 N Silver St, Silver City, NM 88061. To get on a new mailing list for emergency calls for letters to the Gila (with specifics on what points to emphasize), write Mogollon, c/o Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306. To receive maps of areas threatened with destruction, write the same address and specify that is what you

want. (Like Budworm in Washington, Mogollon is very careless and accidentally burns all return addresses for map requests.)

Dolphins Detained for Defense

Recently the US Navy announced a plan to use trained dolphins to patrol the water boundaries of its sprawling Trident Submarine base at Bangor on Kitsap Peninsula in Hood Canal, Washington. The US Army Corps of Engineers has approved a plan by the Navy to build holding pens at the base to house the dolphins. Greenpeace opposes the plan on the grounds that the health of the dolphins and perhaps of the Puget Sound ecosystem would be in jeopardy. (See NNN last issue.)

Ben Deeble, a Greenpeace spokesman in Seattle, said that the Navy's environmental assessment was incomplete and inaccurate. It failed to include the potential cumulative effects of the entire project. The Corps permit only deals with the impacts of building the pens, not the consequences of introducing dolphins into Puget Sound waters at Hood Canal.

A mysterious disease killed an estimated 60% of the Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin population two summers ago. Recently a team of scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration concluded that this die-off was caused by dolphins eating fish contaminated by a toxin that occurs in the so-called red tide algae blooms.

Greenpeace disputes the scientists' claim. The group said that red tide algae blooms are common in the Gulf of Mexico, home to thousands of Bottlenose Dolphins, and that no record exists of such a massive die-off happening in recent history. Greenpeace feels that more intensive research should be conducted before any permits are issued to relocate the dolphins. Otherwise, introduction of the dolphins could spread disease to creatures in Puget Sound.

While the causes of the dolphin die-off remain clouded in doubt, the Navy is proceeding in its quest to form an underwater security force of trained dolphins.

Another factor in the controversial project is currently being investigated. The Marine Mammal Commission, an investigative arm of the Commerce Department, will soon complete a study as to whether the Navy should be granted a permit to relocate dolphins from Mississippi to Washington. Their ruling will be part of an overall review of the Navy's marine mammal program.

This program has its origin in 1960 at the Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS) at China Lake and Pasadena, California. Since NOTS designs and develops underwater projectiles such as torpedoes, the Navy wanted to know if dolphins possessed characteristics that might be applied to the design of underwater missiles. The program has gradually expanded to include sea lions and Beluga Whales as well in its studies. The Navy is especially interested in the sonar and deep-diving capabilities of the sea creatures.

Part of this program is the training of marine mammals to retrieve objects on the ocean floor. Another is training the mammals to perform messenger duty from surface ships or bases to various top-secret projects located below water.

In addition to Greenpeace, some of the people who have participated in the training program are now criticizing the training methods used. Rick Trout, a civilian trainer with 15 years experience, said in interviews with Seattle media that many animals are being beaten or deprived of food. Trout contends that in order to hasten training of the animals, abuse has taken the place of affection training in recent years. "Abuse training speeds up the whole process — they force the animals to behave. The cases of abuse are on the rise due to increased pressure to use the animals in a variety of roles including the security guards."

Navy records show that 13 dolphins have died since 1986 in top-secret programs. The documents show that nearly half suffered from anorexia or stomach ulcers. Former trainers maintain that Navy training practices also stress the animals, making them vulnerable to infection.

Another potential threat to bringing dolphins from the Gulf of Mexico to Puget Sound is the temperature difference. What will be the effect of introducing these mammals into the Sound where year-round water temperatures vary between 50 and 55 degrees?

Several local biologists have warned

the Navy that the dolphins now being captured in the Gulf of Mexico could become stressed and suffer serious illness from prolonged exposure to the cold waters of Puget Sound. Tag Gornall, a marine biologist who has studied dolphins for 25 years, noted that Bottlenose Dolphins have been placed in unheated pens at the Seattle Aquarium and Tacoma's Point Defiance Zoo. He said lack of adaptation to the cold was probably the cause of skin lesions on two dolphins and the death of a third.

One dolphin has died at a Naval facility close to the Trident Sub base. The dolphin died of heart failure while in a holding pen, after having lost 21 pounds in a month.

In December 1988, a team of experts from the federal Marine Mammal Commission began an inspection of the Navy's marine mammal program. The panel will receive classified briefings on Navy programs at San Diego; Kailua, Hawaii; and Key West, Florida. The panel will make recommendations, to which the Navy is mandated to respond publicly, even though they are not required to follow the suggestions. The results of the probe are due this February.

Rick Trout and other dolphin trainers say there is no reason to use marine mammals for underwater guard duty. The military long ago developed sophisticated electronic air, surface, and sub-surface devices that can monitor activity around its bases. Why use mammals that require costly training and upkeep to guard a billion dollar facility? Why not use the tried and true electronic alternatives? Why not diodes instead of dolphins?

The answers to these questions lie shrouded in mystery. The Navy is reluctant to discuss its marine mammal program, claiming that to do so would compromise national security.

Opinions vary as to whether using dolphins as "underwater Pinkerton's" is a sound proposal. The Navy says yes, environmentalists say no, and no one has asked the dolphins.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Nancy Foster, Director of Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, Silver Springs, MD 20910. The NMFS is responsible for protecting marine mammals and issues permits regarding what can be done to these animals. Write to the Navy: Cmdr. Mark D. Neuhart, Director of the Community Program and Public Liaison Division, Office of Information, Dept of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350. Inform your US representative and senators of what the Navy is doing, as this is a national issue and should be debated in Congress: senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representatives, House of Representatives, DC 20515.

—Patrick Pilcher, Seattle, WA

Tongass Timber Reform Act Reintroduced

Representative Bob Mrazek introduced the Tongass Timber Reform Act (HR 987) in February. The House Interior Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources has scheduled hearings on the bill. Mrazek's bill would end the congressionally mandated 4.5 billion board feet per decade timber supply goal and eliminate the automatic \$40 million subsidy that drives it. It would cancel the two pulp mills' 50-year contracts and replace them with the same short-term sales system used on other National Forests. It would designate 23 key fishery watersheds and wildlife habitat areas as Wilderness. Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate.

Letters to senators and representatives in support of strong legislation to protect the Tongass are urgently needed. Emphasize the need to protect the 23 wildlife areas as Wilderness. In addition to your own congresspersons, write Representatives Kika de la Garza, Bob Mrazek, Harold Volkmer, and George Miller. All senators are at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representatives at House of Representatives, DC 20515. (Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, POB 021692, Juneau, AK 99802)

ANWR Legislation Reintroduced

Bills to protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil drilling (HR 39 and S 39), and bills to open the Refuge to drilling, have been reintroduced in the House and Senate. George Bush has stated his support for "prudent" development of ANWR. A flood of

continued on page 14

Tribal Lore . . .

continued from page 13

letters to congresspersons in support of Wilderness designation for all unprotected portions of Arctic Refuge could save this 18 million acre home for Caribou, Musk Oxen, Wolverines, and Arctic Wolves.

The Entrapment of Fran Trutt

ed. note: The following report is excerpted from Ecomedia Bulletin, Toronto's Anarchist Bi-Weekly, POB 915, Stn F, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2N9 Canada. Earth First!ers will be interested to know that, in addition to the animal rights groups mentioned in this report, Mary Lou Sapone infiltrated EF! She was listed in the EF! Directory as Connecticut EF! contact some months past. More recently, she registered for the Rowe Conference EF! event, declined to go herself, sent an EF!er in her stead who unwittingly obtained information for her, and encouraged this same EF!er to conduct an action against a laboratory. —JD

THE ARREST

Just after midnight on November 11, 1988, Fran Trutt was arrested during a police stake-out of US Surgical Corporation (USSC). She was carrying a remote control for a bomb which had just been placed beside the building. Fran Trutt is an animal rights activist, and USSC has been a target for protest for years because of its use of live dogs to demonstrate a surgical stapling technique developed by its founder, Leon Hirsch.

Shortly after her arrest, Trutt's Queens, NY, apartment was raided by police, who found two more bombs. Trutt has been charged with attempted murder (the bomb was placed near Leon Hirsch's parking spot) and possession of explosives. She is being held in Niantic State Prison for Women in lieu of \$500,000 bond, and has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

It has been revealed that Trutt was set up by two people who posed as activists and friends. These people, with the collusion of a security consulting firm for which they work, gave her the encouragement, the money, and the means to plant the bomb. The company, Perceptions International, is hired by USSC to infiltrate the animal rights movement, whose continued protests they see as a threat. Leon Hirsch has stated that Trutt has been under surveillance for at least two years. Perceptions operatives have acted as *agents provocateurs*, and have infiltrated the animal rights/liberation movement. We know for certain that at least one of its spies has infiltrated radical environmental groups such as Earth First! and the North American anarchist movement. Three people have been identified so far as Perceptions operatives — Marc Mead, "Bud" Vestermark and Mary Lou Sapone. We also know of direct links Perceptions has to the FBI and the CIA.

INFILTRATION

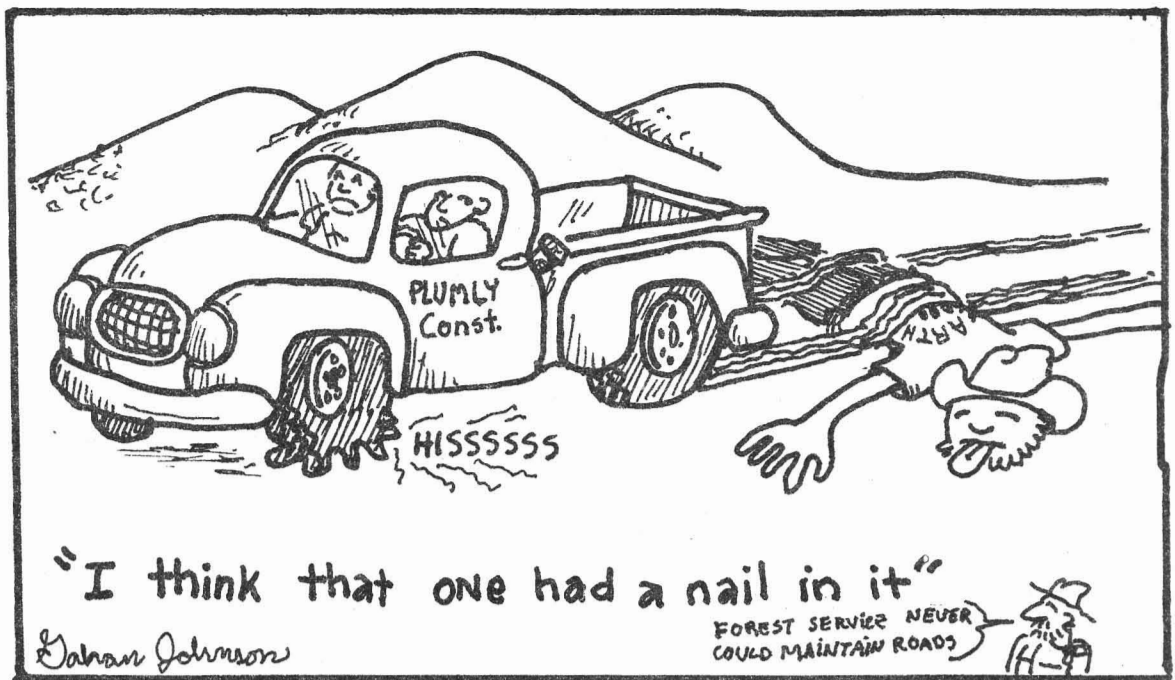
...Mary Lou Sapone, a full-time employee of Perceptions, collects a salary of \$50,000 a year plus expenses. Sapone had gained the trust of such mainstream animal rights groups as Animals' Agenda, Friends of Animals and Animal Rights Alliance.

As part of her infiltration of the animal liberation movement, Sapone came onto the mailing list of the Animal Liberation Front Support Group in Canada. Through this group she learned of and attended the Anarchist Survival Gathering in Toronto in July 1988. She has also attended training sessions of the War Resisters League in New York and Earth First! Round River Rendezvous gatherings. The *Animal Rights Reporter* (a publication reporting on the activities of the animal rights/liberation movement for the benefit of animal exploitation industries, which charges \$195/yr for subscriptions) states in an article (v.2, #3) about the alleged connections between the Angry Brigade and the ALF in England, "It is too soon to tell if there is an active alliance between the Angry Brigade and ALF. If there is, it may parallel the types of alliances developing in the US and Canada between anarchists, militant deep ecologists and animal rights activists."

THINK SECURITY!

Politically active individuals and organizations must expect to be victims of surveillance, infiltrators and attacks instigated by the state and/or political opponents. This was not an isolated case. We were fortunate to shorten Mary Lou Sapone's career, but the information she may have could still damage

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other activists. The first thing to do is to rid your mailing lists of Sapone's name and address: Mary Lou Sapone, 21 Pine Mountain, Ridgefield, CT 06877; 203-748-5439. Second, as a rule, act as if the phone you are using, even if it is a pay phone, is tapped. Third, beware of informers. You cannot assume that because someone is encouraging criminal activity he or she is not a cop.

To expose the entrapment of Fran Trutt, donate to the Fran Trutt Legal Defense Fund, 266-B Main St, Suite 120, Munroe, CT 06468.

Kansas Has Trees and Eagles Too!

Contrary to popular belief, the plains state of Kansas does have trees and eagles. Cottonwood trees line the banks of most rivers and streams, and eastern Kansas has a mosaic of oak-hickory forest and Bluestem tallgrass prairie. Due to the semi-mild winters, scores of Bald Eagles winter along the Kaw or Kansas River. In fact, downtown Lawrence is one of the few urban areas in the country where eagles perch and fish.

Unfortunately, a group of eastern carpetbaggers, the Chelsea Group, decided to build a mall beside the river. Despite considerable protest, the Corpse of Engineers granted the developers a permit to destroy at least 18 prime eagle perch trees and to fill in a portion of the river with rock. The EPA and US Fish & Wildlife Service also approved proposed habitat removal. An environmental impact statement and biological assessment were not prepared as is required by law, though a few mitigation measures were attached as conditions to the 404 permit.

On February 28 a federal judge in Kansas City summarily ruled that Protect Our Eagles' Trees (POETs) did not have standing to sue and thus a temporary restraining order was denied. With no TRO in place, the developers were free to cut down the trees.

So, on March 1, 12 activists, including Earth First!ers, gathered to block the tree-cutting. Teams of two and three quietly scrambled along the snowy riverbank toward the large cottonwoods slated for destruction. Survey markers somehow landed in the river as Bluestem, Fox and Southwind climbed over loose rocks. Bobwhite chained himself to one cottonwood while Kermit climbed another. A security guard grabbed (assaulted) Chickadee but she broke free and scrambled out onto a limb. Ras gained a precarious perch in a spindling.

Backhoes continued to knock down trees all around the tree-sitters as six police cars and the news media arrived. Photos were taken of the poster, "True Patriots Protect the Nat'l Symbol," and interviews given. Bobwhite's chain was cut and he was arrested for refusing to reveal his name.

Soon we sighted five Bald Eagles flying in formation along the river downstream. One broke loose, flew up to see what was happening to his perch trees, and quickly turned around in disgust.

Finally, the bitter cold wind brought the tree-sitters down. The four arrested were processed at the county jail.

Although the remaining trees were soon felled, the action was a success: Due to widespread media coverage, the continued encroachment upon wildlife habitat was noticed by the public. Now we hope that Ole' Man River will get upset and flood the mall, thereby providing a measure of POETic justice.

—Southwind

Massive Protest Planned Against Ozone Destruction

Earth First!ers will join other environmentalists in Wichita, Kansas, on April 22 in an Earth Day 1989 protest against Vulcan Materials, the largest producer of ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in the US. Also sponsoring the event will be the National Farmers Union, the National Council of Churches, Greenpeace, the American Humane Association, the National Toxics Campaign and a host of other farm, labor, environmental and animal rights organizations.

The protest is the first for the newly formed Global Greenhouse Network, and will be held in conjunction with simultaneous demonstrations in India, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, and Australia, as well as other US cities. The Greenhouse Network is calling for an immediate and total ban on all CFCs. For information, contact Dick Russell RT 2, Box 34, Frankfort, Kansas 66427 (913) 292-4595.

—Mike Roselle

Ranchers Have a Wet Dream

As if to mock a front-page headline in the last *EF! Journal*, public lands ranchers have drafted the "National Rangeland Grazing System Act of 1989" to guarantee their lasting control of the rural West. Modeled closely on the Wilderness Act, this bill would "...secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of grazing rangelands."

It would establish as law the ultimate fantasies of every grazing permittee on public lands: "A rangeland grazing area, in contrast with those areas where urban development or nature preservation dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the land and its ecological conditions are suited to the grazing of livestock, where grazing is the historic use, where recreationists are visitors who do not remain." The act would establish "Grazing Enterprise Zones," would transfer land and water rights to permittees, and would establish a market value for grazing permits. Declaring grazing "the dominant use" of the land, it would give ranchers veto power over Wilderness designations and almost anything else they don't like. It would also repeal any other statutes that conflict with it.

The bill was drafted by members of the Public Lands Council at a January conference in Las Vegas, NV. As yet, it has not been introduced before Congress.

Freddies Burned Land Acquisition Funds

At the request of the Forest Service Chief, the Secretary of Agriculture has transferred \$54.9 million from Forest Service land acquisition funds to help pay the costs of fighting last year's fires. The transfer leaves only \$9.3 million available for land purchases through the remainder of Fiscal Year 1989. Unless Congress appropriates more money for that purpose, the transfer effectively canceled 40 Forest Service acquisition projects in 22 states. (*Wilderness Society Bi-Weekly Update*)

New Land Fund Proposed

In February, Congressman Mo Udall introduced the American Heritage Trust Act (HR 876), a bill to facilitate federal land acquisition. A companion Senate bill was also introduced.

The bill would modify the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the

Historic Preservation Fund so they become permanent, dedicated trust funds yielding \$1 billion annually for land acquisition, recreation construction, and historic preservation. It would also set a formula for distributing money: at least 30% to federal land acquisition, at least 30% for matching grants to state and local governments for recreation construction and land acquisition, 10% for matching grants to parallel state trusts, 10% to a federal urban park and recreation program, and the remaining 20% to be distributed at Congressional discretion. This would address the underuse of the LWCF, a perennial problem in the Reagan era (the LWCF has amassed a \$6 billion surplus because Reagan refused to spend the money that came in from oil leases). (*Wilderness Society Bi-Weekly Update*)

Brower Resigns From Sierra Club Board

David Brower, former Executive Director of the Sierra Club and an activist since the 1930s, recently resigned "in frustration" from the Club's national Board of Directors. Citing the board's obsession with "procedure and priority" and its lack of inspiration and openness to new ideas, Brower quit with more than a year left to go in his term.

"It just wasn't fun anymore," he said, having spent years fighting just to get his motions seconded. "I will needle them from the side now." (*Sierra Club Yodeler*)

Hydro-Quebec Update

Hydro-Quebec's destructive James Bay Project (Beltane '88), proceeds with the momentum of a dying behemoth.

The Vermont Public Service Board is expected to hold hearings soon on whether to buy power from the Canadian project. Opposition is building among diverse groups such as the Grand Council of the Crees and the National Audubon Society.

The Maine Public Utilities Commission has completed its hearings and is expected to release its decision by late March. The Central Maine Power Company allotted \$10 million to lobby for purchase of the power.

Central Vermont Public Service Corp. and Central Maine Power Co. plan to consolidate and purchase the bankrupt New Hampshire Power Co. to create a Northern New England monopoly.

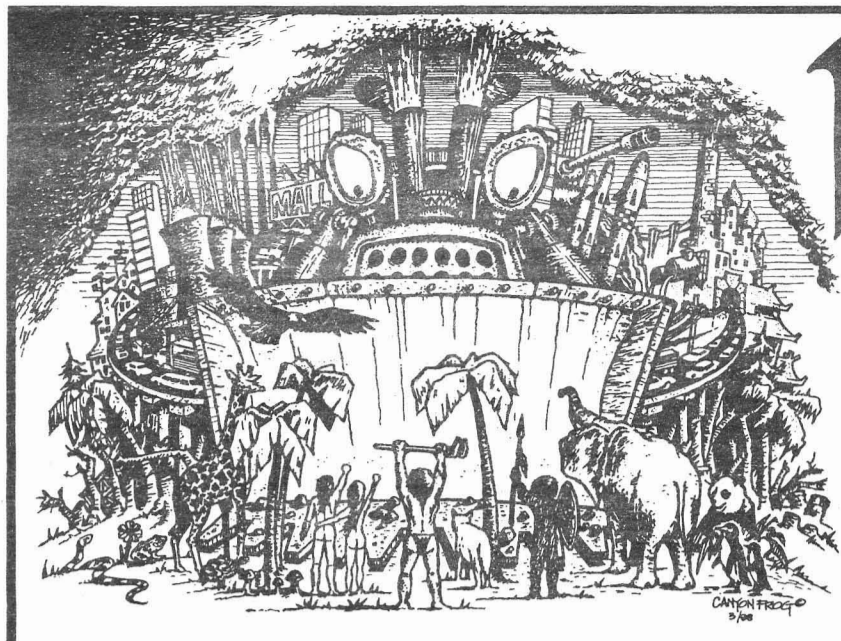
Within Canada, however, the Province-owned Hydro-Quebec is in dire financial straits. Because of serious mistakes in forecasting future power needs, Hydro-Quebec invested more than it could recover and has sold power below cost. As a cost-cutting measure they cut back on technical staff and on maintenance. Premier Bourassa and the president of H-Q have admitted their system is "not up to American standards" and predict it will cost at least \$6 million to upgrade it. Quebec suffered over 1500 blackouts in 1988, including one in April that cut power to the whole province and part of the USA. In April, the US sent power to them.

The promotional Committee for James Bay Phase II now consists of nine Americans and only four Canadians. Committee members include James Schlesinger, former US Secretary of Energy, and William Simon, former US Secretary of the Treasury.

What you can do: Vermont-area activists can get on the notification list for hearings and can register their concern. Write VT Public Service Board, 120 State St., Montpelier, VT 05602.

—James Higgins

International News



KARARAO: A Dam Called War

by Benjamin White Jr.,
Sea Shepherd Atlantic Director

For the first time in history, 14 Amazon Indian tribes have joined forces to fight a series of dams that threaten a huge area of their rainforest land. Over four days of meetings and ceremonies, 21-24 February, 600 Indians from all over the Amazon region met in the town of Altamira at the intersection of the Trans-Amazonian Highway and the Xingu River, a tributary of the Amazon. With international media swarming, partly due to the brief attendance of Sting, the Indians met with representatives of the Brazilian government, the World Bank, the Hydronorte dam builders and international environmental and indigenous rights groups. Wanting to bear witness to this historic meeting, and to see a bit of the beauty and horror of the Amazon, Paul Watson and I joined a group of Canadians led by scientist David Suzuki. Also with us were Kujinow of the Haida Nation, Simon of the Kwakiutl, Chief Rosie of the Cree, and folk legend Gordon Lightfoot.

Kaiapo leader Piacan had organized the gathering. With amazing political and media skill, he formed alliances between formerly warring tribes, and forced the Hydronorte giant to admit to the extent of devastation planned. The tribal leaders see no separation between themselves and the jungle. To clear the trees and block the river is to destroy the soul and sustenance of the people.

Picture the scene of the meeting:

At a speakers table in the front of a hot and dusty gymnasium, Indian leaders sit in full regalia of black war paint, feathered head-dresses and necklaces of monkey teeth. In between sit hydro-engineers and government spokesmen in western clothes. Sitting on palm fronds on the floor are 600 warriors and their families, many carrying war clubs, lances, and strung bows, arrows ready with honed bone points. Beyond the sitting Indians is a line of standing warriors with eyes combing the crowd like Bush's secret service. Thick knots of press and observers mill around the floor and balcony. Bleachers hold hundreds of local people, some supporting dam construction, some opposed.

Although all speeches were given in or translated into Portuguese, it was easy to follow what was happening. The dam builders all sounded like every developer back home. The responses, however, were different. Unlike the typical language of moderation, conciliation and defeat of North American liberals, the Indians' statements reflected their years of armed struggle and their unwillingness to compromise.

As soon as a Hydro spokesman or government ally would finish, a leader would stride to the front. Chanting and talking in a voice that needed no microphone, he would alternately face the speakers and the crowd, spinning in a form of war dance. Punctuating his words, he would shove his lance at the panel, stopping inches from their noses. Over and over this happened (reminding me of the Sioux tradition of counting coup on their enemies), and over and over I heard the word 'Kararao'. This, I learned, was not only the name of the dam, but also, incredibly, the Kaiapo word for war.

At one point there was a flurry among the cameras when a high keening voice cut through the tumult. An Indian elder woman,

bare to the waist and decorated in black circles of war paint, charged through the crowd. The crowd gasped when they saw her machete. Rushing up to the Hydro representative, she slashed down, just missing his head, then from side to side. Her message was clear, but a friend interpreted her words and removed all doubt. "You build this dam, we will go to war, and you will die."

To understand the tenacity of these people you must know that they represent the remnants of a great civilization of Amazon tribes whose population once numbered in the millions and is now down to several hundred thousand. Their land, much of it guaranteed by the Brazilian constitution, has been repeatedly invaded by gold miners, private developers, squatters, and huge landowners that simply invent title to the land. The Kaiapo and the Xavanche, both present at the Altamira gathering, have a reputation as some of the fiercest of all native peoples. In 1982, the Kaiapo killed a whole village of settlers in retaliation. Recently they surrounded a huge compound of gold miners and evicted them. Every leader we spoke with has been shot, beaten and jailed.

Amazonia is in many ways like our wild West of a century ago. The garimpeiros — bands of heavily armed gold miners — have spread deep into Indian land. Often with a shoot-on-sight policy toward the native people, they are contaminating the rivers with mercury used in extracting the precious metal. In most places, such as the lands of the Yanomami, the government has sided with the miners. The Indians, as in North America, are seen merely as obstacles to development. Indeed, only the native people, and those who make their living from tapping rubber trees and gathering Brazil nuts, have defended the jungle.

The Trans-Amazonia Highway is a red wound stretching 3000 miles into the rainforest. It was built, with World Bank funds, to open the region to development, cattle farming, and the influx of millions of desperately poor from big cities on the coast. Whether living on little plots of land distributed by the government or simply squatting, the effect of the urban poor on the land is disastrous. Years of hard work clearing and planting a plot yield only a few seasons of crops. Ancient geologically and depleted of nutrients, the soil produces little once the ashes from the slashed and burned forest have leached away. The energy of the land is in the riot of diverse plant life, not in the sparse topsoil. By the time the small farmers, called *poseiros*, leave their plots in defeat, the land has little chance of regrowth.

One resource never tapped by outsiders is the awesome storehouse of knowledge the Indians hold concerning using and reclaiming the land. Apparently, many of the nut trees throughout the jungle are not wild but planted. The natives use over 1000 plants medicinally and have thrived on the land for millennia, even while practicing slash and burn agriculture.

This great forest, if developers have their way, will be put to work as tables and doors in Japan, Europe, and North America. Ironically, however, the very diversity of the forest, with more tree species per hectare than in all of Virginia, presents the biggest obstacle to economic logging. The mahogany and other valuable hardwoods are widely scattered. The developers' solution is the same as

demonstrated by the Japanese throughout Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines: The high dollar trees are taken out, the rest burned.

One day in Altamira, Brazilian scientist Jose Lutzenberger held forth on the long-term effects on the world climate of the destruction of the Amazon rainforest. As it now stands, perhaps 15% depleted, the forest is an immense solar sponge and rain maker. Only 1/6 of the rain that falls on the area flows out. The rest goes around and around, creating a concentration of greenery and oxygen production. Literally the lungs of the world, the Amazon inhales the warm air from the equatorial Atlantic and exhales two distinct airstreams. One pushes across the Caribbean, along the east coast of North America, curving along Maine and Newfoundland parallel to the Gulf Stream, and ending in Northern Europe and Scandinavia. The other exhalation goes south and controls the climate on the east coast of South America. Nobody knows what will happen if this breathing biomass is destroyed. As Dr. Lutzenberger warned, however, the change could be sudden, devastating, and irreversible. For example, after the slight shift in the El Nino current several years ago, a vast fishery off the coast of Peru collapsed virtually overnight and has not yet recovered. (Most of the fish, instead of feeding Peruvians, were used as a protein supplement for the European dairy industry.)

No conference concerned with indigenous survival or environmental policy is complete without a little internecine warfare between groups. A meeting was held to analyze where the money came from for the gathering and where the \$6000 needed to get the Indians back home would come from. It turns out that the lion's share came from the Canadians through David Suzuki, some from England and a little from Brazil. When representatives of big US eco-businesses were asked why their groups did not contribute, there was much defensive mumbling about other priorities. Highlighting the difficulty of foreigners trying to effect change within Brazil, Brazilian indigenous survival groups declared that they were not environmentalists; and, instead of being grateful for outside allies, they seemed to resent our presence. This xenophobic attitude common in Brazil is clearly aggravated by the pressure on the nation to continue to pay American bankers interest on Brazil's crushing foreign debt.

The first task of Americans wanting to help preserve the rainforest is to reduce the fueling of the damage by American-based banks and industries. The World Bank, embarrassed by their part in the current mess, may

be responsive to environmentalist pressure.

Judging from this event, our interests lie in forming alliances directly with the Indian leaders to see what they need to defend their families and land. Those we spoke to mentioned money for surveying and fencing to delineate their property and radio equipment to link their villages. We have begun a discussion with several about the possibility of taking the Sea Shepherd up the Amazon to the Xingu in a few years to bring supplies and publicize the Indians' struggle.

As the heartland of a continent with very few rich and hundreds of millions of very poor, the Amazon forest will *not* be left intact. The only real hope is that through international pressure and funding, enough will be left to protect critical habitat, indigenous peoples, and the great heat pump exhaling its sweet breath across North and South America. Brazilians bristle at the proposal to trade protected areas for debt relief and equally at the idea the world could fund the preservation of the forest as a sort of global public utility. Both are seen as ruses to enable foreigners to demand a say in the future of Brazilian land. But Brazil needs aid, with or without strings attached. Although the papers carried a story just before we left that American diplomats had convinced the Japanese not to punch a massive logging road through the Andes and into the Amazon, the project has the smell of one that will not go away.

Construction of the Kararao dam is projected to begin in about 5 years. At that time a war may well ensue between the Indians and those clearing the living skin from the land. Meanwhile, our effort will be to bring the voices of the Indians to the industrialized world in order to prevent a massacre.

Much worse than the Kararao is the second dam planned for the Xingu, at the turn of the century. As now planned, the *Cocraimoro* would flood up to 60,000 square kilometers of Kaiapo land.

The battle lines are drawn between the Indians and those who wish to exploit the land for minerals, timber and hydroelectric power. It's an old story. What makes this chapter different is the skill with which the Indians themselves are uniting with voices worldwide to organize opposition. The Indians are an inspiration. They never stopped living from and defending the forest. They never began debating the nuances of deep ecology. They are a strong and beautiful people. But without international assistance, they will be driven down the same path of assimilation and death that was offered to the native people of our own once great Turtle Island.

Earth First! Demonstrates for the Kayapo

On February 24, EF! staged a demonstration at CitiBank headquarters in San Francisco to oppose the construction of the Xingu dam in Amazonia. The colorful demonstration was concurrent with a large gathering of Kayapo people and other natives in Altamira, Brazil. The 600 foot high dam would flood land along the Xingu River now occupied by the Kayapo Tribe. The Kayapo have erected a traditional village on the proposed dam site, and have vowed to remain and fight.

If completed, the Xingu dam would inundate an area the size of California, according to Phil Williams of the International Rivers Network, who spoke at the San Francisco rally. Also addressing the 100 protesters was Dennis Jennings, of the International Indian Treaty Council, who accused the World Bank of ethnic genocide for their role in funding this and other mega-projects in the Third World. Mike Roselle spoke for the Rainforest Action

Network. Kimberly Dawn spoke for Earth First!, and delighted the crowd by snipping a CitiCorp bank card in half.

The courageous struggle of the Kayapo people has drawn international attention to the plight of the rainforest, and has forced the World Bank to delay their \$600 million Power Sector Two loan, which Brazil needs in order to construct the huge dam. Recently, CitiBank and other US banks have attempted to withdraw their money from Sector Two, but they have not stated opposition to the dam. Rather than a reversal of the banks' investment policy in the Amazon, environmentalists see this as an attempt to free the frozen \$600 million for other destructive projects in the region.

For information, contact Mike Roselle at the Rainforest Action Network, 301 Broadway, San Francisco, CA 94133.

—Mike Roselle

COCA COLA, BELIZE, AND THREE DILEMMAS OF PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

by Ed Grumbine

The strange perversity of environmental work during times of crisis is such that hindsight may confer upon us a different view of success than what we first held. This maxim holds true for most attempts to preserve biological diversity and is especially relevant when citizens of rich, industrial nations meet their poor, disenfranchised, Third World counterparts.

The gap between rich and poor is wider than any single standard of living index might suggest. Even in Belize, where English is the official language and wilderness yet remains, one struggles to meet the people on their own terms.

In comparison, the terms of a Magnificent Frigatebird are easy to understand. This sea bird, the consummate soarer, has a seven and a half foot wingspan, one of the longest of any species in the world. With a steady onshore breeze and clear water to hunt, it becomes a living, immaculate black-and-white sail, staying aloft for hours with nary a wingbeat.

I had watched frigatebirds from the beaches of Belize but I never understood them until I too was soaring, looking down upon their swept-back wings from a Cessna 205.

My companions never noticed the frigatebirds, intent as they were on filming the central coastline, mountains, lagoons, and offshore cays of the smallest country in Central America. I was flying as a guest of Project Lighthawk, the nonprofit outfit famous for lending aerial support to environmentalists. Lighthawk was flying in Belize to help PBS film the natural history of the country for a television special to be broadcast this coming summer in the US.

Why Belize? Ever since 1984 when Coca Cola, in partnership with a Belizean and two Texas investors, bought 13% of the country, Belize has been in the limelight. The country is poised on the brink of fearfully rapid change that almost certainly will degrade its native ecosystems while doing little to improve the livelihood of its citizens. [See Coca Cola/Belize article, Beltane 87.]

The PBS cameraman was delighted with the footage he was getting. It was all part of Lighthawk's simple strategy. Put a gifted photographer in a plane over some of the most enchanting subtropical scenery in existence. Pack him into the wildest watersheds in search of the Morelet's Crocodile, a reptile native to parts of Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico and listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as an Endangered species. Arrange interviews for him with Belize's most inspiring grassroots conservationists. Then fly him back to the States where he can produce a TV program. Show it to millions of viewers and you are building a constituency to protect Jaguars, monkeys, and their tropical forest home.

Unfortunately, this strategy is not likely to succeed. The animals and forests of Belize require much more from us.

I first came to Belize to investigate Coke's citrus schemes. You may remember the story. The Government of Belize (GOB), desperate for export dollars, did not intend to require an environmental impact statement from Coke. Nobody in Belize knew how much land the company planned to develop. In fact, Coke was not even sure the 196,000 acres it had purchased could grow orange trees.

There was but scant ecological knowledge of the region at risk, the Hillbank-Gallon Jug area. Was it high bush, cut-over forest, fetid swamp, or what? Only after Friends of the Earth International and the Rainforest Action Network accused Coke of rainforest destruction did the company agree to do a proper EIS. Later, before such studies began, Coke announced that its development plans were on indefinite hold.

This news was cause for celebration — environmentalists had helped save a large chunk of tropical habitat. Furthermore, as a gesture of good will, Coke gave 42,000 acres to the Massachusetts Audubon Society to be managed as a nature reserve for the

GOB, and gave \$50,000 toward management of the new reserve. The bulk of the rest of its lands Coke promised to sell to Belizeans. And that was the end of a successful story as far as environmentalists were concerned.

But the story is not over. Though the ending has yet to be written, environmentalists will not likely label it "successful."

Coke has accomplished an outstanding public relations feat. Facing a storm of negative publicity, the company did exactly what it needed to do: create a good neighbor image while consolidating its original investment.

Coke willingly interrupted its citrus agribusiness plans in Belize for three reasons. First, the company could not obtain overseas insurance, without which no multinational corporation risks foreign investment. Second, the international market for oranges plunged to levels that precluded acceptable profits. Third, Coke was in the limelight with 10,000 angry environmentalists watching its every move, thus prudence suggested waiting until people settled down (and the price of oranges rebounded).

The 42,000 acres and \$50,000 that Coke gave away was used as a tax write-off. The land was not suitable for orange groves anyway. Recently Coke sold 100,000 acres in two 50,000 acre parcels to two Belizeans. Both of these new investors plan to clear the forest for a mix of agribusiness pursuits. Coke has retained the only 50,000 acres that it should have bought in the first place. For, as it turns out, this land around Hillbank has the only soil that could grow large-scale citrus plantations.

Coke was only one of three players in the original partnership. The others are developing their lands. The Texans, Mischer and Howell, are quietly building roads and slowly implementing their cattle ranching fantasies. They do not respond to inquiries.

On the other hand, Barry Bowen — the Belizean who engineered the original deal — continues to make news. The man whose original dream was to clearcut the forest to fuel a gigantic wood-fired power plant is now cavorting with wealthy US nature lovers at his newly-constructed retreat in the bush. Declaring a desire to protect his land, Bowen is in the high roller nature tourism game. He recently sold 110,000 acres of his holdings to a consortium of US environmental groups under the Programme For Belize. This land adjoins the Coke nature reserve and joint management is planned. Bowen's price was \$3.5 million, or \$35 an acre. The man is a shrewd businessman: he bought the entire 700,000 acre area for \$7 million before going into partnership with Coke and the Texans.

Finally, we must look closely at the 150,000 acres that have become the largest official nature reserve in Belize. The lands were acquired as a result of political maneuvering and little else. Though ecological and archaeological surveys are planned, whatever biological integrity the lands may have will be discovered after the fact. What has been "preserved" are the crumbs from the tables of people who care little about biodiversity.

The wide gulf between what politics parcels out and what conservation biology may require is the first of three major reasons why TV shows and newspaper articles geared to the American media market will not protect much rainforest in Belize or elsewhere. The demands of politics and the demands of biology are simply not congruent. When you hear politicians and planners trumpet "sustainable development," remember these simple facts:

*We cannot act appropriately until we understand the ecology of the natural systems we wish to sustain.
*It will take a great amount of research over a long period of time to answer these basic questions.
*This research will require billions of dollars. (For perspective, the World Tropical Forestry Action Plan estimates that

\$8 billion over five years is needed just to initiate sustainable forestry.)

*In light of the above, the only prudent step toward sustaining biodiversity is a blanket moratorium on all development in tropical forests.

*This is not seen as politically feasible. In the words of Secretary of State James Baker: "the drive for growth and development will inevitably continue. No US political leader who wants to remain in office will endorse a slow growth platform."

*So far, Baker is correct. And he will remain correct as long as people in the industrial world support the status quo.

The preservation of biodiversity in Belize, as elsewhere, is made more difficult by incessant population growth. This is the second major dilemma facing those who care about tropical ecosystems. The moderate projection for population increase in Belize is a doubling to 300,000 in 15 years. And this does not take into account the high rate of immigration from war-torn El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. This growth will not be accommodated without a significant drop in a per capita standard of living that is already depressingly low. There is no telling what such growth will do to the living standards of non-human beings.

The third dilemma hits closer to home. Yet careful analysis of it provides a partial answer to the problem of protecting biodiversity. This last dilemma is the gross imbalance in resource consumption between the industrial and developing worlds and the attendant maldistribution of power. This fundamental inequality is the engine that drives inflated standards of living, neo-colonial politics, multinational profit margins, repatriation investment economies, and a host of non-sustainable values and behaviors. These, in turn, are reflected in our less "fortunate" neighbors' desires to emulate our standards and successes. We should recognize that the problem is not how to sustain our technocratic lifestyle, but rather how to decrease such blatantly non-sustainable standards of living.

I do not have answers to these three dilemmas. But I can offer some suggestions and two cautionary tales from my experience in Belize.

If an individual ultimately only has influence over her or his own behavior, then solving the third dilemma requires a radical readjustment in personal lifestyle. As citizens of industrialized society, we live our lives only at the expense of other human and non-human beings. However we can decrease our consumption, whether by becoming a vegetarian, using a bike instead of a car, or giving our disposable income to the Earth First! Foundation earmarked for biodiversity projects, we need to act now. Encouraging family and friends to follow suit is important too, but needs to be done with compassion. Political action is also fundamental, though here people tend to set their sights too high. Saving the world is a tall order. While these suggestions may seem simplistic and naive, in practice they are difficult to achieve. Unusual times require unusual amounts of strength.

The first cautionary tale is for those who become involved in environmental

politics in the Third World. Few who enter another country and culture do so with openness and humility. It is difficult to listen to what people say about their native vital needs before attempting to help. This is major a reason why we are not having greater success in Belize even as we send more money and "experts" to the rescue. We think we know best and desire to be in control. This behavior is an artifact of the third dilemma.

Right now there is a conflict between Massachusetts Audubon, Belize Audubon, and the Programme For Belize over control of the limited monies available for conservation in the country. Biodiversity is not being served by these turf battles. Many Belizean environmentalists are upset by what appears to be purse-string politics on the part of the US groups. The point is that the people of Belize, or any other country, need to be in control of whatever experts and funds we offer them. The only sustainable Third World environmental politics is grassroots, citizen-empowering politics. Sadly, many environmentalists do not share this view.

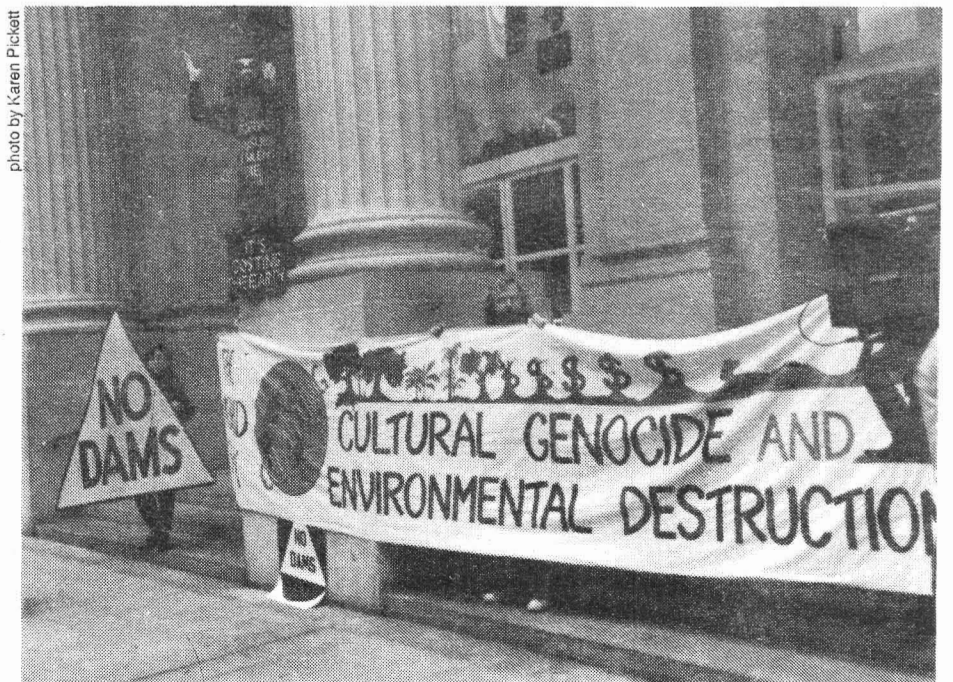
The second tale amplifies the first. On the first morning of my recent visit to the Mopan Maya village of San Jose in southern Belize, I helped a group of men assemble a Briggs and Stratton-powered grain grinder. It took seven of us (four Mopan and three Americans) over four hours to finish a task that I could have completed at home in an hour. The difference was that I have a full set of tools. The Mopan had a box wrench, a file, and a hammer. I had experience with fan belts. The Mopan didn't know a fan belt from a garter belt. I was familiar with how engines work. The Mopan have no experience with machines.

The grinder was the centerpiece of the Mopan's most recent effort at entering the cash economy that we tell them is essential to their livelihood. Yet not only do they lack hardware and skills, fossil fuel technology is not even part of their world view.

What does a gas powered grain grinder have to do with protecting biodiversity in Belize? Simply this — the Mopan's lack of technological know-how is the mirror image of our lack of sustainable behavior. It is arrogant to assume that Third World peoples must develop a cash economy to survive. Further, it is mistake to believe that they can do so if only materials are accessible to them. Finally, it is pure folly to demand "sustainable development" from any people when we do not practice it ourselves or provide the support and research dollars necessary to define what ecological sustainability really means.

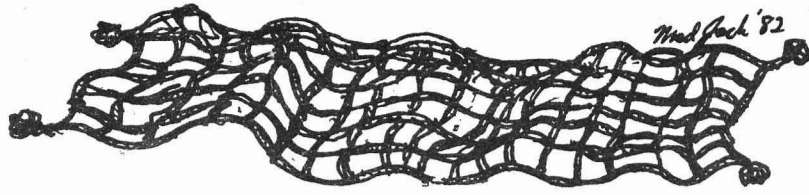
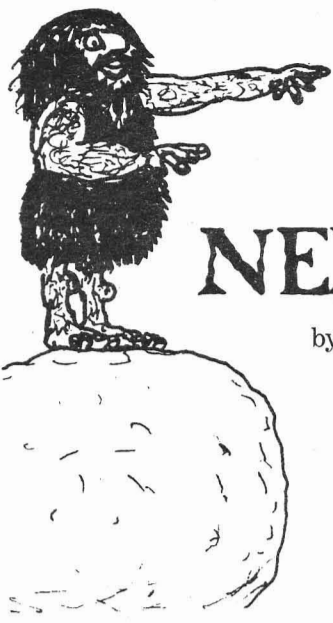
Appealing to Americans through TV shows or newspaper articles will not save Belize. Education campaigns and letters to Congress will not suffice this time. Risking change in personal consumption patterns and overt, grassroots political action is required to protect biodiversity. The wild cats, Howler Monkeys, and high bush of Belize don't want our letters. They need our lives.

International News continued on page 30



Bay Area EF! demonstrates against the Xingu Dam.

photo by Karen Pickett



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

Beavers Undermine IL Roads

Lacking their native predators — Gray Wolves and Panthers — Beaver populations in Starved Rock State Park and Matthiessen State Park in Illinois have burgeoned to the point that the aquatic rodents are undermining roads and blocking traffic with felled trees. Uncharacteristically, the Beavers are even felling large oak and hickory trees. Park officials hope to relocate two dozen of them, if a three month Beaver trapping season does not significantly reduce their numbers. White-tailed Deer in Starved Rock Park have also increased beyond healthy numbers, in the absence of predators.

Piqued Primates Pounce on Killer

Recently a man hit and killed a monkey as he drove to work, in the Khamis Mesheit region of Saudi Arabia. Returning later that day, as he approached the corpse, he was attacked by the rest of the monkey troop. They leaped atop his car, smashed his windows with their fists, and generally endeavored to convince him that murdering monkeys is morally repugnant behavior. As the man sped off in his damaged car, he saw the monkeys carrying their dead comrade toward the mountains. Resident humans say monkeys wander throughout this southern desert portion of Saudi Arabia. (AP)

Wounded Moose Retaliates

A man who had shot a Moose in Lake Clark National Preserve was kicked as he was about to prepare the downed ungulate. Pierced with three arrows, the bull Moose arose, gored Donald Hewkin in the left buttock, then tossed him in the air and delivered a few well placed kicks. The would-be hewer finally struggled back to his hunting camp. Rangers never found the Moose. (WI St. Journal, 9-22)

Cannibalism Disease Survives

Papua New Guinea villagers who 30 years ago and more were cannibals still catch a fatal disease linked to their past diet. The disease, *kuru*, is caused by a virus transmitted by eating human flesh. About 10 tribespeople a year in Papua New Guinea are diagnosed as having *kuru*, which is called laughing sickness because it attacks victims' nervous systems and destroys their emotional control, leaving them prone to hysterical laughter. Cannibalism ended on this Pacific island nation in the mid 1950s, so the disease appears to have an incubation period of an impressive 30 years. (WI St. Journal, 7-21) Perhaps Chicago Earth First! will see this as reinforcement of their argument for humanitarianism as a superior diet to vegetarianism (see Samhain 88). For doubtless they will see merits in this cannibalistic means of population control: 1) You kill other humans for your food; 2) you contract a fatal disease; 3) yet you have 30 years to live; 4) and you die happy!

Masked Saboteur Shuts Down Nuke Plant

The growing discontent among Americans toward nuclear power perhaps culminated last May as an intrepid Raccoon deftly climbed into electrical equipment at a switchyard outside Detroit Edison Company's infamous Fermi II power plant, short-circuiting the power and causing a shutdown of the \$6.6 billion plant. Sadly, the Raccoon did not survive to revel in its glory.

Fisher People Close 18 Factories

Embittered by industrial pollution that is decimating fisheries, 2000 local fishers invaded a petrochemical complex in southern

Taiwan last October and turned off the electricity. Spokespersons blamed chemical pollutants from this Linyuan Industrial District, 200 miles south of Taipei, for destroying their fishing grounds. Some of the protesters continued to occupy the site through the next day to prevent workers from reentering the factories. (AP)

Home of Snake Assailant Burns

In an uncanny display of powers sure to please the Talking Heads, a 3 foot non-poisonous garden snake recently avenged, it would seem, its own attempted murder by burning down the house of the would be killer. The scenario was this: A man sat in his car, was bitten harmlessly by a startled serpent beneath his seat, commenced stomping said serpent, accidentally hit the gas, crashed into his house, thus spilling a can of gas that ignited and burned the car and then the house. (Tallahassee Democrat) The snake survived the flames. So did the man, but with far less composure.

Shark Mauls Diver as Diners Watch

Not a few diners lost their appetites as a 120 pound shark named Awesome, held captive in the restaurant's 135,000 gallon aquarium, attacked a slightly larger attorney named Wiley Beevers. As blood spewed from Wiley Beevers' arm, patrons went into hysterics, other sharks went into a feeding frenzy, and a second diver went into the tank. The victim escaped (as wily creatures are wont to do) but needed 75 stitches to mend his left arm. Divers and "mermaids" regularly enter the restaurant's tank to feed lettuce to the tropical fish. (Ch. Trib.) Restaurant employees are thus befuddled about this shark attack. Perhaps Awesome was protesting enslavement of sea creatures; or perhaps Awesome was simply irked because this diver was of the bar.

Bats Evict Basketball Giants

"We've got guys who are 6'8" and 230 pounds. I bet the bats don't weigh an ounce." So said the chagrined University of Central Florida basketball coach after a flock of bats swooped through the gymnasium and filled the team with terror. Muscled men trembled and female volleyball players fled. Unbeknownst to these athletes, the tiny insectivores had been roosting under the gym's ceiling, and, after breeding in May, had been locked out of their home by university officials. Ever resourceful, they managed to slip back in through open doors in a short-lived attempt to reclaim their home. (AP)

NRA President Blasts Environmentalists

The following are excerpts from "The President's Column" by Joe Foss in the *NRA Official Journal*. The National Rifle Association has one of the most powerful lobby groups in Washington, DC, and the words of Foss are read by hundreds of thousands of Americans.

There are certain groups in this nation that, under the guise of environmental protection, safety and wildlife conservation, are trying to bring a specific species to extinction in the wild. That species is MAN. . . .

. . . I, for one, will not stand still while snobbish, overbearing elitists try to legislate us to extinction on our land. Any bill, proposed at any level of government, which prevents access to public lands must be stopped long before it becomes law.

By making us extinct, I mean there are groups that actually want to return our public lands to total wilderness areas, to "lockout" all of our citizens through a system called the "no management" concept. This means no access . . .

[A]s our population gets older, not having access by roads means not having access at all. . . .

. . . I'm asking you to join me in an ongoing battle to preserve our rights as Americans. Initially, our most important weapon in this fight is the pen. Write your

elected officials and tell them where you stand. . . . Attend hearings in your area that affect our use of these lands. . . .

Death Denial Rears Its Ugly Head

A man with law and engineering degrees from Harvard and the University of Texas has completed a 461 page book, *If We Can Keep a Severed Head Alive*, revealing the means to do just that. Attorney Chet Fleming received a patent for his "Discorporation" machine in 1987, though he has not yet built it. The desk-size contraption is to include a heart-lung machine, artificial kidney, and devices to supply nutrients and eliminate waste, with the head mounted in the middle. Fleming is not the first to try to save detached heads. In 1971, Dr. Robert White of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland removed the heads of 6 Rhesus Monkeys. White found that this did not enhance the monkeys' physical constitution, but he did manage to keep alive the heads for 36 hours. Fleming aims with his machine to benefit scientific research and to keep alive victims of accidents and diseases that do not harm their brains. He envisions severed heads being used for military purposes and space exploration. Scientists at UC Berkeley, near where Fleming's book was first released, have expressed support for his work. Said one UCB cryonics researcher: "It would certainly be an unhappy life, but I'd always choose life over death if there was an alternative."

In his book, Fleming confronts some of the ethical questions raised by his invention. "If dictators like 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, Haiti's deposed dictator, and former Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, got a hold of this, they'd be able to hang on forever," Fleming admitted. He also wonders, would a mere head still be married? More significantly, would society accept a population of severed heads? (*Daily Californian*, 3-15-88) Not unless we've lost our own, would we accept such monstrosities. Through the EFi grapevine, however, we hear that the Head of Joaquin is excited about the prospect of comrades, and hopes soon to meet the earth muffin of his dreams — a big blonde Bonnie with no body and a terrific stamp collection.

Nature Attacks SDG&E

Utility Information Digest late last year reported that extraordinary weather last winter caused \$3 million of damage to San Diego Gas & Electric Company facilities. The report is so uplifting it's worth quoting:

. . . The longest recorded lightning storm in San Diego history in late September 1987 started off the chain of natural disasters, followed by high record dry heat, and swirling forest fires in October. The lightning storm damaged a total of 320 pole-mounted transformers, knocking power out to about 227,000 customers . . . After a relatively mild November, the 13th coldest December in more than 100 years occurred, followed by a storm that tore through San Diego County with rain and winds exceeding 60 mph on Jan. 17, 1988. The destruction to the SDG&E system was the worst after the January storm, with more than \$1 million in damage, and power knocked out to more than 400,000 customers. By the height of the storm, 70 utility crews were in the field . . .

Oak Demolishes Trucks

A 200 year old oak tree in a yard in Sheridan, Oregon, spontaneously split into 3 pieces and destroyed 3 parked pickups, including an 88 Chevy, and phone and electrical lines as it crashed to the ground. (*Salem OR Statesman Journal*, 12-11) The tree offered no reason for its action.

ME Forest Service Seeks Lost Trees

The Maine Forest Service (affiliated with the US Forest Service only in ideology) is asking the public for help in finding several million trees it has lost. Expecting a timber shortage around the year 2000, Maine FS officials say the state will need the lost trees.

Explained the director of the agency's forest management division, Vladek Kolman, "The trees are out there, obviously. We just don't know where . . ." Most of the trees are White Pine and spruce and were planted by farmers during the 1950s and 60s under the Federal Soil Bank Program, which paid US farmers to plant trees rather than crops. Maine Farmers planted over 75 million trees, but the Maine Forest Service has since misplaced records for some of the tree plantations. Kolman said Maine is facing a shortage of larger trees, "which will be needed for sawmills."

AK Mudflats Swallow Would-be Miner

Southcentral Alaska's mudflats, assisted by an incoming tide of 38 degree water, recently claimed another victim. *Alaska* magazine bemoaned the tragedy in its November issue:

It started out as a fine day for placer mining for newlyweds Jay and Adeana Dickison. It ended in unthinkable tragedy.

Newly arrived in Alaska from Dayton, Nevada, the young couple drove a four-wheel, all-terrain vehicle out on the mudflats of Turnagain Arm last July, pulling a trailer loaded with gold-dredging equipment.

While trying to cross a tidal slough that winds through the flats, the four-wheeler became stuck in the mud. Adeana got out to push the ATV from behind and in the process, got her leg stuck in the mud.

. . . [H]er husband tried in vain for three hours to free her from the dense glacier silt . . .

In the past 30 years, at least three people have drowned after getting stuck in the glacier silt of Knik or Turnagain arms. Many others have been pulled out by rescue crews.

Verily, this event bespeaks a great need: a revival of chivalry. Had the fellow stepped out into the mud, protecting his bride as any good knight would have, the fair damsel would not still be there.

Pigeons Bomb Nuke Plant

Pigeons have dumped so much dung on Oregon's Trojan nuclear power plant that the deposits could impair plant operations. Fearing corrosion of pipes and contamination of workers, Portland General Electric Co. officials have employed traps, fake owls, and ultrasonic booms in futile attempts to drive away the bombers. They now say they may have to resort to poisons. (UPI, 1-27)

Elephant Falls in Well

Invasion of Asiatic Elephant habitat has led to the death of three more villagers. In late January in eastern India, a young elephant fell into a well and could not climb out. (Elephants do not excel on vertical rock.) The herd quickly surrounded the well and tried to pull the youngster out. This failing, they went on a rampage, stampeding over village huts and over three people. Their fury achieved its aim the next day when forest rangers rescued the fallen elephant. (*San Francisco Chronicle*, 1-27-89)

Murphy Lived in Bangladesh

Disaster has stricken Bangladesh, as usual. Not long ago, in an effort to gain foreign currency, Bangladesh sharply increased its export of frog legs. As frogs were exploited, their numbers declined so much that pesticides had to be imported to kill the disease-carrying insects that the frogs would have eaten. Soon the cost of importing pesticides surpassed the income from exporting frogs. To complete the vicious circle, the pesticides exterminated Bangladesh's remaining frogs.

Angola Is A Dumpsite

Francois Roelants du Vivier of the European Environment Agreement has warned of a pending agreement between a Swiss business man and Angola that could cause that southern African nation to become the world's biggest dump. The draft contract that Angola has signed with the promoter entails dredging of a deep water harbor, and construction of a city, airfield, and waste-burning plants — all to facilitate the treatment of 5 million tons of toxic waste a year on Angola's coast. The waste will be stored at a site 200 kilometers north of Namibia in a 50,000 square kilometer semi-desert. Roelants said that 2 US banks — Texas Halley Bank and Milley Bank, both in Houston — are to be involved, as are investors from Brunei. (Sapa-AP)

GRAY WOLF UPDATE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Northwest Preservation Society recently stated: "Essentially, there are no British Columbia formal wolf control programs occurring at the present time." This statement was based on the following: 1) The aerial kill program in the Muskwa region (northern BC) is "on hold," possibly for four years; 2) the Quesnel control program will not occur this winter; 3) the trapping program on Vancouver Island will end March 31.

While this is good news, it doesn't give a complete picture of the provincial government's efforts to kill Gray Wolves in the name of big game and livestock enhancement. Ralph Archibald, Fur Carnivore Coordinator for the Wildlife Branch of the BC Ministry of Environment, recently said the Vancouver Island program would end this month. His boss, Deputy Director Ray Halliday, however, has indicated that after the government reviews the effect that this three year control program, which began in early summer of 1986, has had upon the wolf and deer populations of the island, they might find a "need" to reinstate the program. In short, the wolves of Vancouver Island are not experiencing a respite, and may not for a long time.

In addition to wolf control for the manipulation of wildlife populations in BC, the province uses several other forms of wolf control: 1) The reactive or damage control program allows the killing of "problem" wolves, those deemed a "threat" to humans or their property. Wildlife control officers are called in to trap or shoot the pest. 2) The poison-baiting program was established to respond to alleged livestock depredation. The Ministry has a five year permit to place up to 395 wolf baits and 182 Coyote baits each year. 3) The hunting and trapping season grants the public the right to kill wolves under both a big game and a furbearer status. Wolves are also "harvested" throughout the province. Of specific concern to EF!ers is the hunting and trapping of wolves along the BC/US border, from just east of Washington's Kettle Range (site of last year's RRR) to just west of the Glacier/Waterton International Park. This is impeding the chances of natural recovery of Lobo in eastern Washington, Idaho, and western Montana.

What You Can Do

Continue writing letters to the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Tourism, and the *Vancouver Sun*. Tell them you see through the notion that wolf control is not occurring in BC. Tell the government and the paper that you will boycott the province and educate others about the issue until all killing of wolves is stopped. Explain that the killing of wolves in BC affects predator/prey relationships and ecosystem health in both BC and the US. Also, report wildlife violations to the Ministry's toll free number: 1-800-663-WILD.

Minister of Environment and Parks, Honorable Bruce Strachan, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4 Canada

Minister of Tourism, Honorable Bill Reid, same address

Vancouver Sun, Victoria, BC

NORTHERN ROCKIES

On February 13, 16 wolf activists, flying the Wolf Action Group flag, visited Cody, Wyoming, to protest against Senator Alan Simpson, one of the "Three Stooges" from Wyoming who continue to block wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone. The Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado activists presented a puppet show titled "Freddie and the Wolf," picketed outside the senator's office, and redecorated the town with stickers, including "Wooves Not Hooves."

The group successfully demanded to meet with Simpson. They tried to make him answer one question: If reintroduction is not undertaken, what do you propose to do to meet the letter of the law under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), which requires the recovery of the Gray Wolf in Yellowstone and elsewhere in the Northern Rockies? In a Reaganesque manner, Simpson dodged the question, but did agree to a public debate on wolf reintroduction.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to work around the Three Stooges' anti-wolf bigotry. Representative Wayne Owens (D-UT) will again introduce a bill to direct the National Park Service to start an EIS on wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone and set time-tables for its completion and implementation. Although such studies are usually done at the discretion of the lead agency, the Wyoming delegation has blockaded the EIS.

Former wolf foe Senator McClure (R-ID) is contemplating a reintroduction proposal of his own. McClure's proposal, which is not a drafted bill, suggests that at least three breeding pairs of wolves be placed in each of 4 "core" recovery areas: Yellowstone National Park, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness and the Gospel Hump Wilderness (the latter three in Idaho). McClure wants the wolf delisted from its Endangered species status outside these core areas once the reintroduction program begins. His proposal also would allow the killing of wolves outside these areas, should they run afoul. Offspring of the original breeding pairs would not be limited to the core areas, and the individual states would be responsible for managing the wolves outside these areas.

Among mainstream environmental groups, Defenders of Wildlife remains in the forefront of wolf reintroduction efforts. Defenders has requested appropriations of \$300,000 and \$180,000 in the Fiscal Year 1990 Interior Appropriations Bill to be used to complete an EIS for Yellowstone and implement the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks.

What You Can Do

a) Write your senators and representatives and urge them to support wolf reintroduction by cosponsoring Owens's bill, which is expected to be introduced soon. Ask them to express to Sidney Yates support for funding wolf recovery in the Northern Rockies. b) Write Representative Yates (Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations) and urge him to support Defenders of Wildlife's request for funding. c) Write Senator McClure and commend him on his desire to see wolves return to the Northern Rockies, but suggest that instead of recreating the wheel he put his clout behind the already established Recovery Plan. d) Remind Senator Simpson of his commitment to a public debate.

A closing thought on Yellowstone: in light of the centrality of ecosystems to every EF! issue, the Wolf Action Network is announcing a pro-ecosystem rally to be held in Yellowstone on Memorial Day. The idea is new, and needs both bodies and minds. We will gather at an entrance to the Park or to the greater ecosystem as proposed by Yellowstone EF! Contact the Network to join the fun. senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510 representatives, House of Representatives, DC 20515

ALASKA

The following reports are adapted from the January-February issue of the *Alaska Wildlife Alliance Newsletter*. To subscribe to this fine newsletter, write POB 191953, Anchorage, AK 99519.

ADFG Wolf Management

The Governor has cut money for wolf control in the state's budget. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), however, favors wolf control despite the fact that little is known about the current status of wolf populations. The upcoming Board of Game nominations will be important in determining the fate of wolf control programs. State funded wolf control could be reinstated.

The small battles that have been won in the Governor's office will not stop the killing of Alaska's wolves. ADFG "management objectives" will have to change before the slaughter stops.

NPS Land & Shoot Ban Threatened

The temporary ban enacted by the National Park Service (NPS) to halt land and shoot hunting of wolves on National Park Preserves in Alaska has, as expected, met severe opposition from the Alaska Depart-

ment of Fish and Game. The ban is effective until November, 1989. The NPS hopes to have a permanent regulation in place by that time to permanently ban land and shoot hunting of wolves on National Park Preserves in Alaska.

ADFG has stated that they will appeal the decision to the Secretary of the Interior. ADFG opposes the ban on the basis that NPS is usurping ADFG's assumed authority by managing wildlife on National Park lands. The ADFG has a "Memorandum of Understanding" with each of the federal agencies, including the NPS.

Generally, in these documents, wildlife management is left to the ADFG. However, NPS contends that same-day aircraft use in the hunting of wolves is incompatible with the purposes of the National Park Preserves. ADFG sees their assumed authority to manage wildlife on National Park lands being eroded. In fact, regardless of any "Memorandum of Understanding," the federal agencies have the final authority.

In a letter to Alaska's Governor Cowper, NPS Regional Director Boyd Evison wrote, "We are concerned with the belief that wolves need to be controlled for the benefit of other species. The state may be willing to enhance opportunities to kill wolves for that purpose on other lands, but such manipulation is not permissible in natural areas of the National Park System, whose primary values are dependent upon allowing natural forces to prevail to the fullest extent possible."

According to the January 16, 1989 edition of *The Anchorage Daily News* ADFG Commissioner Don Collinsworth told Evison "this issue is of greater significance than the regulation of wolf harvest on preserves. The core issue is whether the state or the federal government will manage wildlife in Alaska."

What You Can Do

Write the new Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, and ask him to support the temporary ban the NPS has enacted and the permanent regulatory change. Send copies of your letter to your US Congressional delegation, to the NPS Regional Director, and to the Governor. Urge the Governor to oppose all wolf control programs.

Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Interior Bldg, Washington, DC 20240

NPS Regional Director Boyd Evison, 2525 Gambell St, Anchorage, AK 99503

Governor Steve Cowper, POB A, Juneau, AK 99811

NEW MEXICO

The Mexican Wolf Coalition has collected over 20,000 signatures in New Mexico supporting reintroduction of the Mexican Wolf (a subspecies of *Canis lupus*). Countering this public support, and the mandated responsibility of involved "public" agencies to preserve Endangered species, however, are public land ranchers and the military.

The White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), near Alamogordo, New Mexico, has been the only site studied for Mexican Wolf reintroduction. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) gave the Army the power to veto the project; which it quickly did, alleging the project would conflict with their mission. WSMR officials feared that the "experimental" classification to be placed on the wolves, which would allow managers to kill wolves wandering outside the Range, would be dropped, and that the wolves would receive full protection, thus limiting the Army's rocket fire in areas where the canines roamed. Officials also feared angering the surrounding ranchers, because the Army abducted land from the welfare recipients when the bombing ground was established. Further, the Army said they don't want biologists on the Missile Range, as they might get hurt. The absurdity of this is obvious when you consider that there has been a 10 year Mountain Lion study on the Range; a public hunting season on Oryx and Ibex, exotic species introduced for "sport" hunting; researchers studying a protected herd of Bighorn Sheep; and other activities that have brought humans onto WSMR. After the WSMR vetoed the project on their land, the FWS dropped the project saying there was no other site available. (See Yule issue for discussion of the Gila/Blue Range wilderness com-

plex as another site suitable for Mexican Wolf reintroduction.)

The resistance doesn't end at the federal level. New Mexico Game Commission officials adamantly oppose reintroduction. The Game Commission chairman last year said on ABC national news that wolves are too stupid to survive in the wild.

What little good can be said for Lobo in New Mexico is as follows: The FWS is expanding its captive breeding program. It is also pursuing reports of wolf sightings in the southern part of the state. However, some of the investigators are Animal Damage Control personnel, the same people who would have to pull their traps and poison baits (meant for Coyotes) should these sightings be confirmed. Lastly, a study done by a University of New Mexico biologist, contracted by the FWS, indicated that 30-40 wolves could exist on the WSMR reintroduction site, and that should the wolves leave the site, they would only take 1-3 livestock every 1-2 years.

What You Can Do

a) Write to the FWS, the WSMR, and the NMDGF. Tell the FWS that giving veto power to the WSMR was wrong, and that they should proceed with the reintroduction. Ask the WSMR to accept the wolf as a needed predator on the Range's ecosystem. Urge the Director of the NMDGF to challenge the Army's veto of WSMR and to study the Gila/Blue wilderness complex as another site suitable for the project. b) Write letters-to-the-editor. c) Help organize a post-RRR action on behalf of Lobo in NM. If you have action ideas, write the Network or NM EF! contacts. Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Interior Dept, Washington, DC 20240
Bill Montoya, Director, NM Dept of Game & Fish, Dillagra Bldg, Santa Fe, NM 87503

WISCONSIN

"We found that people aren't so much concerned with the wolf as they are with possible restrictions placed on their own activities or land uses for timber wolf recovery." So stated Ed Nelson, of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, when summarizing a recent state-wide public opinion survey regarding recovery of the Timber Wolf (another *Canis lupus* subspecies) in Wisconsin. Unfortunately, Wisconsin's Timber Wolf Recovery Team, which also sees the real problems facing wolves in Wisconsin as biological rather than social, fell prey to the notion that foremost it must please the public.

Wolves were eliminated from Wisconsin by the late 1950s, but by the late 70s, breeding pairs were again living in the northern third of the state. Since that time, a "recovery team" has been working to restore the population. At present, 25-30 wolves live in Wisconsin, all still confined to the northern third of the state. The goal of the Timber Wolf Recovery Plan is to increase the population to 80 wolves and stabilize it there.

Harsh realities dictated the Plan's low numbers. First, most of Wisconsin is a mosaic of urban and agricultural landscapes. Second, even northern Wisconsin is limited in its suitable habitat. Significant development exists, and the region has historically not been good deer habitat. It wasn't until widespread logging at the turn of the century created open space that the food supply supported a substantial White-tailed Deer population (the wolf's major prey food). Now the forest has regenerated, and the area is not prime deer habitat. Third, increased wolf numbers will aggravate the conflict between wolves and hunters over deer. Fortunately, the Recovery Plan states that the presence of wolves will not greatly affect the deer population. Dick Thiel, Chairman of the Recovery Team, explained it well: "If 80 wolves eat a maximum of 18 deer per year each (they also eat beaver and snowshoe hare), only 1450 deer in a total of 16 deer management units would be unavailable to hunters. Eighty wolves spread throughout the north will consume less than 1/2 of 1% of the northern forest deer herd." Unfortunately, his statement also suggests that the Recovery Team and Plan continue the injustice of giving priority to human wants over the needs of Endangered species (the Eastern Timber Wolf

continued on next page

BIODIVERSITY UPDATES (Obituaries)

BEST BOG LEMMING HABITAT PROTECTED!

Culminating a two year effort, the largest known occupied area of Northern Bog Lemming (*Synotomys borealis*) habitat on the Colville National Forest in extreme northeast Washington has been protected as a Research Natural Area. The Earth First! Biodiversity Project, which spearheaded the effort, has been formally notified of this action by the US Forest Service.

The protective status of this biologically sensitive area (the name of which will be withheld here to ensure minimum visitation impacts) prohibits its use by off-road vehicles, including snowmobiles. The area has been used increasingly by snowmobiles in recent years. Researchers have pointed out that snow compaction by snowmobiles could threaten the bog lemming, which utilizes burrows and shallow runways just below and above ground surface. All grazing of domestic livestock has also been eliminated from the area.

The Northern Bog Lemming (see "Realm of the Bog Lemming," Eostar 88 EF!) is considered an indicator species on the Colville National Forest and a "species of concern" by the state of Washington due to its limited range and numbers. Mitch Friedman of Washington EF! has provided an unrelenting grassroots defense of the lemming and is now working to secure state sensitive or threatened status for the species.

Unfortunately, EF! recently learned of another threat to lemmings. The mining of bogs for uranium or peat may pose the greatest threat to the Northern Bog Lemming in the future. The mining is taking place on unreserved National Forest land in Washington and increases the need for a more protective status by both the FS and the Washington Department of Wildlife. EF! monitoring and intervention will continue.

Special thanks go to all EF! activists who have written letters and taken actions in support of the diminutive lemming.

—Jasper Carlton

GEORGIA REFUSES TO SPARE SNAKES

Despite a consensus among naturalists that the Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), a Threatened species, is adversely effected by the gassing of Gopher

Gray Wolf . . .

continued from previous page

is listed at both the state and federal levels). This is further exemplified by the Plan's failure to require road closures. The state will allow current levels of development; and, as is the case elsewhere, compensation will be given for livestock depredation, and wolves killed should the need arise.

On the bright side, to eliminate the accidental killing of wolves mistaken as Coyotes, the year-round open hunting season on Coyotes will be closed during the deer/gun season in the northern part of the state. Also, the state legislature just increased the fine for killing an endangered species to \$1000-2000. The federal fine for a civil (non-commercial) kill of an Endangered species is \$0-10,000, and \$10,000-20,000 for killing with the intent to sell.

What You Can Do

a) Write to the WDNR and the FWS. Thank them for their efforts, then insist that they pursue a recovery plan to restore a historic wolf/ecosystem situation in all of Wisconsin. (Estimates of populations in Wisconsin prior to the arrival of white people range from 5000 to 25,000 wolves, predominantly in the prairie ecosystems of the southern part of the state.) b) Ask your senators and representatives to support wolf restoration in Wisconsin and elsewhere, and ask that they allocate federal funds (through the Endangered Species Act) to finance the reintroduction.

addresses for Congresspersons and FWS above

Ron Nicotera, WDNR, Bureau of Endangered Species, POB 7921, Madison, WI 53707

—Tom Skeele, Wolf Action

Network coordinator

Tortoise burrows, as associated with rattlesnake roundups, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has refused to ban the practice.

The Eastern Indigo, the largest North American snake, is rapidly vanishing in the wild due to over-collecting, habitat destruction, and the gassing of Gopher Tortoise burrows. It uses tortoise burrows and other subterranean cavities as wintering sites. When gassing is used to drive out Eastern Diamond-back Rattlesnakes, it has an extremely deleterious effect on the entire tortoise community. Other species associated with the tortoise community include the Florida Pine Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugilis*), Eastern Coachwhip (*Masticophis f. flagellum*), occasional Ratsnakes (*Elaphe oboleta spiloides*); Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*); Gopher Frog (*Rana areolata*, ssp. *Capito* and *Sevosa*); such small mammals as Opossums, Raccoons, foxes, and rabbits; and over 30 species of arthropods, many of them endemic to this unique habitat.

The Eastern Indigo Snake is listed (and supposed to be protected) as a Threatened

species under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Georgia's Protected Species List also classifies it as threatened. In addition, Georgia Game and Fish Law 27-1-30 makes it unlawful to use chemicals, devices, or smokers of any kind to drive wildlife from dens, holes, or homes of wildlife. However, this state code section exempts poisonous snakes, and the state of Georgia uses this exemption as an excuse for not stopping or regulating the gassing of Gopher Tortoises—even though many non-poisonous species and at least one federally listed Threatened species are adversely affected.

Although the Georgia Department of Natural Resources acknowledges that "the use of gasoline in Gopher Tortoise burrows in order to flush a rattlesnake does create problems for the tortoise and its neighbor the Indigo Snake," it denies that the gassing of tortoise burrows violates the Endangered Species Act. Currently, there is no legislation in effect to correct this dilemma in Georgia.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service has been equally uncooperative in addressing this problem and has also refused the Biodiversity Project's formal request for reclassification of the Eastern Indigo Snake from Threatened to Endangered. The Project is now conducting its own status review of the species to determine whether its vulnerability to imminent threats justifies legal action to force the reclassification. Apparently, political and social considerations within the state of Georgia, if not also in Washington, DC, have prevented the enforcement of laws prohibiting the fumigation of tortoise burrows and direct harm to a Threatened species.

This disastrous scenario is doomed to repeat itself in other states that hold annual rattlesnake roundups, such as Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, and New Mexico. As population levels decline in a significant portion of the range of the impacted species, they too will have to be added to the list of Endangered species. By that time, it may be too late to save them in the wild.

The EF! Biodiversity Project is appealing these improper state and federal agency decisions and is exploring possible legal remedies. Biologists and pro bono attorneys in Georgia willing to assist in this effort are urged to write us. (See Directory.)

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Please write the following officials protesting rattlesnake roundups and the gassing of Gopher Tortoise burrows. Tell them you will no longer vacation in or purchase goods from Georgia as long as these activities continue.

Governor Joe Frank Harris, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia 30334; 404-656-1776
J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner, Georgia Dept of Natural Resources, Floyd Towers East, 205 Butler St, Atlanta 30334; 404-656-3530

—Jasper Carlton

SHALE BARREN ROCK-CRESS FACES EXTINCTION

The Shale Barren Rockcress (*Arabis serotina*) is a rather tall, white-flowering member of the mustard family. As a biennial, it is characterized by the production of a small, basal rosette the first year and flowering or

AS DOES THE MILLBORO LEATHERFLOWER

The Millboro Leatherflower (*Clematis viticaulis*), one of our most restricted shale barren endemics, is only known to exist in three Virginia counties: Bath, Augusta and Rockbridge. Only 14 known populations of this plant remain. Its federal status is C2, meaning it is a candidate (but not a top priority candidate, C1) for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The Millboro Leatherflower exists in some of the same areas as the Shale Barren Rockcress and faces the same threats. The population numbers are unknown, but it is safe



bolting the second or third year. It exists on shale barrens, which are steep, south-facing, eroding slopes of broken shale fragments. These shale barrens are characterized by unstable slopes, poor soil development and desert-like conditions (surface temperatures reach 120 degrees F in summer).

In 1987, when the last survey was done by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 21 populations of this plant survived in West Virginia and Virginia. Half of these populations number 20 or fewer plants. Twelve of these populations are in Virginia, with only 128 flowering plants documented in the state.

The FWS has listed threats to this rockcress. Those listed as natural include drought, competition, small population sizes, and deer browsing. Man-caused threats include excavation of shale barrens for roadways and over-collection by botanists. Here in Virginia, the largest threat to the Shale Barren Rockcress is ORVs, which have networks of trails through at least two of the state's populations.

The Earth First! Biodiversity Project is working to secure federal listing of the Shale Barren Rockcress as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and to secure designation of Critical Habitat for the species. The FWS has refused to designate Critical Habitat because it claims that publication of Critical Habitat maps might result in vandalism and collection by curiosity seekers. This refusal leaves the rockcress vulnerable to extinction from ORVs.

We are demanding that the US Forest Service close all Shale Barren Rockcress areas to ORVs. Also, we are formally requesting that the FWS expedite the listing of the rockcress and designation of Critical Habitat.

—Brenda Vest, Millboro, VA

to assume that if the ORVs are not stopped, this plant will soon be in the same trouble as the Rockcress—if it isn't already.

—Brenda Vest

MONTANA HIGHWAY DEPT. THREATENS RIFFLE BEETLE

Two species of water beetle live in tiny warm springs next to Bridger Creek near Bozeman, Montana. *Microcylloepus browni* and *Zaitzevia thermae*, known as Riffle Beetles, live nowhere else. These rare species are in danger of losing their only habitat due to a highway reconstruction project on nearby Bridger Drive. The Montana State Highway Department plans to begin construction in the spring.

The Biodiversity Project is in close contact with Michael Ivie, a Montana State University entomologist who is monitoring the highway project. The Highway Dept. has proved surprisingly cooperative in this matter and has already altered the design of a culvert to reduce the chances of flooding the beetles' habitat.

Readers can encourage the Highway Dept. to protect these beetles by calling Paul Garret at the Environmental Dept. in Helena: 406-444-6257. If you have information on other species in need of protection, be they charismatic or enigmatic, contact Jasper Carlton, Coordinator, or Keith Hammer, Western States Species Defense Coordinator, EF! Biodiversity Project (addresses in Directory).

—Phil Knight

FLORIDA'S NATIONAL FORESTS:

by Reed F. Noss

ed. note: The following is adapted from a longer article in ENFO, the publication of the Florida Conservation Foundation (Environmental Information Center, 1191 Orange Ave, Winter Park, FL 32789). The statements in ENFO do not necessarily reflect those of the Foundation. This article is particularly timely, for it represents an achievable yet not overly compromising ideal at a time when Florida conservationists are increasingly divided over whether or not compromise is in the best interest of the environment. It is also timely in that it commemorates Muir Day — EF's Day of Outrage Against the Forest Service, one year ago. —JD

If asked what are the major areas of environmental concern in Florida, most conservationists think of south Florida. They look to the Everglades, the Big Cypress, the Keys. Most of the national conservation groups, when they address Florida issues, focus on south Florida. Many Floridians, too, have the idea that south Florida ecosystems are more unusual and more in need of protection than is the remainder of the state.

There is no question of the need for a massive campaign of environmental protection for the precious ecosystems of south Florida, where human population growth rivals that of the Third World. But we need to draw attention to the unique, equally vulnerable ecosystems of north and northcentral Florida. Here, especially in the three major National Forests (Apalachicola, Osceola, and Ocala) is our last chance to preserve and restore a collection of ecosystems whose diversity, scientific value, and beauty are unsurpassed in North America. But these complex ecosystems are rapidly being converted to heavily-roaded tree farms.

BACKGROUND

Congress responded to continuing abuses of National Forests with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976. The NFMA requires the Forest Service to prepare "land and resource management plans" for individual units of the National Forest system. Each plan, according to NFMA regulations, must consider all renewable resources, must assure that land management not impair multiple-use productivity, must recognize the ecological relationships among plants, animals, and their environment, and must consider all relevant biological, physi-

cal, economic, and social factors.

Of particular importance to conservationists, NFMA requires that forest plans "provide for diversity of plant and animal communities and tree species consistent with the overall multiple-use objectives of the planning area" and that the Forest Service manage habitats to maintain viable populations of existing native and desirable non-native vertebrate species. The NFMA also requires a forest plan to identify and maintain critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, and to take measures aimed at restoring populations to the point where they are no longer endangered. There are also constraints on clearcutting and other even-aged management techniques, and special requirements for protecting riparian areas and wetlands.

As with any law, great variation in interpretation of NFMA can be expected. Because the writers of the individual land and resource management plans tend to be "economic" foresters, their interpretations of planning requirements — and indeed, their philosophical orientation toward forest management — usually differ substantially from those of ecologists and conservationists.

So it is that nationwide, despite NFMA, the FS proposes to increase logging (mostly clearcutting) more than 72% over recent harvest levels, build more than 580,000 miles of new or reconstructed logging roads during the next 50 years, incur over \$2 billion worth of taxpayer losses in deficit timber sales, recommend for Wilderness only one-eighth of National Forest wildlands formally under review for Wilderness designation, and generally degrade natural ecosystems and rare species' habitats.

FLORIDA NATIONAL FORESTS PLAN

The Land and Resource Management Plan for Florida's National Forests is an environmental disaster as great as any we face in this high-growth state. The four National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola, Osceola, Ocala, and tiny Choctawhatchee) comprise 1,099,000 acres of longleaf, slash, and pond pine flatwoods, longleaf pine-turkey oak-wiregrass sandhills, sand pine scrub, mesic hammock, bottomland hardwood forests and swamps, titi swamps, Atlantic white cedar swamps, prairies, herb bogs, lakes, and other natural communities. The Florida National Forests are virtually the only public lands in north and central Florida where these native communities can be restored as intact, functioning ecosystems naturally arrayed in wil-

derness landscapes. When interconnected with other public land holdings, they offer the last opportunity in this entire region to maintain viable populations of large, wide-ranging animals such as bears and panthers.

The proposed (draft) Land and Resource Management Plan was released in March 1985. The Forest Service lumped all four National Forests in Florida together in one plan, thus obscuring important ecological differences between forests. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that accompanied the plan discussed the implications of nine different "alternatives" for forest management. The plan itself was an elaboration of Alternative 7, the "Preferred Alternative." None of the nine came close to a conservation alternative. All called for timber harvest to be increased beyond current levels (except Alt. 2, the continuation of current management alternative). The FORPLAN model, which was used to forecast effects of the nine alternatives, contained benchmark constraints of "nondeclining yield" of timber and arbitrary cutoffs on nontimber values.

Thus the FS loaded the deck with alternatives that all emphasized timber production over other uses, apparently anticipating that environmentalists would feel obligated to choose the least destructive of the nine alternatives (which was Alt. 9). And that is just what most environmental groups in Florida did, not realizing perhaps that they had been co-opted.

The FS received a wealth of comments on the draft plan from biologists, foresters, environmental groups, industry, and other concerned citizens, and ostensibly used these comments to revise the plan. The final plan and accompanying EIS were released in January, 1986. The final plan was Alternative 10, a slight modification of the former Preferred Alternative (#7). The most significant change, though still minor, is in timber harvest levels in later decades of the 50-year planning horizon. Alt. 7 would have held timber harvest at 100 million board feet (mbf) per year for the rest of this decade, but then escalate to about 125 mbf during the 1990s. Alt. 10 will likewise start at 100 mbf per year, but escalate to only about 115 mbf per year during the 1990s. Altogether, the plan makes 659,000 acres, or 60% of the forests, available for lease to timber companies, which is 26,000 more acres than previously allowed. Business-as-usual silviculture, which includes clearcutting, intensive site preparation, artificial regeneration, and short rotations relative to the natural life span of the trees, is the dominant mode of operation.

This timber-oriented management is not based on any real need. By the Forest Service's own figures, only 4% of the timber harvested in Florida comes from National Forests. Because private industry forests could easily meet the current demand (at present, there is a timber glut!) and all reasonable projections of future demand, there is little economic justification for any timber harvest in Florida National Forests.

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY, NATURAL DISTURBANCE, AND DIVERSITY

A regional landscape might be defined as a mosaic of heterogeneous land forms, vegetation types, and land uses. Natural landscapes are patterned by responses of vegetation to environmental gradients such as topography, moisture, and nutrient levels, and by natural disturbances which create openings of various sizes and maintain a series of successional states and disturbance-adapted vegetation types in the landscape.

When we add civilized humans to a landscape, the natural, interdigitating mosaic tends to be disrupted and replaced by more linear and rectangular features such as roads, agricultural fields, and developments. Natural habitats become isolated as "islands" in a sea of developed land. Furthermore, the disturbance regime is changed so that entirely different sets of species — often aliens — are favored. The plant and animal species that thrive on human disturbances are commonly known as weeds, and a landscape that is dominated by opportunistic weeds has lost its native diversity. In such cases, large, wide-

ranging animals (panthers, red wolves, and black bears, in Florida), ecological specialists (e.g., the red-cockaded woodpecker), and other sensitive species disappear or decline to small numbers.

A typical goal of conservation at the landscape scale (e.g., the scale of a National Forest) is to preserve landscapes where the natural mosaic and the processes that maintain it predominate. Where the natural mosaic is maintained over a large enough area, the native composition and diversity of species can also be maintained, as can natural processes such as evolution. Although few landscapes remain where the goal of perpetuating native diversity would be easy to achieve in the near future, National Forests could provide that opportunity if we let them.

Florida's National Forests are naturally rich in species diversity. Unfortunately, the intensive silvicultural practices and unnatural fire regime employed by the Forest Service tend to reduce natural diversity at all levels. Focusing on the longleaf pine-wiregrass and associated community-types, Dr. D. Bruce Means of the Coastal Plains Institute has documented this diminution of native diversity in Florida's National Forests. The longleaf pine forest, which in presettlement times covered over 70 million acres in the southeastern coastal plain, has been reduced to less than 5 million acres. Some recent studies estimate a decline of more than 98% since presettlement times. The National Wildlife Federation estimates that longleaf pine acreage in Florida has decreased 84% in the last 30 years alone. This forest type, which is an open savannah-like community dependent upon late spring or summer fires at 2-5 year intervals, has an amazing diversity of herbaceous flora. Dr. Andre F. Clewell has found 59 to 67 species of ground cover plants in quadrants totaling only 30 square meters, and up to 133 species in a single flatwoods stand. Many of these plants require summer burns in order to reproduce sexually.

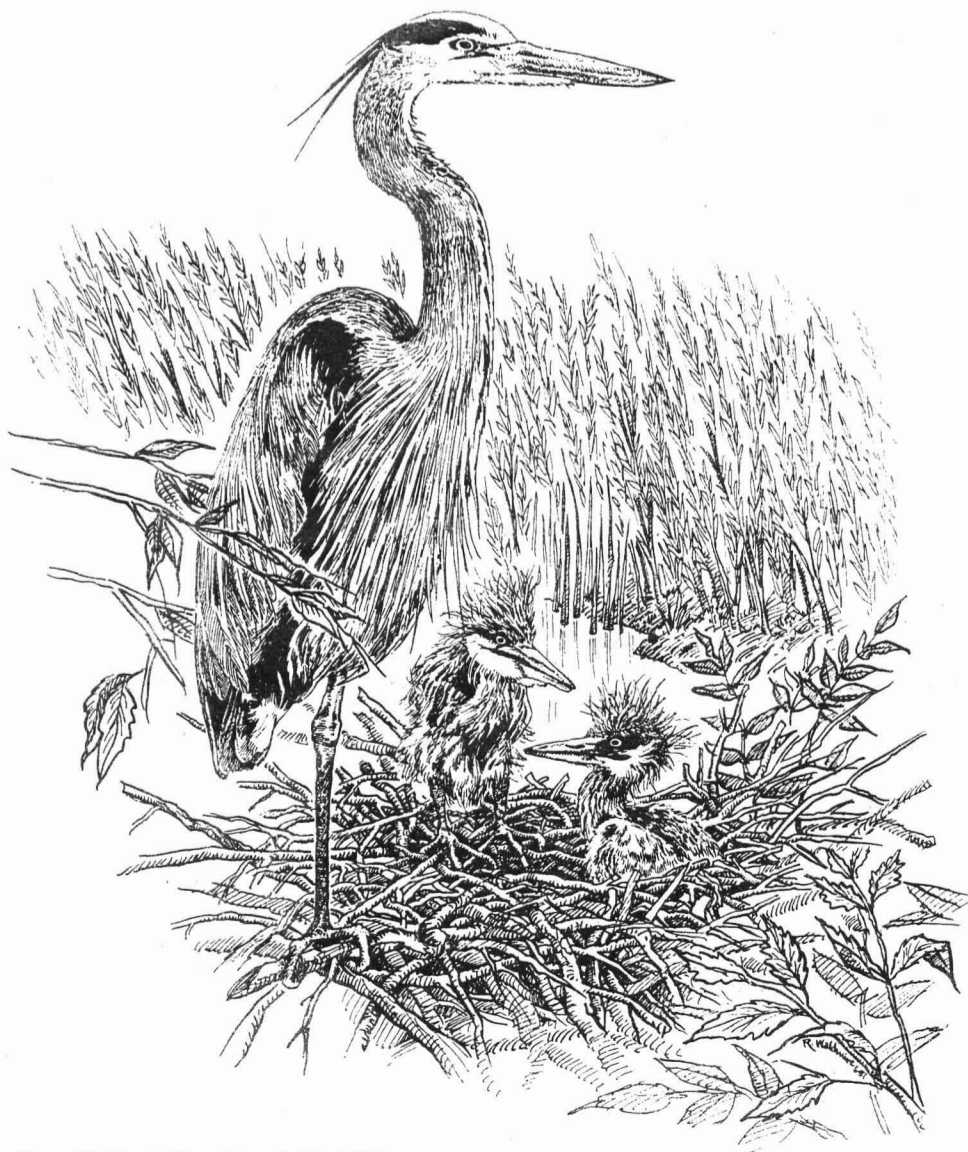
A rich fauna is also characteristic of this community. Various studies have documented a greater number of breeding bird species in natural longleaf forests than in artificial plantations of slash pine, or even in the more structurally complex beech-magnolia forest.

FIRES AND DIVERSITY

Fire suppression vastly reduces regeneration of longleaf pine (which requires bare mineral soil to germinate) and many associated herbaceous species, and allows a proliferation of hardwood trees and shrubs that shade out the sun-loving herbs that are characteristic of this community. Hence, native diversity is severely reduced. Mechanical site preparation (chopping, disking, and bedding in preparation for planting pines) is an integral part of the intensive silviculture emphasized in the Florida National Forest plan and greatly reduces native diversity by destroying the wiregrass groundcover and favoring exotic weeds over native herbs.

Furthermore, the Forest Service has been steadily replacing longleaf pine, which is a slow-growing species, with the faster-growing slash pine. Typically, a lush and open longleaf pine forest is replaced by a dense, homogeneous plantation of slash pine in neat rows. An especially pernicious element of the forest plan is that longleaf pine and slash pine are lumped together as "yellow pine," an ecologically meaningless lumberman's term that obscures important differences between these two species and their associates, and conceals the remnant stands of longleaf that still exist in the National Forests. Despite objections from probably every biologist who reviewed the draft, the yellow pine designation was retained in the final plan.

For diversity of communities, we likewise see the replacement of a natural by an artificial and impoverished pattern with intensive forest management. An undisturbed slope-moisture gradient in the Apalachicola National Forest typically features longleaf pine and wiregrass in the mesic flatwoods (with the addition of turkey oak on the drier sandhills), down through a wet herb bog often characterized by pitcher plants, to a shrub



OUR LAST CHANCE

swamp dominated by titi, and finally down to other wetland communities such as Atlantic white cedar swamp. The open herb bog is maintained by fires sweeping down from the longleaf pine community, pruning back titi and other shrubs that would otherwise encroach from further down the slope-moisture gradient.

Fire is an essential component of this ecotonal gradient of diversity. But for the most part, the FS intends to suppress natural fires and use control burns (mainly in winter, rather than in the growing season when they would occur naturally) to reduce fuel loads and therefore reduce the probability of wildfires. A limited number of experimental summer burns are planned, apparently in an attempt to appease the many Florida ecologists who complained about the Forest Service's fire policy. It is important to note that control burns are typically complete, monotonous scorches, whereas wildfires leave unburned patches from which plants and animals can recolonize burned areas. The longleaf pine ecosystem is characterized by frequent, low-intensity ground fires that seldom crown, but which often (before human-created firebreaks) swept across entire landscapes.

Another forest type, which dominates much of Ocala National Forest, is sand pine scrub. In contrast to longleaf pine, scrub is characterized by catastrophic crown fires that kill most trees but recur only at intervals of about 10 to 40 years. Scrub fires also can cover large areas. As might be expected, the native plants of the scrub are adapted to catastrophic burns. Most sand pines (like many pine species in other regions, such as jack pine and ponderosa pine) have cones that open to release seeds only after a fire. Similarly, the Florida rosemary that is so characteristic of scrub habitat will normally reproduce only after a fire. Otherwise, rosemary shrubs become senescent after 30-35 years.

The Forest Service, for obvious reasons, will not allow wildfires to devastate sand pine forests, even though this is the natural regime for this community; rather, massive clearcuts and artificial seeding are used to "mimic" the natural regime. Certainly the natural regime is not effectively mimicked, however; any disruption of a natural disturbance-regeneration pattern leads to corresponding changes in diversity, and in this case, the long-term depletion of soil nutrients and structure.

As reductions in native local diversity are repeated across the landscape, the result is a reduction in region-wide diversity as sensitive species drop out of the biota and are replaced by weedy species typical of human-disturbed areas. These weedy species thrive in urban and agricultural habitats and generally do not need public lands for survival. But surprisingly, the Forest Service often justifies its silvicultural manipulations by saying that they will increase diversity! For example, the Florida plan loftily proposes to "produce a variety of habitat conditions and vegetative successional stages over relatively small management units," which is supposed to increase animal diversity. How can this be? Essentially, the FS is perpetuating the old wildlife management notion that increasing interspersions of habitat types, producing "edge effects" where habitat types come together, will foster maximum diversity of wildlife.

Because edge-adapted species are often game animals (including white-tailed deer, cottontail rabbits, and bobwhite quail), it is no wonder that wildlife managers have favored habitat interspersions and edge. In nature, interspersions or interdigitation of habitat types is often the rule, but the natural mosaic differs drastically in pattern and effect from the silvicultural checkerboard.

Conservation biologists now consider artificial edges, such as those created when a clearcut abuts a mature forest, to have mostly deleterious consequences. Problems include shifts in vegetation toward weedy species, and increased nest predation and brood parasitism rates for birds. Furthermore, the natural ecotones which were maintained, for example, by fire interacting with the slope-

moisture gradient, are replaced by sharp, artificial edges of management compartments crudely separated by roads and plowed fire lanes. Natural diversity is replaced by artificial diversity as the natural landscape mosaic is replaced by an artificial patchwork of habitats.

The FORPLAN model applied by the Forest Service is inadequate to evaluate these landscape-level phenomena because it considers only the acreages of different habitats, and not their spatial distribution and juxtaposition patterns. Hence, some of the most important recent developments in ecology — the recognition of landscapes, patch interactions, and natural disturbance dynamics — are completely ignored in the FS planning process. And by failing to consider how habitat patches are distributed in the landscape, the FS overlooks what many conservation biologists consider the most serious threat to biological diversity on earth: habitat fragmentation.

WILDLIFE

I use the term 'wildlife' to mean all non-domesticated plants, animals, and microbes, in keeping with modern concepts of the term. The Forest Service, however, restricts its attention almost entirely to vertebrate animals. Part of this bias derives from the NFMA, which requires that a forest plan maintain viable populations of all native vertebrates and desirable non-native vertebrates in the planning area. An invertebrate or plant species *must* be considered only if it is listed or is a candidate for threatened or endangered species status. Other plants and invertebrates *can* be considered as indicator species and in general wildlife management considerations, at the FS's discretion.

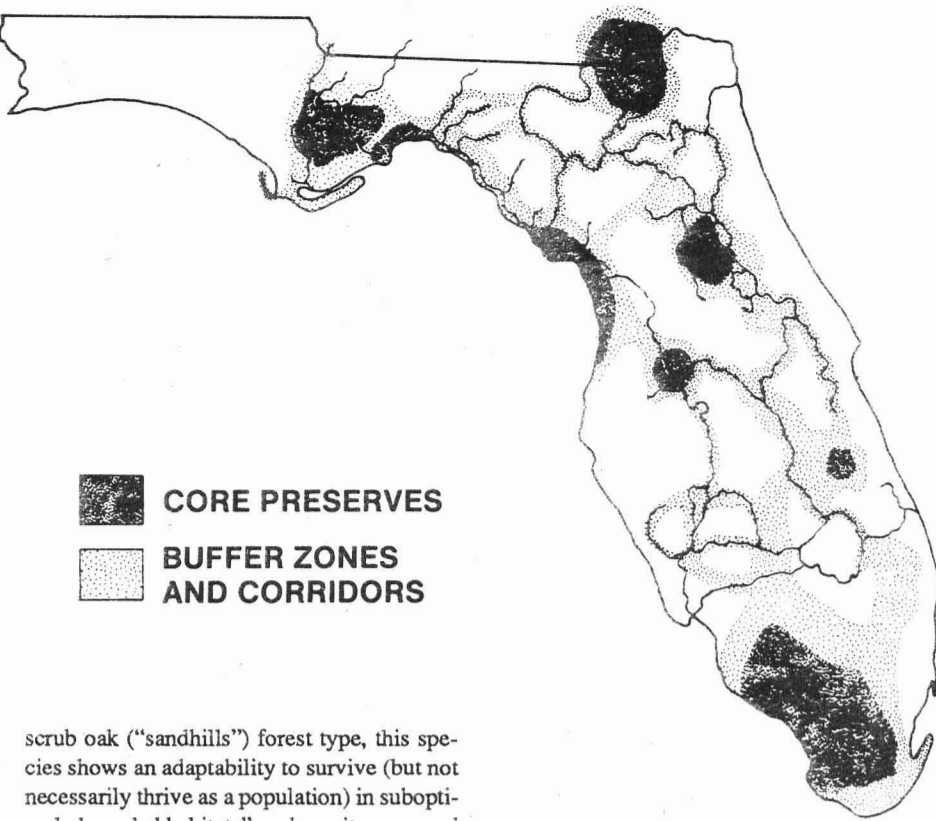
The Record of Decision from Regional Forester John Alcock, which formally approved the final forest plan, claimed that "self-sustaining (viable) populations of all native vertebrate and plant species will be maintained..." Because of the general lack of knowledge of species distributions, population sizes, habitat requirements, and responses to intensive silviculture (largely due to inadequate research), Alcock's claim must be rejected.

With the tremendous diversity of natural communities in Florida National Forest landscapes, there is a corresponding high diversity of species. Unfortunately, no adequate inventory of species or community-types exists for the National Forests. Hence, planning is based on ignorance of the most important elements affected by the plan: the native biota.

The planning process would be hopelessly complicated for the FS if they were forced to consider the life history of every individual plant, animal, and microbe species in the forests. For this reason, the NFMA requires the FS to explain the impacts of each alternative plan on a set of "indicator species." The purpose of monitoring indicator species is to alert the FS to the effects of management on those segments of the biota theoretically represented by the indicator species. The concept works best when the species chosen are those most sensitive to management practices, and when they collectively represent the full spectrum of natural communities.

The indicator species chosen by the Forest Service for Florida are white-tailed deer, turkey, bear, quail, red-cockaded woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, scrub jay, bald eagle, gopher tortoise, and largemouth bass. Many biologists consider this a biased and incomplete set. Species such as deer and quail are not appropriate indicators because they utilize a variety of habitats and are tolerant of a wide range of human disturbances.

Even the gopher tortoise, a "species of special concern" in Florida, may not be an appropriate indicator species unless a wide range of biological factors, such as demography, reproductive success, movement patterns, and nutrition, are considered. Dr. Dale Jackson of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, reviewing the forest plan for the Gopher Tortoise Council (a group dedicated to tortoise and upland habitat conservation), issued a cautionary note: "although the tortoise is indeed highly characteristic of the longleaf-



scrub oak ("sandhills") forest type, this species shows an adaptability to survive (but not necessarily thrive as a population) in suboptimal, degraded habitats" such as site-prepared areas and roadsides. The indicator species approach has failed to provide adequate protection to many species with specialized habits, old-growth dependence, or large area requirements. At the very least, the list should be greatly expanded to include specialized plants, invertebrates, and animals representative of the most endangered community-types.

Rare community-types themselves should also serve as indicators. The FS is actually considering the indicator *community* concept, and an appendix to the final EIS states that the seepage bog/savannah plant community (= herb bog) has been added as a management indicator. This is a positive step, for which the FS should be commended.

The Forest Service is required by NFMA, and by the Endangered Species Act, to manage explicitly for recovery of threatened and endangered species, as well as for species proposed for listing. Many rare, threatened, and endangered species occur on Florida's National Forests. Although complete lists are not available for the various forests, some biologists suspect that the Apalachicola NF has more threatened and endangered species than any other National Forest in the southeast, or perhaps in all of the eastern states.

Tabulations of data from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) show that at least 46 species of plants on the FNAI rare plant list occur in Florida National Forests. At least 25 of these plants are endemics, found nowhere but Florida. Amazingly, not one of the 46 FNAI rare plants is found in more than one of the three major National Forests. Dr. Dennis Hardin, research ecologist for FNAI, says that many (perhaps most) of the endemic plants inhabit natural ecotones, such as the herb bog that occurs between longleaf pine forest and titi swamp. When natural, gradual ecotones are converted to abrupt, fire-plowed edges between management compartments, these plants decline or disappear.

The red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is a federally endangered species that requires old-growth, fire-maintained longleaf pine forests for survival. All three major Florida NFs contain RCWs, and the Apalachicola has the largest remaining population in the world. FS guidelines require that existing colony sites be protected, and that recruitment stands be provided for possible future colonies (this species seems to colonize new sites or recolonize old sites only rarely, which is one reason for its endangerment). Suitable foraging habitat must also be provided for each colony and recruitment/replacement stand.

But as Dr. Jermome A. Jackson explains in a recent article in *American Birds*, modern forestry practices and the RCW's habitat requirements are diametrically opposed. Although the average age of longleaf pines in which these birds excavate their cavities is 95 years (today — in the past, cavity trees were undoubtedly older), the Florida forest plan calls for approximately 60% of the forests to be managed on an average 60-year rotation (this includes almost all the pine acreage, except for sand pine, which will be managed on 40-year rotations). Fire suppression (either deliberate or because of artificial fire-

breaks such as roads) also makes pinelands unsuitable for RCWs as hardwoods take over the habitat. Although about 19,737 acres in the three NFs has been removed from the commercial timber base for the benefit of these birds, logging is still occurring in many RCW colonies.

The key point to remember in considering the protection of rare species in Florida NFs is that these public lands offer the only hope for survival for many of them. Private lands, where endangered species' habitats generally do not receive legal protection, are simply not being managed in a way that will maintain red-cockaded woodpeckers, black bears, or Florida panthers. Almost all private forest lands are not in longleaf pine, are too densely stocked, and are harvested at intervals too short for RCWs. Black bears have very large home ranges that are not accommodated on private lands. This is even more of a problem for the Florida panther, which is proposed for reintroduction to north Florida's National Forests (apparently against FS wishes), because these are the only areas with enough contiguous seminatural habitat to maintain significant portions of a regional population.

For the black bear, and especially the Florida panther, there are currently far too many road miles in Florida's NFs. In addition to the obvious problem of direct road mortality, which is a major cause of death for both species, roads provide access to hunters and poachers. The mere presence of humans, or of roads, can be enough to alter behavior and movement patterns of these sensitive species.

WILDERNESS

The surest way to maintain those species that are sensitive to humans and their artifacts is to keep large roadless areas intact. Ideally, wilderness big enough to encompass whole landscape mosaics and their natural disturbance regimes. Wilderness historian Roderick Nash noted that the Wilderness Act of 1964 is "one of the most important milestones in the changing attitude of American civilization towards its oldest foe." If only this change in attitude had permeated the Forest Service! Instead, its attitude toward wilderness has become more hostile with every year since Aldo Leopold and Bob Marshall made their visionary recommendations in the 1920s and 30s.

Designated Wilderness in all NFs seems to be those lands not much good for any productive use. In the West, it is mostly "rock and ice," with Wilderness boundaries stopping not far below timberline. In Florida, it is wetland with mostly unmarketable timber (or places where dragging the logs out would be too difficult). The Florida Wilderness Act of 1983 brought the total designated Wilderness in Florida NFs up to 73,378 acres, distributed among seven areas. This acreage is far too small for the perpetuation of wilderness species.

The Florida Wilderness Act also designated two Wilderness Study Areas, Clear Lake in the Apalachicola and Natural Area in

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Florida's National Forests . . .

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the Osceola, totaling 10,111 acres. The proposed forest plan recommends against designating these areas as Wilderness.

AN ALTERNATIVE VISION FOR FLORIDA'S NATIONAL FORESTS

An almost immediate response to the proposed ("approved") Land and Resource Management Plan was the filing of an appeal by a coalition of seven environmental groups — the National Wildlife Federation, Florida Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, Florida Audubon Society, Florida Chapter of the Sierra Club, Coastal Plains Institute and The Wilderness Society. The Florida Forestry Association (FFA) filed an appeal in a direction opposite to that of the environmental groups. The FFA, which represents the wood products industry, wants vastly increased timber production in the Florida National Forests.

The FS has responded to the court appeals by producing a set of "working papers" that revise specific sections of the forest plan. Although these proposed revisions are in the right direction from an ecological standpoint, they do not significantly alter the Forest Service's commodity-oriented management direction. Minor revision of the current forest plan will not sufficiently protect the native diversity of these lands. Instead, the public must be permitted to consider an entirely new set of alternatives that are ecologically conservative. The elements of one such alternative, which considers the National Forests as critical wilderness recovery areas in a statewide network, are described below:

*The National Forests must be considered in the context of the regional landscape. The NFs offer our only opportunity to restore and preserve a natural landscape mosaic in north and central Florida.

*Ecosystem restoration and preservation must be the primary objective of forest management. The management question must be: how can we best maintain the natural species composition, abundance patterns, and the ecological processes (such as fire and hydrology) that produce these patterns? In other words, how can we best maintain native diversity?

*Corridors of natural habitat should be maintained and restored as part of a statewide network of protected areas. Whenever possible, corridors must be wide enough to provide safe passage for the most sensitive species. The most important corridors would 1) link the Apalachicola National Forest with the Apalachicola River and St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, and the Big Bend coastal corridor and Suwannee River watershed, 2) link the Osceola NF with Okefenokee NWR (through Pinhook Swamp) and the Suwannee River watershed, and 3) link the Ocala NF with

Reed Noss — with his wife Myra, both long-time leaders of FL EF! — has moved to Oregon, but intends to remain an advocate of herb bogs, Longleaf Pine stands, and titi swamps.



the Suwannee River watershed and critical areas in the St. Johns River watershed. Considerable federal and state land acquisitions will be necessary to accomplish these linkages.

*Ecological restoration is necessary to bring most of the forests back to presettlement-type condition, allowing for natural changes. Restoration should include removal of roads and human structures, removal of domestic livestock, rehabilitation of vegetation and the natural disturbance regime, and reintroduction of extirpated species including the Florida panther and the red wolf. Restoration can also provide employment, as part of a new, ecologically-oriented Civilian Conservation Corps, and more than compensate for jobs lost from the timber economy. Taxes need not increase. Funds now wasted on destructive road building and timber management can be channeled into local economies based on ecological research, restoration, environmental education, and wilderness recreation.

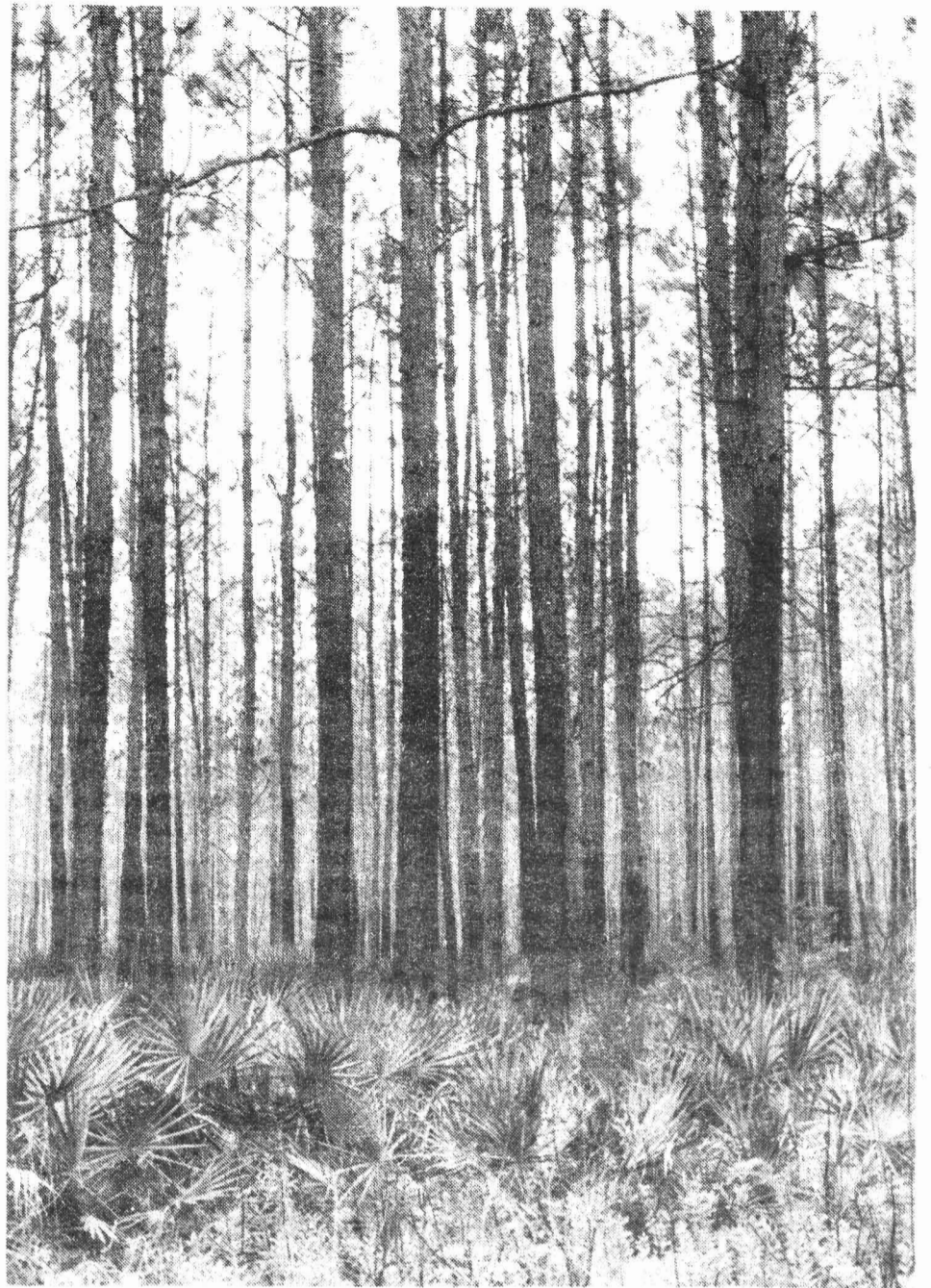
*An active program of biological inventory, ecological research, and monitoring should be instituted immediately on all the National Forests to determine effects of management and restoration efforts. A competent scientific staff and contracts with other agencies (such as the Florida Natural Areas Inventory) and with ecological consultants will be necessary.

*The recommendations outlined above represent a significant departure from current management direction with the US Forest Service. Some positive changes could be accomplished through ecologically enlightened interpretations of the National Forest Management Act. But relying on interpretations is never a safe strategy. Instead, conservationists should pursue a major revision of NFMA that would make restoration and preservation of native diversity the primary goal of management for each National Forest.

*While we work for a new NFMA, we should not settle for minor revisions of the forest plans, such as those the FS is now proposing for Florida. Conservationists must demand a new EIS with an entirely new set of alternatives. Without a radically new approach to forest management, we will lose forever the piney woods, bogs, bears, and beauty of this unique bioregion.

EPILOGUE

On Muir Day, 1988, Florida Earth First! presented the following demands to Bob Jacobs, Supervisor of Florida's National Forests. There is no indication that the Forest Service intends to meet any of these demands. Meanwhile, David White, counsel for the National Wildlife Federation, indicates that the FS does not even intend to meet the very modest demands of the moderate conservationists. White thinks that the best we can hope for is a revision of the Forest Plan in about 5 years, instead of the usual 10-15 years. In the interim, Florida EF! will be watching the FS closely, prepared to escalate the battle if any more critical natural areas are threatened by logging or road-building.



Fire used to thin out hardwoods leaves mostly commercially valuable pines.

EARTH FIRST! DEMANDS FOR FLORIDA NATIONAL FORESTS

1. Discard the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for Florida's National Forests and the FORPLAN model for forest planning. Prepare a new EIS with a new set of alternatives based on ecology rather than economics. The preferred alternative must be biocentric and consistent with the land ethic of Aldo Leopold, i.e., "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."
2. Biodiversity, a key issue in 70 current appeals of National Forest plans nationwide, must be the major goal of the new forest plan. Refine the biodiversity concept to represent "native diversity." Native diversity involves the preservation of native ecosystem structure, function, and integrity, and of native species in natural abundances.
3. Close at least 90% of all road miles within the National Forests, and restore them to natural habitat. Fund a study immediately to determine the ecologically optimal order and methodology of road closure. Allow no new road-building or reconstruction.
4. In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's LANDSAT-based habitat mapping program, prepare a detailed report and set of maps on landscape patterns in the National Forests. Use this information as a guide for restoration and protection of ecologically important habitat patches, gradients, mosaics, and corridors.
5. Prepare detailed plans for the restoration and preservation of all natural community-types and landscape-types in the NFs. Special emphasis must be placed on longleaf pine landscapes and natural fire regimes. Implement plans after review by a contracted committee of ecologists from outside the FS.
6. Prepare plans for recovery to presettlement abundances (whenever possible) of all species listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory that occur naturally in the Florida National Forests. Implement plans after review by a contracted committee of biologists from outside the FS.
7. In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and US Fish and Wildlife Service, reintroduce populations of all native species (e.g., Florida

Panther, Red Wolf) that have been eliminated from Florida's National Forests, after necessary habitat improvements (e.g., road closures, community restoration) have been made.

8. Greatly expand land acquisition, including purchases of inholdings and critical corridor connections to other public lands (e.g., Pinhook Swamp connection of Osceola NF to Okefenokee NWR, connections of Apalachicola NF to St. Marks NWR).

9. Immediately eliminate all ORVs from NFs.

10. Immediately remove all domestic livestock from NFs.

11. In cooperation with FL Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, immediately close hunting seasons on Black Bear and Fox Squirrel in NFs. Prohibit firearms in large core areas of each Forest.

12. After habitat restoration has begun, recommend to Congress that at least 75% of each NF be designated as Wilderness or Wilderness Recovery Areas (if land is too disturbed to meet current Wilderness criteria). Boundaries will be determined from ecological criteria developed in #4, 5, and 6, above. Manage these areas as Wilderness until Congress acts.

13. Enforce a moratorium on all logging in National Forests, beginning now, until Wilderness and Wilderness Recovery Area boundaries have been determined, and the needs of sensitive species and habitats have been specified.

14. Eliminate the use of mechanical site preparation in all future silvicultural operations.

15. Eliminate the use of all biocides (herbicides, pesticides, etc.), except when shown to be necessary to control exotic and/or weedy species that have a deleterious impact on native diversity.

16. Prepare a plan for restructuring the regional economy around each National Forest, replacing jobs lost from the wood products and road construction/maintenance economy with jobs based on ecological restoration, environmental education, and passive recreation. Greatly increase funding for ecological/biodiversity research.

MIND IN THE BIOSPHERE; MIND OF THE BIOSPHERE

by Michael E. Soule, U. of MI, Ann Arbor
Biodiversity (c) 1988, by the National
Academy of Sciences

ed. note: The following is a slightly condensed version of chapter 52 of Biodiversity, a book compiled from papers delivered at the National Forum on Biodiversity, a monumental conference about which Reed Noss reported in our Samhain 1986 issue.

Say you want to convince your father-in-law to get involved in conservation — in rescuing biodiversity. How would you start? Would you tell him about the genes for disease resistance in wild relatives of crop plants? Would you mention the probable existence of undiscovered pharmaceuticals, talk of tropical rain forests and their rates of conversion, or describe a personal experience of nature that still brings tears to your eyes or goose bumps to your skin? That is, would you appeal to his intelligence or to his emotions?

There are many ways of seeing the biosphere. Each of us is a unique lens, a lens ground and coated by nature and nurture. And our responses to nature — to the world — are as diverse as our personalities, though each of us, at different times, may be awed, horrified, dazzled or just amused by nature.

Most such experiences are quite ordinary, everyday encounters with suburban birds, garden pests, or domesticated plants and animals. But some of these experiences leave vivid memories and can change our behavior. These so-called peak experiences can fuse our separate selves to nature, establishing a lifetime bond.

Ordinary or sublime, such encounters constitute just one of several dimensions of our total involvement with the natural world. It is the fundamental dimension, though, because experience provides the raw material out of which the more conceptual dimensions are formulated.

What are these dimensions? They include the value dimension, which is dominated by the polarity between utilitarian values on the one hand and intrinsic (spiritual-ethical) values on the other. Another is the scientific-analytical one, in which the mind perceives biodiversity as a phenomenon to be organized and explained.

The relationships among these three dimensions are shown in Figure 52-1. First, there is one's immediate, sensory experience of nature; it is mediated by the sensory-neural apparatus of the nervous system. Next, this input is categorized, interpreted, and analyzed by the mind (mostly the limbic and neocortical organs of the brain). If the input is particularly arousing, the limbic-hypothalamic centers may trigger emotional responses such as fear, disgust, or joy. In addition, there may be physiological changes such as sweating, goose bumps, and tears, or attack, flight, and exclamations.

Mental activity of another sort may be launched. One sort of activity is normative or judgmental; this is the value dimension mentioned above. The judgments and classification are partly learned. At some stage in our life we may make a generic judgment about nature, deciding whether it is, on the whole, good or bad, or whether it is a part of me(1) or, at the other extreme, is a hostile but useful other. Many neural structures, including the highest cortical centers, play a role in the normative process.

Finally, the scientific-analytical dimension of mental activity mentioned above occurs in the greatly expanded

human cortex. This structure, called the neocortex in humans because of its evolutionary newness, occupies about 70% of the cranial vault, but it is almost nonexistent in the reptile brain. In this structure, complex associations are made, theories are conceived, and conceptual systems are born.

When biologists function in this dimension, their desire is to generalize and predict and ultimately to control. Their self-appointed task is to narrow and channel the Amazon of input from nature — to somehow place it into a few, manageable categories. Experience teaches that this process of pigeon-holing can lead to interesting or useful ideas.

The intellectual's standard operating procedure, therefore, is to discriminate, dissect, and simplify, reducing the infinite variety of things and processes to a manageable number of categories and to the simplest atomistic parts and processes. This reductionistic approach has worked well in physics, chemistry, and in much of biology. Quite often, when we are finally able to reassemble the whole, it makes more sense (and is more beautiful) than before. For the scientist, in other words, understanding, not ignorance, is bliss.

MOTIVATION

Clearly, then, doing science, a characteristically neocortical-analytical activity, is not the same as loving nature, a limbic-emotional process. But this distinction between scientific activity and our appreciation of nature is a rock that often trips many of us. Biologists wish to convince others of the importance of protecting biodiversity. The problem is that very little thought and research has gone into the best ways to accomplish this vital goal.

Scientists, like everyone, usually revert to habitual ways of communicating. Their favorite format is the lecture. Facts, mixed with inductive or deductive reasoning, are presented with the idea of convincing the listener by the power of evidence and logic that nature is important and deserving of support. To the biologist, it may appear that knowledge will lead to action — that once another human being (including a father-in-law or politician) understands the agricultural, economic, and climatic implications of deforestation and desertization, that human being will have to do something about it ...

There are two lines of evidence, however, suggesting that such a didactic approach — the lecture-hall model — is inefficient and insufficient. The first is motivational science, the most frequent application of which is commercial advertising and promotion.... The content of advertising is rarely informative or logical. Instead, commercials are designed to arouse and to evoke pleasurable emotions and desires. More precisely, they bypass the cognitive centers, communicating through our basic physical desires (oral, sexual) and emotional needs (security, status, control, potential profits).

For example, I recently came across a promotional brochure for a Caribbean cruise. The cover was a frontal view of a well-endowed blond in a minimalist bathing suit. She is kneeling on the beach, looking straight into my eyes with lips apart and an expression of intense desire. The accompanying text reads, "Come Aboard." Inside the brochure, one is told that passengers are called Ship-Mates. The crewmembers are described as SeaMates, "free-spirits ... the most affectionate and entertaining people

you'll ever meet ..." There isn't one word about the opportunity to meet local people or to learn about racial, social, or economic problems in the Lesser Antilles.

This is not to argue that one should try to equate extinction of species with sexual gratification;(2) rather, the point is that bad news by itself is not motivating — just the reverse. Physiologically, bad news is depressing, and depression inhibits arousal in the limbic-emotional system. Advertisers and politicians know this tacitly: consumers don't buy coffins, even when on sale, and voters don't elect prophets of doom. Perhaps this is one reason why there are no biologists in the US Congress.

On the other hand, if our objective is to motivate people, the best way to do this is probably with pleasurable experiences and memories. If neurobiology has told us anything about the mammalian brain, especially the human brain, it is that the mind and the body are not separate. Furthermore, the most direct pathways to pleasurable emotions are not via the thought centers of the neocortex but through the sensory-motor centers of the brain stem and cerebellum, and from there into the emotional centers of the limbic system. This is also the region that houses the playful, nurturing, and social behaviors that we find so pleasurable and that must be evoked in the people we wish to involve in the cause of biodiversity.

Perhaps it would be more effective politically to stress that the members of the movement to save nature can have special, positive experiences — peak experiences that flow from participating with others in doing something of great importance and value. Furthermore, the new motivators for nature might take a page from the advertiser's book, promoting a wider love of nature with a sensory, physical experience of nature in the convivial company of like-minded friends.

One reason for the apparent frustration of the conservation educator may be inattention to the distinction between mentation and motivation, between the neocortex and the cerebellar-limbic axis. Students and others may be convinced cognitively, neocortically, of the value of life and diversity, but somehow our audiences don't follow through. The urgency isn't there. It is as if the organ of learning were not hooked up to the organ of doing.

The hypothesis is that if our pedagogy is purely cognitive, our chances of motivating a change in values and behavior are nil. We can't succeed in teaching people biophilia (Wilson, 1984) (i.e., the love of life), with economic arguments and ecological reasoning alone. We must see to it that they have limbic experiences,

not just neocortical ones. We must learn from the experts — politicians and advertising consultants who have mastered the art of motivation. They will tell us that facts are often irrelevant. Statistics about extinction rates compute, but they don't convert.

We must also ask if there are critical developmental stages in the training of the limbic system for bonding with nature. Just as Harris's rhesus monkeys must have physical contact with warm, moving bodies if they are ever to breed successfully, so there might be developmental stages for bonding with nature and landscapes (Orians, 1986). Perhaps college-age students are too old to imprint.

Returning to the father-in-law, who is still waiting to be convinced of the importance of biodiversity, we come face to face with the urgency of communications. What is the message that we want to get across? A Buddhist sutra teaches "Each thing has its own intrinsic value, and is related to everything else in function and position." Ecology affirms it. But what then? How do we convince others? Maybe it begins with the courage to let ourselves describe our private, emotional experience of nature to our father-in-law.

Footnotes

1. Such identification with nature is probably the emotional root of the cognitive experience of intrinsic value. See Naess, 1985.
2. The distinction between alerting people about a crisis, such as extinction, and motivating them to act constructively, is often forgotten. Though it may sound heretical, our primary objective as conservationists (not as educators) should be to motivate children and citizens, not necessarily to inform them. Research may show that the two objectives are incompatible.

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Michael Soule is the editor of both volumes of Conservation Biology, and one of the key researchers in that blossoming field.

WOOVES
NOT
HOOVES



The Earth First! Directory

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

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

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USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

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



EF! BULLETINS

1989 ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS. Plans are progressing for this year's RRR, to be held in New Mexico's Jemez Mountains. It will be timed for the full moon in June, from the 18th to the 26th. Details in the Beltane Edition of the *Journal*. For information about putting on workshops or getting on the rally program, contact Brad Lagorio, 2405 Meadow Road SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105, (505) 873-0299. All other inquiries should go to Gary Schiffmiller, POB 8659, Santa Fe, NM 87504, (505) 984-1428.

NORTHEASTERN RENDEZVOUS. Northeastern EF! groups will gather on Memorial Day weekend to celebrate the returning spirits of the extirpated — Cougar, Gray Wolf, Wolverine, Caribou, Lynx, Pine Marten, old growth forests — near the Nash Stream Watershed. Come throw your lot in with the Wolverines. Join the fight to save 10 million acres. Bring food, water, and cold and wet weather camping gear and expect to encounter black flies and 'skeeters. Please no dogs. There will be no formally organized workshops, though anyone wishing to organize one is encouraged to do so. Instead, we'll hike, look for Cougar scat, and howl at the waning moon. Biologist-cum-mudgeon Jeff Elliott promises to impersonate a "human being" and/or "Jasper Carlton." We hope to make the entire EF! movement realize that the annual RRR ought to be held east of the Rockies in 1990, and every other year thereafter.

If you can help with the gathering or contribute money, please contact Mike Zwickelmaier, NE Rendezvous coordinator, RR 1, Box 393, Sharon VT 05065; 802-649-2940. Make checks to PAW or Connecticut Valley EF! and earmark them for the NE Rendezvous. Further info and a map will be in the May EF! and in the *Glacial Erratic*, voice of New England EF! groups. To receive the *Erotic*, please send at least \$5 (if you can afford it) to: CVEFI, POB 324, Rowe, MA 01367.

OKLAHOMA ROUNDUPS. All us Oklahoma folks are *real* excited about our annual rattlesnake roundup season. Yeee-haw! I'm just itchin' to gather up them old fork-tongued devils and slice em up into tasty little steaks. Them's eats! I know you'll be wantin' to head on over and help us. Hell, killin' off the snakes makes for better bunny huntin' next winter and nobody gives a damn about them ugly rattlin' bastards anyway. Sheee-it.

The dates for this year's first hunts in Oklahoma, and the numbers to call for information, are March 18-19, Waurika, 405-228-2802; April 1-2, Waynoka, 824-4741; April 7-9, Okeene, 822-3005; April 28-30, Mangum, 782-2440.

Rumor has it that some of them wild-eyed tree-huggin' EF! types are gonna show up this year, but us boys can handle them. The more of them show up the better. So why dontcha call that weirdo tree-huggin' gal in Tulsa and head on over with her. I heard the number's 918-582-0269 and her name's Lynette Setzkorn.

CENTRAL APPALACHIAN EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS. The Central Appalachian EF! Rendezvous will be held May 19-21, near Millboro, Virginia, on private land adjacent to George Washington National Forest (near Pond Ridge and Rough Mountain). Some of the workshop topics include the EF!/Virginians for Wilderness Alternative Land Management Plan for the GWNF, the Shenan-

doah Wilderness Proposal, the Pond Ridge/Shale Barrens Wilderness Proposal, and Endangered species. Speakers include John Davis, Bob Mueller, Jim O'Conner, and Brenda Vest. Free camping and parking space is available. Bring your own water and food. For more information contact: Bob Mueller, Rt. 1, Box 250, Staunton, VA 24401 (703-885-6983) or Brenda Vest, POB 266, Millboro, VA 24460 (703-997-9448).

YELLOWSTONE EARTH FIRST! RENDEZVOUS, September 21-24, 1989. Elk bugle amongst the shimmering golden aspen. The coming winter tangles the air. Steaming hot springs beckon. Freddies cower in their lairs. It's the first annual Autumn Equinox Yellowstone EF! Rendezvous! The focus of this year's gathering will be Gray Wolf reintroduction and Grizzly Bear defense. It's time to mobilize new activists in Yellowstone. We need musicians, activists, costumes, and crazed druids from all over. Location to be announced. Planning session at 89 RRR. This may launch a Grizzly Bear Medicine Show, to tour the Yellowstone Ecosystem and beyond. Contact Yellowstone EF!, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715; 406-587-3356.

ANIMAL RELEASE TOUR. EF! minstrel Dana Lyons has begun another tour, singing songs from his new album, *Animal*. His schedule includes the following shows:

- April 1, 7:30 PM, Tucson, El Rio Center, 1390 W Speedway, contact Nancy Zierenberg 622-1371
- 4-3, 3:30 PM, Tucson, U of A Administration Bldg, rally for Mt Graham
- 4-4, Prescott, AZ, contact Peter Galvin c/o Prescott College 778-2090
- 4-5, 7:30, Santa Fe, St. John College, Search & Rescue Meeting, Jr. Commons Room
- 4-6, Santa Fe Community College, Lunch Room
- 4-7, 8 PM, Santa Fe, Unitarian Church of Santa Fe, 107 W Barcelona Rd
- 4-13, 7 PM, Ft Collins, contact 303-224-5196
- 4-14, Boulder, contact 303-494-0458
- 4-15, Bozeman, contact Phil Knight, 406-587-3356
- 4-17, Missoula, noon at U of MT; evening at EcoCenter, contact Jake Jagoff, 406-728-5733
- 4-21, Eugene, OR
- 4-22, Reed College, Portland
- 4-28 through 5-10, Log Tour (see other bulletin)

ANCIENT FOREST RESCUE EXPEDITION. The schedule for the log tour, described last issue, has changed. In the following revised schedule, "stop" = news conference; and "evening show" = slide presentation. For information, contact Mitch Friedman, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227; 206-522-0441 or 671-9950

- April 22, morning send-off rally in Seattle
- 4-24, evening show in Bismark, ND
- 4-25, evening show in Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN
- 4-26, stop in Waterloo; evening show in Des Moines, Iowa
- 4-27, stop in Omaha, NE; overnight in Davenport, Iowa
- 4-28, evening show in Chicago, IL
- 4-29, rally in Chicago
- 4-30, stop in Gary, IN; evening show in Ann Arbor MI
- May 1, stop in Detroit, MI; evening show in Cincinnati, OH
- 5-2, evening show in Columbus, OH
- 5-3, stops in Newark and Cleveland; overnight in Akron, OH
- 5-4, stop in Pittsburg; evening show in Harrisburg, PA
- 5-5, evening show in New York
- 5-6, rally in New York; evening show on Long Island
- 5-7, evening show in Philadelphia, PA
- 5-8, evening show in Washington, DC
- 5-9, rally in DC
- 5-10, evening show in Atlanta, GA
- 5-11, evening show in Nashville, TN
- 5-12, evening show in St. Louis, MO
- 5-13, evening show in Kansas City
- 5-14, lay-over in Oskaloosa, KS [!]
- 5-15, school show in Lawrence; evening show in Wichita, KS
- 5-16, evening show in Denver or Boulder, CO
- 5-17, stop in Laramie, WY; evening show in Salt Lake City, UT
- 5-18, evening show in Boise, ID
- 5-19, morning celebration in Portland, OR

WILD ROCKIES INLAND OLD GROWTH RENDEZVOUS, May 4-7, site to be announced. We invite all ancient forest defenders to a regional gathering of folk committed to saving the few remaining old growth ecosystems in the Wild Rockies Bi-

oregion. Unbeknownst to many EF!ers, there are still some unprotected ancient cedar-hemlock and spruce-fir communities, which the Freddies and private timber beasts want to log. Most of these forests lie on three National Forests in northern Idaho and northwest Montana: Idaho Panhandle (3 NFs managed as 1: Kaniku, Couer d'Alene and St. Joe), Clearwater and Kootenai. The trees-are-like-asparagus mindset forces annual timber cuts on these forests of 237, 134, and 264 million board feet, respectively. Nowhere else in the Wild Rockies are we fighting such an entrenched resource extractive economy.

We need help from people with experience on old growth campaigns. Most of us Wild Rockies pinheads are novices at climbing trees. So please bring your equipment.

Currently five federally listed Threatened or Endangered species (Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf, Woodland Caribou, Peregrine Falcon and Bald Eagle) and numerous sensitive plant and animal species are bearing the brunt of roading and logging in these inland ancient forest communities. Without old growth, these species will perish from the Selkirk, Purcell, Cabinet and Bitterroot Mountain Ranges.

Future issues of *EF!* and the *Wild Rockies Review* will give details on the rendezvous. If interested, call Jake at 406-728-5733 or write Wild Rockies EF!, POB 7891, Missoula, MT 59807.

EARTH FIRST! MIDWEST AND BEYOND ROADSHOW. Roger Featherstone and Susan Stoltz launched their roadshow with a rousing performance in Tucson, and are now well into their tour. Their remaining shows are as follows:

- April 1, Northfield, MN, Carlton College, Karen Merritt 507-663-4399
- 4-2, Minneapolis, Solomon Simon 608-379-2855
- 4-3, La Crosse, WI, 7:30, UW-La Crosse, Cartwright Student Center, Al Gedicks 608-784-4399
- 4-4, Winona, MN, Solomon Simon 608-379-2855
- 4-5, Milwaukee, WI, Karen Bishop 414-258-6229
- 4-6, Chicago, IL, U of Chicago, Owen Berg 312-493-5419
- 4-7, Chicago, 7:30, Museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 2001 North Clark, Kathy Nolan 312-589-0266
- 4-10, Kalamazoo, MI, Andy Davis 616-345-0399
- 4-12, Traverse City, MI, Phil Thiel 616-946-6931
- 4-13, Ann Arbor, Barry Lonik 313-878-3905
- 4-16, Urbana, IL, 7:00, University YMCA, Latzer Hall, 1001 South Wright St, Lisa Bell 217-344-1341
- 4-18, Asheville, NC, Jackie Taylor, 704-298-2636
- 4-24, East Lansing, MI, 7:30, Michigan State U, UM HE Building Lounge, 1118 S Harrison, Steve Grose, 5104 Stimson Rd, Onandago, MI 49264
- 4-25, Hillsdale, MI, Steve Grose (see above)
- 4-27, Washington DC, Rhonda Krantz 202-667-3827
- 4-28, Princeton, NJ, 3:00, Princeton U, McCosh Hall, Jeff Whiteman 609-268-9584
- 4-29, Centereach, NY, Gail Youngelson, 516-424-6499
- 4-30, New York, NY, Wetlands, 161 Hudson St, Larry Block 212-966-4225
- May 2, Boston, MA, Andy Power 617-734-8294
- 5-3, Brunswick, ME, Kris Sommerville 207-897-6988

GRIZZLY BEAR TASK FORCE NEWSLETTER. The GBTF newsletter is now in publication. If you wish to be on the mailing list and/or contribute articles, artwork, or poetry, write: Grizzly Bear Task Force, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715. Please include a contribution to cover postage and printing, if possible. — Philip R. Knight, publisher

TRIBAL WAR DANCE! A campfire war dance against the Machine is being planned for the 89 RRR. The dance will be created and choreographed during workshops early in the Rendezvous, and presented at an evening campfire. The Okanogan tribal dancers, who amazed us at last year's RRR, have volunteered to help. Participants will need to provide their own props and costumes. The dance is envisioned as an ensemble of affinity groups, some based on traditional groupings of sex and age, some on other affinities. One possible story goes like this:

People are sitting in a circle in their village. Suddenly, a huge yellow monster appears. It is a cardboard bulldozer, animated by people inside like a Chinese dragon. The tribe flees and huddles together. First they send a group of elders to invoke the machine's master to explain the intrusion. They are crushed. Then the men go and chant and wave banners at it and then sit in front of it. They are run over. Next the women, dressed as warriors, attack with spears. They fight until exhausted, but still the monster is unhurt. Finally, the kids beg for their chance. They run to retrieve some toys (monkeywrenches) and use them to pull the cardboard plates off the bulldozer, revealing the people inside. Those people scatter, shrieking, off into the darkness. Then a big dance and feast is held to celebrate.

Send ideas. Form an affinity group;

bring a tribal costume. If a group wants to be the monster, tell us so we can help with the costume. We need drummers and music makers too. This project is being coordinated by Kelpie Willson, Gena Trott, Nancy Peterson and Connie Ross. Write: War Dance, c/o 530 59th St, Oakland, CA 94609.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT. Are you sick of all this talk about the ozone layer thinning due to the use of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbon gases)? Do you wonder if your skin cancer may be related to all those foam cups and fast food containers littering the countryside? Would you like to talk to someone in DC about it, at their expense? Then call 1-800-247-7207 for the "consumer packaging coalition" — a front group for the companies that make the litter, and are now using red-scare tactics to convince gullible Americans like us that we need foam containers more than an upper atmosphere. If you've nothing to say, just hang up — they'll get the message.

EF! Speakers' Bureau THE SPECIFICS:

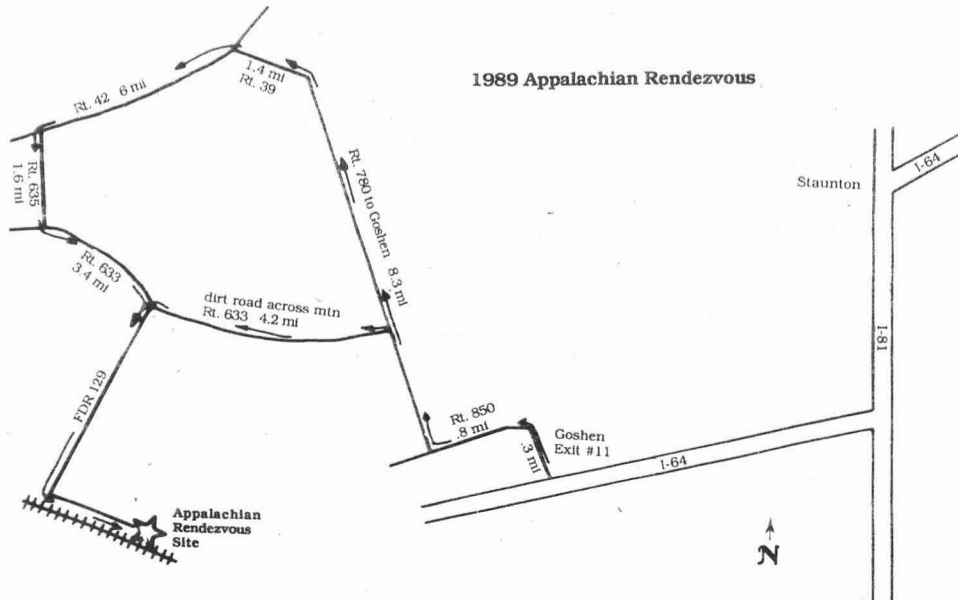
- 31 March—Dave Foreman—Cornell Law School, Ithaca, NY —Meeting with Finger Lakes EF!
- 1 April—Dana Lyons—Tucson, AZ
- 14 April—Dolores La Chapelle—UW-LaCrosse, WI
- 16 April—Bill Devall—Chicago, IL
- 18 April—Paul Watson—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO
- 18 April—Bill Devall—TENTATIVE—Radio Interview, Madison, WI, WORT-FM
- 19 April—Dave Foreman and Mitch Freedman—U. of Idaho, Moscow, ID
- 19 April—Bill Devall—UW-Stevens Point, WI
- 20 April—Dave Foreman—TENTATIVE—U. of Wash., Seattle, WA
- 21 April—Dave Foreman—TENTATIVE—U. of Oregon, Eugene
- 21 April—Barb Dugelby—Carlton College, Northfield, MN
- 21 April—Stephanie Mills—TENTATIVE—U. of Montana, Missoula, MT
- 21 April—Murray Bookchin (tee hee)—Madison, WI
- 22 April—Dave Foreman—REALLY TENTATIVE!!—Bellingham, WA
- 22 April—Bob Kaspar—(huh?)—Beloit College, Beloit, WI
- 22 April—Doug Fir Tour leaves Seattle for points east
- 27-28 April—Doug Fir Tour—Mitch, Lou?, Dana?—Who Knows?—Chicago
- 28 April—Dakota Sid Clifford—Ladysmith, WI
- 28 April—Dakota Sid Clifford—Eau Claire, WI
- 29 April—Billie Jim Stoltz—Phoenix, AZ
- 30 April—Dakota Sid Clifford—Danbury, WI
- 1 May—Dakota Sid & Utah Phillips—UW-Madison, WI
- 1 May—Roger Featherstone—TENTATIVE—Brooklyn Law School, NYC, NY
- 5 May—Dakota Sid—The Coffeehouse, Milwaukee, WI
- 6 May—Dakota Sid—Cafe Carpe-Ft. Atkinson, WI
- 17 May—Dakota Sid—Wild Hog in the Woods Coffeehouse, Madison, WI
- 18 May—Dakota Sid—River Edge Nature Center, Newburg, WI
- 24 May—Dave Foreman—UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA

LOU GOLD will be touring the East through April. Contact Beth Howell—(503) 281-4486 for details.

For more details, contact Bob Kaspar—The Earth First! Speakers Bureau—(608) 241-9426

WIDE NETWORK ENVIRONMENTAL THINK TANK. WNETT is an experimental Earth-defense research project growing out of the grassroots and direct action environmental movements. Its purpose is to foster the networking of radically ecological intellectual skills, and an action-related ecological theory of intelligence as a property intrinsic to all social relationships in nature. WNETT is calling for short papers (300 words or less) on matters in interdisciplinary environmental communications, including the communication of ecological studies and their relation to media, direct action, and environmental education. We have already taken on a few projects, including a timber harvest plan appeal and forest plan appeal and consultation on toxic waste issues in California, and participation in scientific research analysis in Arizona. WNETT is a think tank for the Earth. Please send written submissions or other communications to Peter J. Bralver, Ecological Analyst, WNETT, POB 4381, N Hollywood, CA 91607 (213-784-6176).

DESERT CONFERENCE. The 11th annual Desert Conference will be held April 21-23 at the Malheur Field Station adjacent to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge south of Burns, Oregon. Citizen activist workshops will focus on grazing, interim management of identified wildlands, heap leach mining and will deal with both management obligations and legal remedies to problems in these areas. Attendees must pre-register. Room and board are provided at the Field Station. For information and registration forms, contact Desert Conference XI, POB 1005, Bend, OR 97709.



1989 Appalachian Rendezvous

Direct Action Fund: The Year in Review

We promised John Davis an article on the projects funded by the Earth First! Direct Action Fund in the last 18 months. However, we won't go into much detail, because most of the recipients are regular contributors to this rag, and have submitted stories about the actions the DAF has funded.

Roughly 80% of the money we received from the last mailing, in September 1988, was used to fund Earth First! campaigns. In addition, a small percentage went to funding specific projects of individuals, such as Brad Erickson's Environmental Activists' Handbook. (We chipped in \$200 when Brad's roommates threatened to confiscate his guitar for back rent.)

The funding procedure usually goes like this: We receive a letter or phone call with a proposal for a direct action from an activist in need. After reaching an agreement on book-keeping, we send the check. In the last year and a half, we have funded, at least in part, most of the campaigns you've read about in these pages. Following are descriptions of some of the campaigns DAF has funded.

Old Growth—This is still one of the main areas of EF! activity. DAF has provided funds for the Kalmiopsis blockades in Oregon, the tree sitters in the redwoods being logged by MAXXAM Corp. in Northern California, the notorious post-RRR Okanogan action, the revolutionaries in the Cahto Peak Wilderness two months ago, and campaigns carried out by

EF! groups. We have also provided seed money for the Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition.

Public Lands Grazing—DAF helped with banners, ropes and travel for the Denver Stockshow protests in January. One of the actions netted a front page photo in the *Denver Post* of the EF! banner flying high above the stockmen's parade.

Forest Service actions—DAF funded the biggest nationally coordinated effort EF! has yet made, the national day of outrage against the Forest Service last April. EF! sent the Freddie's the strongest message they've received from us yet.

Wolf Action Group—DAF has funded and supported organizers as they prepared for a winter hunt intervention in British Columbia this year, following a court-ordered cancellation of the Muskwa wolf hunt last year. Under pressure from activists, BC canceled the Muskwa hunt again this year.

Wild Rockies—DAF aided Northern Rockies EF!ers working on various issues, among which is making the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem safe for wolves and Grizzlies. However, we are not sponsoring their rugby team; that is for the local brewery to do.

Rainforests—DAF has helped organize support for the Penan people of Borneo and the Kayapo of Amazonia, both tribal hunting peoples whose homelands are threatened by logging and development. Demonstrations were held nationwide on both issues. A public

education campaign raised funds to send to the Penan. DAF is now helping to organize a campaign to halt the importation of tropical timber. Weyerhaeuser, Georgia-Pacific, and Scott Paper will be targeted.

Tuna/Dolphin—DAF has supported EF!ers working with Sea Shepherd and Earth Island Institute to halt the slaughter of dolphins by the US tuna fleet. Activists from the three groups crashed Purina's stockholders' meeting last year in St. Louis and got their CEO to admit that the company was involved in killing thousands of dolphins annually. Photos of the protesters' huge banner made the front page of St. Louis papers.

Endangered Species—We assisted Texas EF!ers in saving several cave bugs threatened with extinction by real estate development. DAF also helped EF!ers defending the San Francisco Garter Snake and Mission Blue Butterfly on San Bruno Mountain, California; and helped defend Desert Tortoise habitat. We will work closely with the EF! Biodiversity Project on these and other issues.

Ozone depletion—DAF has helped organize the action for April 22 against the largest CFC producer in the US: Vulcan Materials in Wichita, Kansas. We will demand that Vulcan cease production of all CFCs immediately.

In addition to supporting actions on the cutting edge of the environmental movement, the Direct Action Fund has reimbursed activ-

ists for such mundane things as postage, phone bills, gasoline, office supplies, and printing, but always in the name of direct action. Most of the funds were distributed in sums of \$100-200 but some campaigns took much more because of special logistics. At any rate, compared to other national groups, our \$30,000 budget (for 12 month period ending January) was modest. There was generally enough funding to go around, but at times we were spread pretty thin.

The next annual DAF fund-raising appeal to *EF! Journal* subscribers will be in the mail by early May. If support is as generous as last time, we should be in good shape for the upcoming year. Most of our support comes in the form of \$10 to \$20 contributions; and there's no doubt we have one of the most cost-effective fund-raising programs anywhere, with very little money going for overhead.

The response the Journal readers have shown is greatly appreciated. It is you, the EF! support network, who make the work of the activists out in the field possible. Your words of encouragement have made what could be a dreadfully tedious job (administering the DAF) enjoyable. The DAF is still in the organizing stages, and anyone who would like to help should contact us here in Canyon. We depend on many people to get the job done on a day to day basis. We thank all of them for the hard work they do to ensure that the DAF does its part in the Earth First! movement.

—Mike Roselle & Karen Pickett

Earth First! Foundation 1988 Treasurer's Report

Beginning balance, Jan. 1, 1988	\$12,727.71	
Ending balance, Dec. 31, 1988	\$62,988.66	
Committed Funds, Dec. 31, 1988	\$55,097.38	87.5%
Uncommitted Funds, Dec. 31, 1988	\$7,891.28	12.5%
Income		
	Yearly	PCT
Contributions, unrestricted	36,134.40	33.1%
Contributions, earmarked	70,948.44	65.0%
Interest <u>2,061.77</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	
Total	\$109,144.61	100.0%
Expenses		
Projects	49,941.26	89.8%
Printing & Postage	2,302.01	4.1%
Meetings & Travel	1,879.17	4.4%
Other Expenses	<u>1,485.31</u>	<u>1.7%</u>
Total	\$55,607.75	100.0%

Projects Funded, 1988

Activist conference	600.00
Alaska roadshow	2,375.00
Amazon artist project	1,400.00
Ancient Forest slideshow	500.00
Biodiversity Project	11,647.00
California Roadshow, D. Lyons	800.00
Connecticut River Flotilla	1,900.00
Deep Ecology Award	1,000.00
Eastern Big Wilderness Conference	1,500.00
Ecuador project	3,871.00
Florida EF! Ecosystem project	2,000.00
Forest Practices tabloid	1,500.00
Free Our Public Lands project	1,550.00
Grizzly Bear Task Force	3,260.00
Japan Environment Monitor	50.00
EF! Journal Research Fund	4,285.00
Media workshop	190.00
Northcoast Forests project	2,000.00
North Cascades Ecosystem project	350.00
Overgrazing slideshow	183.00
Round River Rendezvous	3,936.23
Speaker's Bureau	4.03
Southwest Old Growth slideshow	500.00
Texas Rendezvous	350.00
Uranium mining roadshow	900.00
White Mountains Ecosystem project	500.00
Wild Rockies newsletter	600.00
Women warriors booklet	570.00
Yellowstone pamphlet	620.00
Zanamontana	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total	\$49,941.26

Redwood Action Team Report

Earth First! Redwood Action Team (RAT) received over \$4000 in donations from 18 November 1988 through 24 February 1989, including \$1000 from a Washington individual and \$500 from Patagonia, Inc. We sent thank-you notes to all donors and hereby reiterate our appreciation.

RAT aims to expand its cache of direct action materials. We received requests from Washington and Idaho EF!ers for climbing equipment. Although some of our gear is locked up in Oregon from use in the Kalmiopsis, we hope to fulfill these requests soon. With such actions on the rise, RAT will try to buy ropes, webbing, mechanical ascenders, carabiners, port-a-ledges, and other tree-sitting and banner-hanging supplies for rotating distribution.

So please keep the donations coming, folks. Maxxam is on the run; oil barons are moving; Cahto Peak, the Kalmiopsis, and old growth throughout the Northwest will this year face attempts at deforestation. Send us your gear, money, or — best of all — your body, and we will make sure the perpetrators of these crimes smell a RAT.

—Greg King, RAT, POB 1031, Redway, CA 95560



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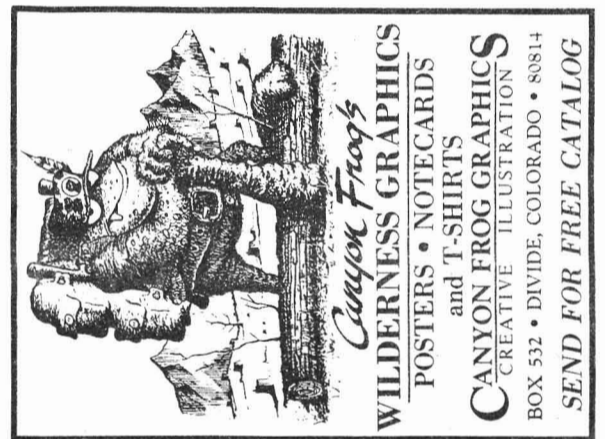


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Antarctic Future: Closed Shop or World Park?

by Brandon Mitchener

Out-of-sight and out-of-mind for most of the world, Antarctica has long been out-of-bounds for oil drillers and mining companies. That splendid isolation may soon end if the US Senate ratifies a new international treaty designed to license Antarctic land for future development.

Environmentalists are oiling their guns to fight against ratification. "If this treaty is ratified," said Susan Sabella, Greenpeace coordinator for Antarctic affairs, "the voluntary moratorium on all minerals activity will cease."

Greenpeace, which since 1986 has operated the only non-governmental research base on the continent, says the would-be developers' purpose is "to quietly and efficiently divide among themselves the region's potential riches" at the cost of "the ecological integrity of Antarctica." In a land where a snow angel can last ten years, Greenpeace asks, how long would an oil spill persist? Greenpeace proposes that the current moratorium on minerals activity be extended indefinitely, and that Antarctica be declared a permanent wilderness park, off-limits to all forms of commercial exploitation.

The Third World majority in the United Nations also opposes the agreement, because developing countries are essentially excluded from participation.

Antarctica is 98% blanketed by a permanent ice sheet and holds 70% of Earth's fresh water. It is larger than the United States and Mexico combined, yet its human population never passes 5000. Together with its Antarctic Ocean, it is home to large populations of whales, seals, penguins, seafowl, fish, and krill.

Geographic isolation, a forbidding climate, and a series of international agreements known collectively as the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) have largely spared Antarctic wilderness the fatal embrace of civilization. Signed in 1959 by 12 countries (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States), ATS initially declared Antarctica a scientific research preserve. Although seven of the signatory nations claim territorial sovereignty over parts of the continent, the Treaty froze conflict by allowing parties to "agree to disagree" about overlapping claims.

In 1964, the parties approved a convention on the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora. In 1972 they singled out endangered Antarctic seals for special attention. The penultimate convention, passed in 1980, aims to protect Antarctic marine life.

The 1988 Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA), which would govern oil and gas exploitation, was drafted last July by 20 nations that operate research bases on the continent. The convention was opened for signature in Wellington, New Zealand, on November 25. The US signed November 30.

As mentioned, members of the Antarctic club had agreed to a moratorium on all exploitative activities pending consensus on how to regulate them. CRAMRA would nullify that moratorium, meaning offshore test wells could be drilled within a decade.

The need for an Antarctic "minerals regime" first surfaced in 1973, after the research ship *Glomar Challenger*, under contract to the US Geological Survey, detected traces of ethane and ethylene in the floor of the Ross Sea. These chemicals often indicate hidden petroleum deposits. A year later, scientists estimated that there might be as much as 45 billion barrels of oil off of Western Antarctica. Alaskan reserves, by comparison, are estimated at 10 billion barrels. Coal and iron also exist in Antarctica in exploitable quantities, but retrieving them has long been considered uneconomical.

Experts say the current cost of extracting a barrel of oil in Antarctica would be ten times its market value, but the mere possibility of tapping unclaimed reserves piqued the interest of petroleum companies worldwide. The Washington-based American Petroleum Institute said that several domestic oil compa-

nies are pursuing plans that involve Antarctica. An attorney for API was with the US team "throughout the negotiating process," said John Peschke, an API deputy director.

Peschke said companies' interest depends upon having a "favorable" regime governing mineral exploitation. CRAMRA defenders — primarily governments of the participating industrialized nations and multinational petroleum companies — claim that the convention includes sufficient provisions to safeguard the environment.

The convention states that its basic objective is to assess the environmental impact of planned Antarctic mineral resource activities and issue licenses for exploration and exploitation where found "acceptable." It designates special "protected areas" in which no exploration would be allowed.

Greenpeace dismisses the legislation as "lip service." "There isn't a regulatory committee . . . there really isn't anyone who makes sure these people are doing what they say they're doing — except for us," said Sabella.

Just as the Antarctic Treaty nations were putting the final touches on CRAMRA, Greenpeace released the results of a three-month study of 23 research bases. It concluded: "The quality of housekeeping at these facilities casts serious doubt on claims that these nations can safely and cleanly begin mining and drilling in the sensitive Antarctic environment."

Despite a 1975 code of conduct for waste disposal that prohibits open burning and piping of raw sewage into Antarctic waters, Greenpeace found the Chinese pumping untreated sewage into the waters near their Great Wall Base. Fuel barrels at an abandoned British research site were leaking into the soil near a beach frequented by penguins, fur seals, and seabirds.

Greenpeace says the American base at McMurdo Sound — one of Antarctica's largest settlements, with up to 1200 scientists and support personnel — is one of the worst polluters. Truck tires, oil drums (some leaking), car batteries and plastic refuse litter the landscape.

A Greenpeace Geiger counter registered abnormally high levels of radioactivity left from an experimental "Nukey Poo" miniature nuclear reactor that was dismantled and removed in 1972. Research on nuclear technology violates the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1959 treaty, say critics.

The waters near the US McMurdo Base are among the most polluted in the world, endangering nearby penguin colonies. A 1974 dive revealed a sediment so contaminated with diesel fuel additive that "it appeared almost combustible."

Environmental Defense Fund scientist Bruce Manheim believes several of the American waste disposal practices would violate US federal law. For six years, Manheim has been the sole American non-governmental representative to meetings of the Convention on Antarctic Resources. He has been repeatedly dissatisfied with treaty enforcement.

Manheim said over-fishing by several nations has led to the near extinction of some fish species. The total volume of all Antarctic fish caught almost doubled last season. Manheim is most concerned by over-harvesting of krill. These shrimp-like crustaceans are the primary foodstuff for many species of Antarctic marine life, including whales and seals. While the southern ocean still boasts large populations of most species, the number of species itself is relatively small. That means the food chain — from plankton up to penguins — is short. Scientists fear that if one link in the food chain disappears, the entire ecosystem could collapse. The krill catch has increased by a factor of 25 since 1973, despite complaints from scientists and environmentalists.

A recent study by the National Wildlife Federation, Natural Resources Defense Council and Trustees for Alaska documents the effects of oil and gas exploitation on Alaska's ecologically similar Arctic environment, where such activity is governed by Environmental Protection Agency regulations. "The environmental record of oil devel-



opment on Alaska's North Slope," concludes the study, "sends up an undisputable red flag as debate continues over proposed oil development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge." The report documents the "alarming environmental problems at Prudhoe Bay" and a "disturbing record of industry compliance with environmental laws and regulations" and "inadequacies of state and federal laws and regulations designed to protect the arctic environment." Among the facts revealed in the 80-page document are these:

Oil and other hazardous liquid spills are a chronic source of pollution on the North Slope. According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 193,319 gallons of materials were spilled on the North Slope in 953 spill events in 1985 and 1986. Diesel and crude oil were the most commonly spilled products, constituting nearly half the reported spills. Other products reported spilled include glycol, gasoline, hydraulic oil, methanol, drilling mud, acid and turbine fuel. Typical causes of spills include damaged drums, faulty connections, faulty valves, highway accidents, human error, ruptured lines, leaks and tank overtopping.

The Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC), which represents more than 200 conservation organizations in 35 nations, has prepared a critical analysis of the CRAMRA document to convince Congress that it should not be ratified in its current form. ASOC, like Greenpeace, supports the World Park idea. John Beyea, a scientist affiliated with the National Audubon Society, also thinks declaring World Park Antarctica would be "the responsible thing to do."

Greenpeace has collected 2.5 million signatures worldwide on an "Antarctica Declaration" that would restrict human activity in Antarctica to "environmentally benign purposes." The Greenpeace declaration would ban most commercial fishing, all mining, and all whaling and sealing.

Besides the environmentalist challenge, Antarctic Treaty parties face continuing criticism from Third World countries. Although the Third World countries frequently refer to environmental concerns, they are primarily worried about being excluded from sharing the spoils if oil exploitation occurs.

The number of full consultative parties to the Antarctic Treaty has grown to 22 from the original 12, and 16 countries now participate as observers, but most represent the industrialized world. Brazil, China and India might be considered exceptions.

Patrick Lewis, representative of the Caribbean island-nation Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, pulled no punches in a November speech to the First Committee: "We cannot accept the right of a small group of countries to arrogate to themselves the exploitation and probably the devastation of a continent."

Voting 77-0 with 7 abstentions, the United Nations First Committee urged the General Assembly to reprimand the Antarctic Treaty consultative parties for adopting the Convention despite a 1987 UN resolution calling for a moratorium on negotiations and UN participation in future talks. Forty nations,

parties to the Antarctic Treaty, announced their non-participation in the vote.

Michael Costello, Australian ambassador to the UN, spoke for the Treaty parties. "The Treaty system is not closed," he said. ". . . Any party that undertakes substantial scientific research on the continent will be recognized as having consultative status."

Lewis countered, "Most of the non-[participating] states cannot at the moment envisage when they will be in a position to reach the stage that will enable them to explore or carry out 'substantial activities' in the Antarctic region."

A 1987 report by the UN-sponsored World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, said that Antarctica, like the oceans and outer space, should be considered part of a "global commons" rather than the property of the world's rich countries.

While most environmentalists applaud the Greenpeace declaration as an ideal, few view it as a plausible substitute for pragmatic regulation. One reason is that the UN has repeatedly proven to be powerless in questions regarding Antarctica.

Many mainstream environmentalists and scientists have begun to voice cautious support for CRAMRA. Despite his familiarity with past abuses of the system, EDF's Bruce Manheim said he had been swayed by the pragmatic camp: "My sense is that the regime would be better than no instrument at all." Manheim said environmentalists will push Congress to impose sanctions on nations that don't scrupulously observe CRAMRA's environmental protection clauses.

The convention requires that all licenses to prospect, explore and exploit Antarctic mineral resources be granted by consensus. That means any voting nation could veto any exploration.

Greenpeace has refused to accept the pragmatic arguments, reminding the UN that any search for new fossil fuel deposits diverts resources from the search for alternatives to fossil fuels. Greenpeace noted in a recent appeal to the UN that the world's major industrialized powers are also its largest consumers of fossil fuels, which contribute to global warming:

By looking to the Antarctic in search of ever more elusive supplies of fossil fuels, these nations are forestalling the need to decrease their demands. The Antarctic Treaty parties have sent a signal to the rest of the world that the search for fossil fuels will continue far into the future, despite the possible ramifications for all life on planet Earth.

Greenpeace and the National Audubon Society will step up their campaign against CRAMRA as the Capitol Hill debate nears. Greenpeace hopes CRAMRA opponents-at-large will voice their concerns by signing the Antarctica Declaration and participating in upcoming demonstrations.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- 1) Sign the Greenpeace Antarctica Declaration.
- 2) As always, write your US Congresspersons (senators, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representatives, House of Representa-

THE CULL — A Geological Heartbeat Away

by Tom Stoddard

The President scanned the sullen faces of his three closest advisors, the four Congressional leaders, and the Chief Justice, all of whom knew only too well the reason they were there. The normally bickering group stared at the President, waiting for a signal to animate them. The President leaned back, crossed his arms and said, "It's decided, we've got to do it. . . . It's a matter of selection. We've got to decide who's eliminated. Has anyone got anything to say?"

"It's all happened so fast, we haven't had time to think," Chief Justice Berkstrom temporized.

That annoyed Senate Majority Leader Ned Proxtrim. "That's bullshit, Henry. We've all seen this coming for 50 years. We just sat on our asses!"

"Do any of you want out of this steering committee?" the President asked.

"I'm not sure I should be here," Chief Justice Berkstrom agonized.

"I'm not sure, either," the President confirmed. "Any of you can walk out that door any time you want. We'll then contact the next in line in your chamber and invite them to join these deliberations. If they refuse, we'll continue down the line, to the next representative or justice. First we'll go by leadership role, then by seniority. We have five days to finalize a 'candidate' list, five days for Congress to approve or modify it, and then 30 days to complete the program. Did I leave anything out, Margaret?" the President asked his Vice President.

"All members of Congress, the Supreme Court and the Cabinet are being flown back to DC as fast as possible. The President has exempted all military and police as 'candidates' because they will be used to carry out any approved program." The Vice President finished and the Chief Justice twisted nervously.

Senator Proxtrim interjected, "We could issue automatic weapons to every citizen and let them shoot it out like in those old 'Rambo' cult movies. Then your exemptions wouldn't miss the fun."

"Ned, your humor isn't needed. Getting back to selecting the 20%, let me warn you, we may have to go much further. The 'die rate' is rising dramatically every day everywhere in the world. Have any of you got a tentative list of candidates? All of you have been briefed on what went on at the United Nations."

Representative Mober, House Minority Leader, offered, "It should be strictly on a lottery basis, everybody taking their chances, except, of course, the top leaders in government and industry."

The President wryly noted, "Most

tives, DC 20515). The convention probably won't come before the Senate for ratification until late this year, but it may help to get the legislators thinking about it before that.

3) Write or call newspapers, asking them why they don't cover the Antarctic issue more. If they receive enough calls, they may cover the story.

4) As part of an Antarctica awareness day, or some other ploy to get local media coverage, demonstrate in front of local gas stations, handing out copies of the Antarctica Declaration. Greenpeace can supply posters, etc.

5) Protest in front of tour companies that take rich yuppies down to scare the penguins. The biggest US operators (according to *Newsweek*) are Society Expeditions (in Seattle) and Lindblad Travel (Connecticut). Chile and Argentina see big business in Antarctic tourism. Chile has even built a hotel for tourists there. About 1300 tourists paraded through the US Palmer station in 1988, disrupting (sometimes) valuable National Science Foundation research. The tours cost \$7000-\$30,000.

6) Call Susan Sabella at Greenpeace's DC headquarters for more information: 202-462-1177.

Brandon Mitchener is a New York City-based journalist who frequently writes on environmental issues.

people think we should be the first to go. We've debated the problems for years and have only managed bandaid solutions."

Representative O'Brien, House Majority Leader, opined "I think we should have a lower quota since our population has grown far less than most countries'."

The President almost shouted, "We've agreed with the other national leaders that we will make the reductions! Also understand, if this doesn't start a reversal in the die rate, we'll go further. We'll go as far as we have to or every living thing on the earth will die. If we don't complete this program as we've agreed, we've accepted that the other member nations will do it for us. Any of you who want to reargue the issue will be replaced."

Secretary of State Tissaunt spoke: "Someone will have to intervene in Latin America, even though the growth rate is down from 2.7% in the 1980s to 0.7%. They have too many religious hang-ups and most of the negative UN votes came from them. The Chinese thought they should have a smaller quota since they've done the most to reduce their population in recent years, but no one would hear of it, especially since they were on a birth binge in the 1960s and 70s. All the Third World nations pointed out that each of our citizens consumes 30-40 times as much of the world's resources as each of their citizens. Of course we pointed out their growth rates had been up to 3% compounded annually and ours, since that asinine Quayle Administration, essentially flat. It became a senseless argument and the result, the agreement, 20% across the board."

"What if someone won't leave?" O'Brien asked.

"The Marines posted outside will remove them," the President responded.

Everyone looked helplessly at each other until Senator Robins, Senate Minority Leader, broke the silence: "This is very deep shit. And I have to give Ned credit. He always said, 'when the threat gets bad enough, there's nothing we won't do to save our asses.'" Several nodded in agreement.

"Just so. And, Margaret's always said it's a shame procreation is more pleasurable than root canal work; otherwise we wouldn't have this problem. Bernard, give us a status update," the President said to his Chief of Staff.

"All factories and utilities have been closed, except those absolutely needed to keep the country alive. All highways are blocked and only essential travelers with authorized passes are being allowed through; airports have the same rules. These measures have reduced rioting in rural areas. There's some confusion about emergency vehicle status and this has resulted in three forest fires getting out of control, in Southern Appalachia, the Rockies, and the Pacific Northwest. Now these are being fought vigorously, mostly to reduce further carbon dioxide and particulate discharge. Hospitals are on reduced staff. Patients with life support systems, chronic debilities, and terminal but treatable diseases, are being allowed to expire." Bernard Whipple paused.

Senator Robins interjected, "Do those

deaths count against the total?"

Vice President Ruffer answered, "It's a net figure. We have a population of 407 million and we've agreed to reduce it by 20%, or by nearly 82 million. How we do it is our business, as long as it's done in 30 days."

Whipple resumed: "The current die rate per day is 4-5000 from starvation and malnutrition, 6-8000 from dehydration, 10-12,000 from heat prostration and 9-11,000 from asphyxiation, for a total of 29-36,000 per day. A trickle compared to what we need. The current daily percentage increase of the die rate is 1.3-1.7% and growing, an awesome figure on an annualized basis."

The President added, "It should be obvious to everyone; there are only two ways to reduce population: decrease births or increase deaths. Since we've not dealt effectively with the former, we've got to deal with the latter."

Representative Mober tried again, "I suggest everyone in jails be the first candidates."

Senator Robins nodded agreement and added, "We should also consider reproductive age adults, say from 18 to 32, as prime candidates. Then we could look forward to maximum future decreases."

The President asked, "Do you have those prisoner percentages, Bernard?"

"Yes. First let me say, one of our criteria ought to be how easy the candidates are to catch. After all, once word is out, no one is likely to report to the local collection point. Total jail population is 1.3%. A start, if everyone agrees."

"I sure as hell don't," Proxtrim shouted. "Some of those prisoners are the very people who've been raising hell, trying to get us off our asses to reduce population. To make them the first victims would be the height of hypocrisy." He added sarcastically, "How about everyone over 35; most of them are dead above the neck anyway."

"We could exempt the activists, but they'd cause too much trouble. They'd scream for our necks," the President suggested.

The Vice President noted, "I've drawn up list of potential groups. They include anyone not working to support themselves, such as welfare families, SSI recipi-

ents, pensioned veterans and mental patients. We'll also consider the elderly."

"How about welfare farmers, the idle rich who've never worked a day in their lives, and lawyers? Lawyers are at the top of damn near everybody's list," Senator Proxtrim interjected. Everyone laughed except the three lawyers.

"Being serious, how about illegal immigrants?" Senator Robins, a lawyer, suggested.

"That would be a big chunk, if we could catch them," Whipple allowed. "They number 22 million."

They were beginning to feel they had found a good start toward a solution when Tissaunt brought them back to reality. "There are a couple problems: One, most of the illegals are Mexicans and Central Americans, and most of them would try to sneak home. We're not sure of the international ramifications. And, two, there are an estimated 13 million Americans who've fled the heat and sea incursions to Canada and the Canadians will likely treat our migrants the same way."

Robins quickly reasoned, "If we don't go after the Latinos and the Canadians ship our illegals home, we're up to our asses in ring-worms and rattlesnakes."

"Then we have to go after them," Mober insisted.

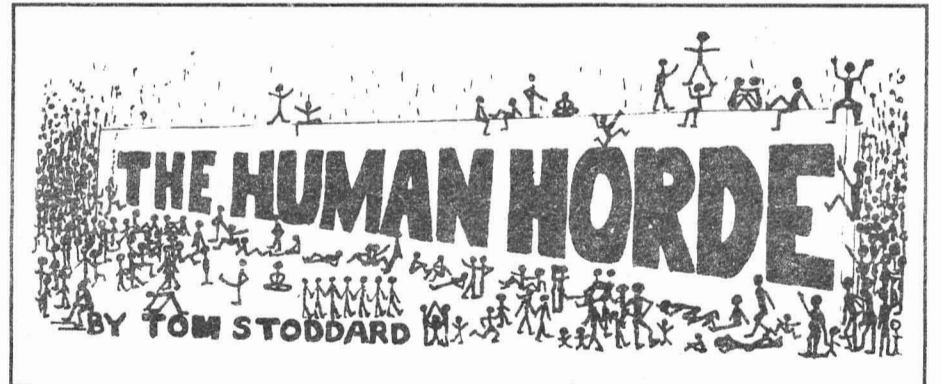
Knowing Proxtrim as a smoker and tippler, Robins suggested, "We could round up smokers and boozers. They're killing themselves anyway."

"I'm leaving," Chief Justice Berkstrom said, standing to leave. "This whole damn discussion has no basis in law!"

Proxtrim looked him in the eye and said, "It's a new law, Henry, the law of survival. If we don't do this, none of us will survive."

The President motioned to the Vice President, who left the room to summon Associate Justice Kriburger and to have the Marines execute Chief Justice Berkstrom.

Tom Stoddard, a former bank vice president, thanks Boom Elshire, Loretta Nedrow, and Don Morris for assisting him in preparing this piece.



ed. note: With this issue, we commence a new column by one of our boldest writers, Tom Stoddard. Its subject matter will be human matter — overpopulation.

Human population is the number one cause of extinction and depletion of our planet. This space is dedicated to spreading news of this ever growing problem.

Earth's net human population increase (births minus deaths) is about 90 million per year. Earth must support a net increase of almost 2 million humans per week, 246,575 per day.

The Reagan Administration admitted that 2.1 million acres of US "agra-land" are being converted to urban use every year. Experts believe 3 million is a better estimate. We should all reread Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal." (data from Californians for Population Stabilization, fall 1987)

World fossil fuel consumption has increased from the equivalent of 1 billion tons in 1900 to 12 billion tons in 1987 — a twelve-fold increase, while population has only tripled from 1.6 billion to 5 billion. (World Population News Service, 6-88)

India discovers 20 million new humans. Until very recently India reported a population of 780 million, but now says it has at least 800 million. India has added 120 million humans in the past 8 years and is

expected to surpass China next century as the most populous nation. (Negative Population Growth, summer 88)

By the year 2000, we can expect desertification to have claimed an area over 1.5 times the size of the US; nearly half the world's forests will have been destroyed, and one-fifth of the world's plant and animal species will be extinct. (The Population Institute, 10-88) There will be many unforeseen disasters between now and then.

Newsweek on August 1, 1988, ran a cover article titled "Don't go Near the Water" cataloging the despicable state of our rivers, estuaries and seas. It said "Boston Harbor . . . San Francisco Bay . . . are still delightful to look at from shore. Underwater is quite another matter, and it is not for the squeamish. Scuba divers talk of swimming through clouds of toilet paper and half-dissolved feces, bay bottoms covered by a foul and toxic combination of sediment, sewage and petrochemical waste appropriately known as 'black mayonnaise'." Not a word was said about human population growth. To *Newsweek*, these disasters are just technological problems requiring money solutions.

If you want more for your children, have fewer of them.

—Tom Stoddard

**MOVING?
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US YOUR
NEW
ADDRESS!**

SAPIENS AND SOURDOUGH

Lifecycle of a Detritovore

by Suslositna Eddy

Since the publication of "Sapiens and Sourdough" (Eostar 87), I have further reflected upon the similarities between the yeast in my sourdough crock and the human species of which I am a part. The most visible similarity between the two species is the fact that both depend upon "exhaustible accumulations of dead organic matter" for their sustenance. In the case of the yeast, flour is the energy source that is soon depleted as the yeast rapidly reproduces. Out of food and living in pollution, the yeast population crashes. Some yeast cells do survive, however, provided that new flour is added within a few days. The hardiest and most pollution resistant yeast cells then continue at a fairly steady state as their food source is regulated. This yeast population, living in a polluted environment after a massive population crash, can be compared to human survivors of industrial collapse.

The human race is currently involved in the same type of population growth pattern as the yeast. Our civilization and its teeming masses depend upon accumulations of dead organic matter — coal, oil, and natural gas — for their sustenance. The more industrialized nations, of course, are more dependent upon these fuels. The world's food supply depends on petroleum for fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides; and as fuel for trucks, trains, planes, and tractors.

I'll add a definition here from the glossary of the book *Overshoot: The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change*, by William R. Catton Jr. (U of IL Press, Chicago, 1980).

Detritus: originally a geological term meaning fragments of rock or debris produced by disintegration and erosion; used by biologists to refer to the accumulated remains of organisms (e.g. humus in the soil, or decayed leaves in a pond); by extension, used in this book to refer to transformed remains of organisms that lived millions of years ago, such remains being useful as fossil fuels to organisms (humans) living today. (p.274)

It follows, then, that the human species is not a virus or a blight or even a cancer on this planet. We are merely technological detritovores blooming and crashing based on the availability of our fuel source. As Catton explains:

Detritus ecosystems are not uncommon. When nutrients from decaying autumn leaves on land are carried by runoff from melting snows into a pond, their consumption may be checked until springtime by the low temperatures that keep the algae from growing. When warm weather arrives, the inflow of nutrients may already be complete for the year. The algal population, unable to plan ahead, explodes in the halcyon days of spring in an irruption or bloom that soon exhausts the finite legacy of sustenance materials. This algal Age of Exuberance lasts only a few weeks. Long before the seasonal cycle can bring in more detritus, there is a massive die-off of these innocently incautious and exuberant organisms. Their "Age of Overpopulation" is very brief, and its sequel is swift and inescapable. (168)

Unless we humans cease to be detritovores and once again become consumers of the annual solar income and reduce our numbers to levels that are sustainable without the use of fossil fuels, our sequel will likewise be "swift and inescapable."

Yet some survive! . . . The ones who survive are the ones who can tolerate polluted conditions (alcohol smelling sourdough pot for yeast; degraded environmental condition of planet Earth for humans). The humans who will survive the coming population reduction are the ones who have learned not to depend upon detritus (fossil fuels) for their sustenance.

As a human with a conscience, I believe it is not only possible, but inevitable that the human race will survive in symbiotic harmony with Earth. We may reach symbiosis through our conscious efforts — population control, global wilderness designation and protection, replanting cut over forests, revegetating strip mines and empty lots, withdrawal from the use of fossil fuels with the ultimate goal of meeting our needs with the annually occurring biological surplus. If we do not

consciously decide to live in harmony with Earth, our global population debate will be solved by a massive die-off due to starvation, pollution and disease. The remaining humans will survive not on detritus, but on the annually produced plant and animal material.

So what am I to do to ensure that I survive the population reduction? I must recognize that every action you and I take either increases or decreases Earth's ability to support life. Every carbon monoxide molecule you create when you turn the ignition key is one more than ever existed in the atmosphere before man invented cars. Every time you eat commercial, non-organically grown food you are paying to have more oil drilled to make more fertilizer and pesticides. Each individual is responsible for her or his own actions.

Withdraw from the detritus system! Sell your car. Superinsulate your home and refrigerator. Buy a solar panel.

WILDERNESS RHETORIC: Bologna and Mayo on White

Remember the 60s? Once again, environmentalism is "in." For instance, instead of its annual homocentric "Man of the Year" award, *Time* recently devoted nearly an entire issue to planetary survival. Even the new President, George Bush, claims to be an environmentalist. For the first time in two decades, public opinion polls show the environment to be a major concern for most Americans. Gorbachev wants to clear up Lake Baikal. And throughout America — even in Utah and New Hampshire — 'acid rain,' 'toxic waste,' 'greenhouse effect,' 'ozone depletion' and 'tropical deforestation' have become household terms. Even in Canada, humans are beginning to realize there's a problem.

Problem? Problem, hell! "Right-to-Lifers" have a problem. Political ideologues have a problem. Overburdened taxpayers have a problem. Dave and John have problems. I have problems. You have problems. To belabor the obvious, all personal pronouns have problems. But what the Earth has is a fucking catastrophe. And it's going to get much worse before it gets better.

So what's the rub? Why mention this sudden perception of the horribly obvious? Because regarding the cause and effect of ecocatastrophe, the American environmental movement (wilderness advocates in particular) is out to lunch, bloated and addicted to bologna and mayo on white. Simply put, it has failed, miserably, to connect the wilderness issue with planetary survival. Therefore, those of us who do appreciate the inextricable connection must begin to ask some important questions.

International News . . .

continued from page 16

Ecuador Update

A project to plant a vast buffer zone of perennial fruit orchards and mixed native species of timber around the Awa people's pristine rainforest, on the Ecuador-Columbian border, was chronicled in a recent issue of *EF!* as well as in *World Rainforest Report* #11. Therein, one of the project's architects, Doug Ferguson, outlined plans to establish nurseries to provide trees for the project.

As Doug reported, in Ecuador, land reform laws are such that any "unproductive" land is available for colonisation, so the buffer zone must be "productive." The trees will be planted in a 150 mile long cleared area around the 30,000 hectare Ethnic Forest Reserve.

Doug describes this venture as a model rainforest and tribal population protection attempt. He is working as a representative of the Rainforest Information Centre, Australia, at the invitation of UTEPA (Unidad Tecnica

Increasing our positive impacts is as important as reducing our harmful impacts. Plant trees. Every tree you plant removes carbon from the air and makes oxygen. It holds soil together, adds organic matter, and provides habitat for innumerable life forms: insects, annelids, birds, mammals. The tree you plant adds to the planet's ability to support life. It may get cut in 60 years by a paper company or it may be worshipped by an earth tribe 1000 years from now. Defend the wilderness: Write letters; sing by a brook.

The "average" person might be surprised at the numbers of people approaching symbiotic living by withdrawing from the detritus economy. Nationwide, thousands of communities and millions of individuals practice non-fossil fuel consumptive ways of living. They walk, jog, bike and drive electric cars. They heat their homes with the sun and renewable fuels. They produce as much of



their own food as they can, and barter, or purchase goods manufactured with as little fossil fuel as possible. Crafters, gardeners, artists, and others are creating a growing economy that is separate from the "borrow, spend and tax" economy based on high consumption and endless economic expansion.

Let us be wise and humane, as our species' name implies we can be. Let us reduce population consciously and as fairly as possible. Every individual is vital in this endeavor. DO YOUR PART!

The solution to the population, pollution and environmental degradation problem is coming. Either we will make the changes within our own lives and societies (yes, that means *you* and *me* learning to live without fossil fuels) or we will die of starvation and disease "suffocating in our own slime."

S. Eddy, formerly an EF! activist in Maine, now homesteads in Alaska.

THE GRIZZLY DEN

by Howie Wolke

question of user groups, amigos, it's a question of life versus death.

So the next time you hear some do-gooder Sahara Club type talking about the need to protect our "scenic splendors," speak out! Tell them "yes, but ..."

The next time you hear the Freddies describing wilderness in terms of "challenge" or "recreation," tell them and their audience "yes, but ..."

The next time you hear someone turn the wilderness issue into a bitching session about below-cost timber sales, tell them "yes, but ..."

The next time you hear some wildland apologist (such as John Gatchell of the Montana Wilderness Association) desperately claiming that his/her wilderness proposal won't affect the allowable cut, firmly point out that it therefore won't affect the allowable habitat destruction, either. And that's what it's all about. Wilderness and other protective designations are tools with which we can thwart insanity. Are we obstructionists? You bet we are!

So let's not sacrifice our future for simple-minded expedience. Wilderness for recreation, yes. Wilderness for beauty, art, refreshment, certainly. Wilderness for sanity and for science, too. And in many cases, wilderness for (cringe!) sound economics. But don't forget wilderness for its own sake, wilderness for survival, wilderness for the health of our planet and its dependents.

It's time to eliminate the goddamned baloney.

—Howie Wolke

Ecuadorino Plan Awa) and the Awa Federation of Ecuador. Cultural Survival, US, is also supporting the project.

To establish the tropical fruit tree nurseries to raise trees for planting the "manga," or cleared strip around the forest reserve, seed has been collected locally and from outside the region. The aim is to bring a sustainable means of agriculture and forestry to the region, and to make this the first step in the national environmental education plan of Ecuador.

Many of the nurseries already established are near schools. Doug recommends that there be a seminar on environmental education to prepare the teachers and community leaders for participation in the mangaplanting project and the education campaign that will be intrinsic to it.

Students from San Lorenzo are being assigned to study and make reports on the development of species new to the zone, as the first step in the educational process. The long-term aim is to help the local Ministries of Education and Agriculture establish the on-

the-ground network of Ecuadorians to continue the work.

The main harvest season in Ecuador goes from January to April. During this time, Doug and another Australian, Christopher Holt, and helpers will establish three nurseries in what Doug describes as "the first basic steps in sustainable agriculture since the colonisation process began."

So far, Doug and Christopher have used \$35,000 of their own to set up the Ecuador project. They have had assistance from the Rainforest Information Centre and sporadically from other organisations and individuals. Further funding is urgently needed to employ more young workers with local knowledge, who ultimately will keep the project happening entirely with local expertise. Please send donations to Ecuador Project, Rainforest Information Centre, PO Box 368, Lismore 2480, NSW, Australia.

—Jennie Dell, RIC

No, I'm Not an Eco-feminist: a Few Words in Defense of Men

by Dolores LaChapelle

Nor am I any other kind of feminist, though such labels are often applied to me. I'm too much of a Taoist, recognizing that all things in the universe need both male and female energy. I've been attacked by all sides. One side says I'm a feminist and therefore to be ignored; the other side attacks me because I am not a feminist. A third side is exemplified by Sharon Dubiago, in her "Mama Coyote Talks to the Boys," who angrily writes of the "exclusion" of women from the deep ecology movement. But I am a woman and I was included from the beginning of the deep ecology movement, back in 1979, because my Earth Wisdom was recognized as deep ecology both by Arne Naess in Norway and George Sessions and Bill Devall in this country. In this movement, one is recognized as a deep ecologist by one's work; it is not an exclusive club.

Dubiago tells the men, "you ecologists must become feminists," and that's why I'm tackling the complex problem in my column for this spring equinox issue. For both the ancient Chinese and the Celts, spring equinox was the time for reconciliation of the sexes. I offer here a few clues to help us affect this reconciliation.

First, it's all over if men become "feminists." Mothers and their children, alone, do not make a human society. Over the course of evolution, it has been characteristic for the males of most mammal species to visit the females when the females are "in heat," implant them, and then leave for most of the year. Chimpanzees broke this pattern because female Chimps came into heat at random times, which encouraged males to remain near females all the time; thus setting the stage for society. Richard Leakey and other researchers have noted that an underlying sexiness is the basis of higher primate and human societies — it is the bond that holds society together.

For 99% of our time on Earth, we humans were hunters (generally male) and gatherers (generally female). Each role was as important as the other, so both males and females were included in decision-making. Only very recently did pastoral cultures begin to inflict male decision-making onto humans. Recent though it was, however, this change has altered the course of history; leading to the patriarchal religions of Judeo-Christianity and Islam.

The problem now is the labeling and forcing of human beings into one or the other category, male or female. This has been called domestication, or socialization. [It is part of the "substance trap" discussed in *Sacred Land Sacred Sex*.]

I have never considered being a female as the deciding factor in what to do with my life. I did not consider myself a woman and then a mountain climber. When I began climbing — mostly with men because women were not yet climbing back in the 1940s — none of us ever thought about who was male or who, female; what mattered was who could best lead a particular pitch of rock.

Climbing with the Alpine Club in the Canadian Rockies in the 50s taught me fundamental lessons about male/female energy. The best climbers, though Canadian, were some of the last remnants of the British

ruling class. What that class did to the world during its empire building is detestable, but it did produce skillful leaders. On a climb, this type of man would lead. I was usually the second rope leader. What came natural to me, as a woman, was to see that everyone was functioning at their peak level — with no one angry at the leader or suddenly feeling scared. This left the leader free to concentrate on finding the route and judging the state of the rock and weather. It never wished to be the "leader," as I would not have been as clear-headed, due to my concern for the fears and hopes of the others. I did not label this as good or bad on my part; it just *was*. The two energies involved here clearly correlate with the single focus of attention that men are good at, and the over-all diffuse awareness that women are good at.

That women have this latter ability is not due to superior attributes. We inherit it from our mammalian ancestors. Recent research has shown that the corpus callosum (which connects the right and left hemispheres of the brain) is larger, and has more cells per centimeter, in females than in males. This is true of all mammal species studied and of newborn human babies (Christine de Lacoste-Utamsing & Ralph L. Holloway, "Sexual Dimorphism in the Human Corpus Callosum," *Science* 216, 6-25-82). This larger corpus callosum gives women the advantages of feeling more connected to nature and of being able to attend to more people at one time. Among social mammals, this evolutionary development comes from female mammals knowing both their children and their children's children, whereas the males are much less involved in child-rearing. Being a mountaineer, I discovered, for instance, that the female marmot is the lookout and gives the warning whistle. This is the most dangerous role, of course, and, as indicated by the white hairs in their coats, these lookout marmots are elders of their groups.

Women's Lib started with the idea of freeing women; but quickly the real concern became getting bigger chunks of the Industrial Growth Society's rewards of money and fame. A recent ad in the *Wall Street Journal* for SHARP computers shows a sharply dressed woman executive saying: "When I say SHARP I mean business!" Instead of freeing women to become truly human, as was the original goal of the feminist movement, woman liberationists have become so trapped into outdoing men that they are now just as enslaved as men by the Industrial Growth Society. Marion Woodman, a Jungian therapist, challenges women not to waste their energy attacking patriarchy, but rather to face the Devouring Mother (Kali) in themselves, and to liberate their own creative masculine energy from the destructive pull that has our whole culture "in thrall" (Marion Woodman, "The Emergence of the Feminine," in L. Mahdi, S. Foter and M. Little, eds. *Between and Between: Patterns of Masculine and Feminine Initiations*, La Salle, IL: Open Court, 1987).

Mythologically, inside of woman there is not just a single Great Mother. Instead, one can think of a four-armed cross. On the vertical line at the top is the Good Mother, the nourishing mother of abundance epitomized by the Greek goddess Demeter. At the bottom is the Death Mother, such as Kali with skulls hanging around her neck. On the horizontal line is another abundant mother, the Dancing or Ecstatic Mother. According to the poet Robert Bly, "She tends to intensify mental and spiritual life until it reaches ecstasy" (Robert Bly, *Sleepers Joining Hands*, New York: Harper & Row, 1973). Artemis, the Greek goddess of wild things, is an Ecstatic Mother. On the other end of this line is the Stone Mother — Medusa of Greek myth, with living snakes coming out of her head, showing "the fantastic concentration of Great Mother energy" within her. I any man looked on her, he turned to stone. Robert Bly notes that men's fear of women is worsening in the US. He says that possibly when a culture refuses to visualize the dangerous mothers, men become

vaguely afraid of all women and finally of the entire feminine side of their own personalities.

Marion Woodman writes, "Many women who now demand equality with men in the professions are not struggling to overcome the tyranny of the patriarchal order. On the contrary, they are, in their long, regressive, unredeemed identification with matter, struggling to compete with men in the largely unconscious service of the dark side of the Great Mother.... the way out offered by the more radical elements of the feminist movement only leads them deeper into her clutches." The "new woman" is encouraged to spend her hard-earned money on "Ralph Lauren clothes and Gucci shoes. She is a 'new woman' because she is what a 'new woman' is supposed to be...She is a walking mask."

As women begin to experience their deep instinctive energy, they sometimes fall into the trap of thinking of this great power as their own instead of the power of nature flowing through them. Their egos become inflated. A woman can be "selfish and insatiable, destroying and self-destroying." This rage, although directed outward toward the husband or man in her life, is really due to projecting her own inner, unconscious demon, the "duty demon," who tells her she'll never be good enough. In Jungian terms, this is an improperly developed animus, an aspect of her unconscious that can drive a woman to pursue success as ruthlessly as any "patriarchal" man.

If one thinks that only women suffer in this IGS, consider that more males between 14 and 19 die from suicide than from any other cause. Males have fewer connections between the hemispheres than females, hence need the initiation by older males that all "primitive" cultures gave to young men. Paul Shepard explains that "the fiction granted him by the pseudopastoral desert philosophy of the West is that his painful incompleteness is the true mature experience and that the meaninglessness of the natural world is its meaning... acted upon, it wounds us, and we wound the planet." Thus the young man's normal human development is arrested, and "denied the mythopoetic visions of man in nature, he will for the rest of his life struggle with existential problems that are normally the work of a few critical years in his second decade of life." Shepard points out that a basic "framework of nature" is needed in the adolescent years as much as a nutritious diet. "Lacking it, he will always lack true reverence for the earth. The remaining choices for a logic of creation are an otherworldly orientation, materialist exploitation, or existentialist absurdity" (Paul Shepard, *Nature and Madness*, San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1982, p.70 & 71).

Again, the fundamental problem is the whole categorizing, labeling effort. Instead of male/female, let's look at the human self as a continually growing pattern of relationships — where the boundaries keep extending to take in male and female.

We recognize only male, female, and neuter. But gender and sex are not the same thing. American Indians in some tribes had 15 genders — 15 different ways of being male and/or female. In our culture, each individual is molded into either male or female and then expected to follow an accepted social role throughout life.

C. G. Jung began to break out of this pattern with his anima (female soul in the male) and animus (male soul in the female) archetypes. But original human cultures permitted many more aspects to a fully developed human.

It is commonly thought that in primitive cultures women are not allowed access to decision-making. Actually, in primitive cultures, one's stage in life determines one's role in decision-making. Most original human cultures do not even bother with sexual differentiation among the very young or very old. In Japan the very young and the very old are considered "kami" (gods) and are free to do as they will. In many tribes, a woman of child-bearing age is excluded from the decision-making body; but when she has passed child bearing, she becomes the wise old woman, who has high decision-making status for the group. There is good reason for this age differentiation. Many women are paranoid for two years after the birth of each child. During the first two years of her child's life, a mother would rather see someone killed than have harm done to her child. This protectiveness is built into women to ensure the survival of children. Such a person cannot make valid

decisions for a group; but once the child making period is over, such a person is a truly wise decision-maker. This is age specific, not strictly sex specific.

We can find some clues to the current male/female problem by looking at the fundamental difference between the "creation" story of most of Asia, on the one hand, and the European Christian "creation" on the other. The basic Southeast Asian story concerns a brother and sister safely carried through a flood or other disaster in a "hollow container." After the disaster, they find they are the only people left, so they copulate and begin the human race. The "hollow container" is the gourd, and the human copulation is what we call "incestuous" because the gourd plant has both male and female flowers on the same vine. The bottle gourd, in particular, with its swellings above and below, joined by the constricted middle, "emulates the balanced cosmic form of heaven and earth, yin (female) and yang (male) linked by the empty yet pregnant force of ch'i (energy)."

Variations of the gourd creation story occur throughout the Pacific from Hawaii through the South Sea Islands to Southern Asia, China, Japan and Africa. In a small part of the vast Eurasian continent, which we call Europe, a totally different story arose. A male god up in the sky created all of nature out of ideas in his head, and on the last day he made a man and out of that man's rib he made a woman. Here we have "ideas and ideals" and a "higher" spirituality that demeans the Earth.

Wherever I traveled while climbing in the Alps years ago, I saw crucifixes alongside village roads. Children pass these crucifixes several times each day. They see a bleeding male god looking down upon them with suffering resignation. Along roads in rural Japan, in contrast, one sees carved stone Dosojin — a male and a female so closely intertwined that they are called by the one word. Sometimes their hands are up one another's sleeves (symbolizing intercourse); always they have smiles of bliss. Daily, Japanese children see that it takes both male and female to make the rice grow, to make humans grow, and that this is joyful.

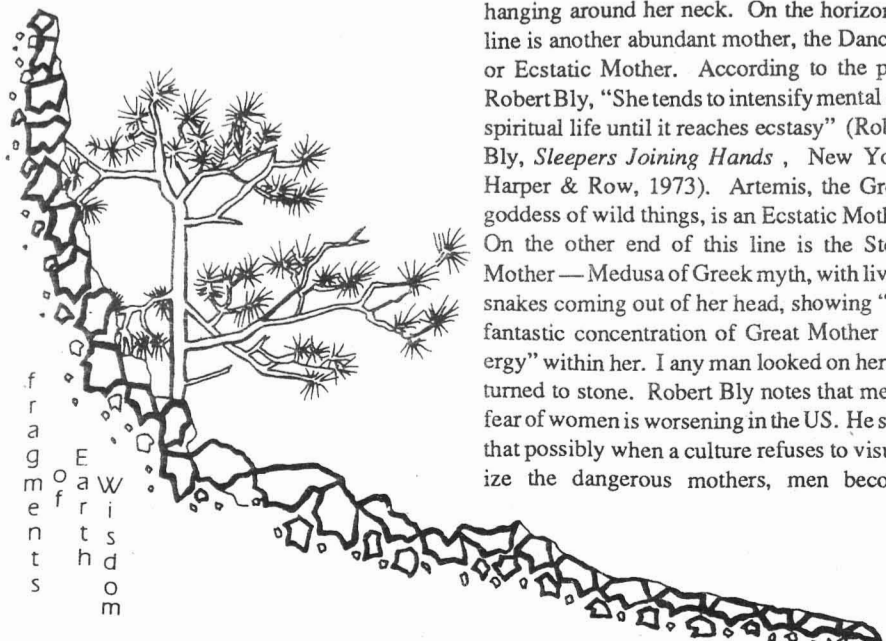
In the European tradition, true spirituality and meaning come only from the one male god; and herein lies the problem of human sexuality. In this tradition, the "real stuff" — philosophy, science, government — is devoid of sexuality. In the Southeast Asian tradition, sex begins it all and continues in every facet of life. The "myriad things" come from the interaction of yin and yang. But Taoism is not a dualistic system in contrast to a monotheistic European system. Rather, Taoism recognizes a continually changing pattern; if something moves along the continuum toward the yin pole, eventually it automatically moves back toward the yang pole. Taoist sexual techniques were one aspect of this fluid interrelationship. These techniques were used to increase the energy not only between man and woman but within the group as a whole and between the humans and their land. (See chapter 15 of *Sacred Land*.)

Taoism is not esoteric Eastern mysticism; it is the fullest flowering of the original human tradition as developed all over the world before the pastoral patriarchal invasions. According to the Taoist Chuang Tzu, nature means one's own nature deep within — the original human — our genetic heritage. It also means nature in general — the universe as a whole. Chuang Tzu says that to go home to "our own true nature" as human is to "foster the latter" because we begin to recognize the same nature both within and without. One learns that instead of a rigid monolithic "self" — male or female — "one must be now a dragon, now a snake."

"Life is always flowing, growing and self-transforming..." Anything alive is difficult to narrowly classify. This is why Chuang Tzu attacks civilization and both the ideal self and ideal society. But when one follows one's innermost nature, "one is truly 'in nature' and this is where the deep answers the deep" (Kuang-ming Wu, *Chuang Tzu: World Philosopher at Play*, New York: Scholar's Press, 1982).

For further reading, subscribe to *Wingspan: Journal of the Male Spirit*, c/o *The Advantage Group*, 220 Broadway, Suite 204, Lynnfield, MA 01940. Also see *Sacred Land, Sacred Sex* by Dolores LaChapelle (available from *Earth First!*).

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AUDUBON WILDLIFE REPORT 1988/89, edited by William J. Chandler, Academic Press (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publishers, Attn: Book Marketing Dept, 1250 Sixth Ave, San Diego, CA 92101-9665; 1-800-321-5068), 817pp, \$24.95 paperback, \$49.95 casebound.

This is the fourth report in what has become an important series of environmental writings. In each of these volumes (all of which can still be ordered), numerous agency and environmental writers address a great diversity of wildlife issues, yet each volume has a focus. So far, the focus has been on management agencies: US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1985, Forest Service in 86, Bureau of Land Management in 87, and the little known but very powerful National Marine Fisheries Service in 88-89. These reports are expensive, but reasonable when one considers the voluminous quantities of information they contain and the fact that the money benefits National Audubon Society efforts on behalf of wildlife. Activists should ask their local libraries to order copies of each.

To summarize such a book as the 88-89 Report would take a whole issue of *Earth First!* We decided not to do so; our columnists would complain. So we'll simply mention a few key points to catch the reader's interest.

The lengthy chapter on the National Marine Fisheries Service is written by a corporate fisheries consultant and thus is disappointingly dispassionate in its discussion of declining fisheries. Nevertheless, the chapter provides valuable infor-

mation for conservationists working on marine issues - of which there are too few. Indeed, the great value of this chapter may be its clear revelation that conservationists have neglected ocean life, excepting the charismatic marine mammals and sea turtles, and allowed the NMFS to become essentially an agency to protect the economic interests of US fishers. It is remarkable that the NMFS, which has jurisdiction over marine species under the Endangered Species Act, has listed only 21 species as Threatened or Endangered, and all but two of these are mammals or sea turtles.

The chapter on the National Forests is by a director within the American Forestry Association, and thus again not surprisingly offers a somewhat detached description of the plight of the Northern Spotted Owl in Pacific Northwest National Forests and the Red-cockaded Woodpecker in Texas and Southeast National Forests. However, again the chapter is highly informative. Particularly valuable are the discussions of the Southern Appalachian Mountain Ecosystem and the Florida National Forests. The former includes the largest block of public lands in the East, and the latter harbors some of the richest but most threatened ecosystems on this continent, yet neither has received adequate attention from wilderness proponents.

The chapter on BLM lands is even more educational. Freelance writer Karen Franklin discusses the management of the BLM's 334 million acres (over 150 million

of it in Alaska) and its management of another 398 million subsurface acres. (Unfortunately, BLM manages subsurface rights on other agencies' lands, including the National Forests.) The explanation of overgrazing and mineral leasing problems reminds us that almost all BLM lands are subject to one or both of these threats. This is particularly dismaying when the value of BLM lands to wildlife is considered:

BLM land supports an abundant, diverse variety of wildlife. Some 3000 species depend on bureau land for their last strongholds of habitat, including many declining species such as the desert tortoise, northern spotted owl, grizzly bear, and desert bighorn sheep. Approximately 127 federally listed threatened and endangered species, in addition to more than 800 candidates for protected status occur throughout the public lands. (p.131)

Of especial importance to wilderness activists is the explanation of grazing fees. Again, it is well to quote this fine chapter:

For years, the cattle industry and the environmental community have battled over fees the federal government charges for using grazing lands. Since 1985 the fee has remained at \$1.35 per animal-unit-month, based on an experimental formula established by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA). BLM has retained the fee despite a 1986 study in which the Forest Service and BLM appraised the average market value of federal grazing lands at \$6.35 per animal-unit-month....

Congress intended PRIA's fee formula to be temporary, and scheduled its expiration for 1985. The legislators did not renew it, but in 1986 President Reagan promulgated an executive order directing the secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to permanently adopt the fee formula. Both departments approved the PRIA formula, with a new provision that established a floor of \$1.35 per animal-unit-month.

NRDC filed suit against both departments over the renewed formula, contending that the fee was not established in accordance with public participation provisions of several laws; that the Federal Land Policy and Management Act required fees of fair market value; and that

an environmental impact statement should have been prepared to determine the environmental feasibility of the formula.

On October 13, 1987, the court upheld the authority of the secretaries to adopt the formula, ruling that fair market value was not the only factor to consider in determining federal grazing fees. However, the judge agreed with the NRDC that failure to collect comments had violated the law, and ordered both departments to start the rule-making process again. That procedure involves proposing a fee formula in the Federal Register, soliciting and evaluating public comments, incorporating the necessary changes, and approving a new grazing fee formula....

Independent of the NRDC case, three bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives during the 100th Congress (1987-88) to address the fee issue. One would maintain the status quo, while the other two would raise grazing fees via a new formula. Either of the latter two bills, if passed, would eliminate the Secretary of the Interior's discretionary authority, upheld in the NRDC v. Hodel decision, to establish a grazing fee. (150-151)

Among the most fascinating aspects of the chapter on National Parks is the discussion of the problem of the Mountain Goats in Olympic National Park. Tragically, in the 1920s, sportsmen introduced Mountain Goats to the Olympic Mountains. Mountain Goats naturally inhabit the Cascade Range, on the mainland side of the bay, but not the Olympics. With Gray Wolves extirpated from Olympic Peninsula, and hunting banned by designation of the area as a National Park, goat numbers climbed and subalpine vegetation suffered. Recently, hope has arisen that new sterilization techniques may enable the Park Service to gradually reduce the goat population. (Thus far, the Pope has not denounced artificial birth control for goats.)

One of the more important chapters is "Recent Legal Developments Affecting Wildlife Conservation." Activists who navigate the murky channels of environmental law should know of the recent potentially precedent-setting cases pertaining to citizen lawsuits, wetlands protection (or lack thereof) under section 404

The Deep Ecology Soundtrack Part XV: Faces of the Goddess



(c) 1989 by Lone Wolf Circles

Alice Di Miele, *Make A Change*, \$11.25 ppd from Earth First! Siskiyou, POB 212, Williams, OR 97544

Windsong, *Carry Me*, \$11.25 ppd from Windsong, POB 113, Williams, OR 97544

Joanne Rand, *Home*, \$11.25 ppd from Joanne Rand, POB 1222, Ashland, OR 97520

Jenny Bird, *Mesa Sea*, \$10 ppd from Earth Light, POB 1750, Taos, NM 87571

Radical deep ecology is more than an enticement for personal change. It is an irresistible mandate for direct action and planetary transformation. Revolution is re-evolution, regaining the momentum, rejoining the flow, revalidating our species' existence through "right struggle." To last beyond our temporal experience of it, this revolution must take place in earnest on both the killing fields of realpolitik and those bloodied plains of our own tormented souls. Regaining the high ground through visceral realization of our interconnectedness, a painful, spiritual cleansing dissolving our illusion of separateness. We reclaim our place, our freedom, and the power of myth — that heavy-breathing symbol of the perennial Earth Goddess.

A Goddess with many faces. Happy and sad, discontent and satisfied, angry and ecstatic. The planetary spirit will not be limited to any one appearance, any one mood. The planetary body will not be held down and raped, dismembered or sold by urban meat

merchants. She has a face we'd all agree is beautiful, and another made up of bones in freezing wind, ravenous maggots, and dark stains upon your aging feet. Yet she is beyond our limited concepts of pretty and ugly, good and bad. The Earth Spirit, call it God or Goddess, just *is*. Completely. Naturally. Intensely.

One face is soft like midsummer's blue sky, still as an alpine lake, as innocent as naked toddlers touching each other in a mossy meadow. We see sandstone softened by the winds of an earlier day, colors fading into one another in pastel ease. This face is reflected in the enchanted frog pond, emulated in the sweet voices and sentiments of songstresses like Lorraine Duisit, the duo Ruth Barrett and Cynthia Smith, Boulder activist Ellen Klaver, and the Earth love songs of Cecelia Ostrow.

I recently received two new cassette releases in this vein, including Windsong's *Carry Me*. The album title comes from one of the prettiest cuts, "Blue Heron Flies." My favorite piece carries an untypical tension on the wrenched emotions purged by the haunting violin of Don Lax. From "Time Passing By":

*Time passin' by, and the seasons and cycles they change,
Rearrange. And in my mind, such sweet memories flow on,
flicker, like a candle flame, still remain.
So many smiles, so many faces, so many warm embraces,
So many happy times, so many tears we cried.
We're still here, livin' with the Earth,
listenin' to the river's flow. . . .*

All proceeds from Alice Di Miele's new tape *Make It Change*, go to Siskiyou EF! and the campaign to save the Kalmiopsis old growth. Both Alice and Windsong are from Williams Valley, Oregon, centered in the Klamath Knot. It's a tight community strug-

gling to combine the development of a relatively secure spiritual tribe with the demands of uncompromised environmental resistance. Alice's voice is not the placid lake, but the easy moving river, accompanied by the rhythms of her pleasant finger-picking. There's a slow, delightful acoustic lead on my favorite, where she tells us:

*I've got blood flowing through me like a river,
and my skin is just like the bark of a tree.
There's so much more than what you look at. . .*

*Look beneath the surface of the water,
You'll find the wisdom of the Earth there.*

Yes, and the soul of the storm's spent fury, the predacious fish, and the seeds of those raging floods that cleanse by ravishing. The Goddess's *other* face. The raw boldness of true power.

A sweet power, illuminating, like lightning, the flowers — leaving them quaking in the dark that follows, from thunder's low tremolo. Like the voice of Jenny Bird. On her title song "Mesa Sea" she writes of her Arroyo Hondo home. A vast, enchanted high desert bench extends for miles, gentle dunes of Anasazi dirt in folds like waves, at the foot of Taos Mountain:

*The space rolls far as the eye can see
Till the mountain island suddenly
Come running up into view,
and call to your hearts as islands do.*

Desert dolphins dance in Jen's crystalline reality, just the place for a little daughter to learn the ways of a medicine woman, play at the edge of breakers rolling to geologic time, discover in the Earth and in herself the faces of the Goddess.

Her vocal range is extraordinary, from deep waves of passion to highest floating o-taves. The temperate river picks up speed here, with more variations, a quiet pool one moment, rock and roll white water just around

the bend. Lifting, haunting melodies that stir us somewhere way inside, backed by a band both acoustic and electric.

I was surprised to hear these same qualities in yet another young songwriter! Joanne Rand lives on the Smith, the last major undammed river in beleaguered California. As much as anyone's, her sound embodies the strong but supple spirit of primal warrior woman, of "wiminspirit rising." Her voice comes across exuberant yet steadfast, with an unyielding sensuality:

*The river is rising now
The river is running wild, she's let her hair down.*

*I'm a river. I'm a mother. I'm a child.
Nobody lays a hand on, nobody lays a lazy finger on —
Nobody lays a goddam hand on me.*

Flute, cello, piano, electric guitars, and a crisp drum set round out the full sound of her new collection, *Home*. If there's an obtuse category called something like "female environmental singers," Joanne Rand has quickly become a favorite, with the most unquestionably "Deep Ecology" lyrics yet. "Radiation on my Windshield" is an incredibly strong indictment, a perfect counterpoint to Dana's "Building One in My City."

I am in love with what she loves — the many faces of the Goddess. She shouts from the wave-washed cliffs:

*Let it rain! Let it rain, and wash our waste away.
If that's what it takes, then I'll be washed away.*

And she tells us:
*Swimming with eyes like salmon,
Swimming against the wall.
Swimming against the whole damn flow of entropy. . . .*

"Freedom from humanity" the soothsayer prays. Freedom to re-evolve under "Blood Red Moon." It takes much pain, much effort, and many spent lifetimes to see all sides of the truth, all faces of the Goddess. To see ourselves "whole," and always here, at home:
*Wayfarer, Basketbearer, woven of bone . . .
Great Weaver, Believer, guide us home:
"Believe me — you cannot cease to be"*

of the Clean Water Act, Native American hunting rights, and limits of the Endangered Species Act.

The editor of the volume, William Chandler, contributes a sobering chapter on North American waterfowl. In it, we learn of the 18% 1979-86 decline of breeding populations of ducks in the prairie and parkland regions of the US and Canada, and these nations' attempts to stop the decline by means of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Fort Collins Audubon Society president Thomas Shoemaker analyzes controversies pitting environmentalists against developers and government agencies on the Platte River watershed of Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska. He shows that despite their listing under the ESA, the FWS is not protecting habitat of the Whooping Crane, Bald Eagle, Piping Plover, and Least Tern. The chapter has special relevance for Colorado activists fighting the proposed Two Forks Dam.

Much more in this fine volume is worth citing and quoting – such as the chapters on international commerce in wildlife, and on restoring the Everglades – but the need for brevity dictates that we instead simply repeat our suggestion that activists order this book for their libraries. It is one of the best sources of information available on wildlife issues in North America.

Reviewed by John Davis.

THE QUIET CRISIS AND THE NEXT GENERATION, Stewart Udall, Gibbs Smith, Inc, Salt Lake City, 1988.

This is really two books – a reprint of *The Quiet Crisis* including an introduction by President John F. Kennedy, and nine new chapters entitled “the next generation.” By adding nine chapters to the 25th anniversary edition of *The Quiet Crisis*, the publisher claims in his press release that Udall brings his “seminal history of the American conservation movement up to date through the Reagan era.”

When *The Quiet Crisis* was originally published in 1963, Stewart Udall was a reform minded Secretary of Interior in the Kennedy administration. Udall's book and Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* are frequently cited in histories of the American environmental movement as signaling a shift from the ideology of conservation (based on efficient use of natural resources) to environmentalism (based on understanding the impacts of Industrial Civilization on nature). Udall cited Native American cosmology and the environmental ethic of Aldo Leopold in his book. Some historians see this as an opening for deep ecology.

Udall has not held public office for over two decades, but he has practiced law and lectured widely on history and ecology. Thus the reader can expect him to be informed and perceptive in his approach to the American environmental movement.

Udall's thesis in “the next generation” is that environmentalism has moved to center stage in the American political process. He defines environmentalism very narrowly as a political reform movement concerned with the policies and practices of the federal government in the United States. In telling the story of the past 25 years, Udall focuses on the work of selected individuals – Rachel Carson, David Brower, Howard Zahniser, Ralph Nader, Barry Commoner, Paul Ehrlich – and on Earthday 1970 and the rise of environmental law.

At best, “the new generation” chapters can be considered a readable narrative history of the American environmental movement from 1963 to 1988.

They can also be considered dishonest and distorted. By presenting environmentalism as a mildly reformist mainstream movement devoted to reducing some of the most glaring problems of pollution in Industrial Civilization through conventional political activities – lawsuits, lobbying, letter writing – Udall ignores the drama, pain, social conflict and lively debates which have occurred in the 1970s and 80s.

How can a reader who has had any discussions of ecology during the 1980s trust the scholarship of an author who says he is writing about the American environmental movement but only devotes one paragraph to Greenpeace (and ignores the terrorist action sponsored by the French government against the Greenpeace ship) and who does not even mention the deep, long-range ecology movement, ecofeminism, social ecology, Earth First!, animal liberation, green politics, Dave Foreman, direct action, biodiversity, rainforests, wilderness restoration, the rising

rate of deforestation, bioregionalism or the spiritual dimension of environmentalism?

Udall's omissions are more than irritating. They are insulting. By his omissions, Udall has rewritten history. It is as if the last 25 years of growth in ecological consciousness and new directions in politics and society had never happened.

Udall has missed the whole ecological critique of Industrial Civilization. He gives the impression that if we make minor reforms in federal policies, then everything will be fine.

My advice is to read *The Quiet Crisis* as an historical document. If you read “the next generation” chapters, recognize that they are shallow in the most pejorative sense of that term.

–Reviewed by Bill Devall.

ANIMAL THINKING, Donald R. Griffin, Cambridge: Harvard U Press, 1984, hardcover, \$17.50, bibliography, index 237pp.

by David Abram

It is taboo among many members of our species to give serious consideration to the awareness, creativity, or intelligence of other creatures. The prohibition has been around for quite a while – perhaps since the time we began writing things down. Non-literate or oral cultures, like those indigenous to North America, maintain a wealth of stories in which animals figure as central characters – as teachers, tricksters, gods, and guides. Not so in literate culture. If one locates a piece of literature that treats animals as sentient, experiencing beings, it is likely to be written only for children, or to be the transcription of an older oral tradition, as are the folk tales collected by the brothers Grimm.

Animal Thinking, by Donald Griffin, threatens to undermine this very civilized taboo. In it the author accepts the “challenge... to venture across the species boundary and try to gather satisfactory information about what other species may think or feel.” Griffin is no dilettante; he is one of the elder statesmen of American biology. He has been recognized as a pioneer in the study of animal behavior since the discovery he made together with Robert Galambos, while Griffin was still a graduate student at Harvard, that bats use a unique sonar sensory system for navigation. His current work in what he terms “cognitive ethology,” therefore, is not easily ignored or consigned to the “fringe science” basket. His new book is in fact having an immediate influence on practicing ethologists and behavioral ecologists, expanding the speculative boundaries of these fields. There is no telling how in the long term this scientific turn toward the psyche of other organisms will affect the assumptions that structure modern culture. For Griffin's work coincides not only with the spread of environmental awareness but with the rapid growth of a movement for “animal liberation” both within formal philosophy and in the culture at large.

Nevertheless, we should realize that Griffin in no way associates himself with this movement and has not written this book out of moral indignation or sympathy for the suffering of other animals at the hands of humans. He has raised the question of animal intelligence simply because he has found it increasingly difficult to comprehend the behavior of the animals he has studied without postulating some degree of innovative awareness. In his own words, the “assumption of a human monopoly on conscious thinking becomes more and more difficult to defend as we learn about the ingenuity of animals in coping with problems in their normal lives.”

The book may be read as an overview of interesting discoveries in animal ethology. After a brief review of the philosophical problems entailed in understanding “other minds,” Griffin launches into a discussion of the conscious innovation that may well be present even in the most mundane animal behaviors associated with food gathering, from the selective leaf-eating of earthworms to the early morning pilfering of cream from milk bottles on British doorsteps by thousands of birds in the 1930s. Here we learn of the shell-breaking tactics of certain crows on the coast of British Columbia, who choose their whelks carefully, carry them aloft, and then drop them – above only the most suitable flat rocks – from the optimum height necessary to break open the shells without shattering the contents. (Later we read of ravens who similarly drop rocks on scientists trying to observe their be-

havior.) After retrieving the whelks, the crows sometimes dip them into fresh water puddles before eating them, apparently to remove fragments of the shell.

Later chapters survey predator/prey relations, animal architecture, and the preparation of tools. Griffin offers examples of tool use by a variety of nonhumans, and indicates the extent to which these behaviors must remain scientific puzzles if we refuse to acknowledge the awareness and foresight of these animals. Many readers know that chimpanzees use sticks to probe for insects; few realize that certain birds utilize a similar technique. The Galapagos woodpecker finch, for example, first selects a cactus spine or twig, modifies it as necessary by shortening it or removing protrusions, then holds it in its bill and probes for insects in crevices. Both finches and jays have been seen holding onto such twigs to use again when next needed. This cleverness is reminiscent of the California sea otter, which retains particularly good stones for future use. The otter will keep such a stone tucked under one armpit as it dives for food, then use it to hammer shellfish loose from their underwater anchorage. Later, floating on its back, it may pound open the shells against the stone, which it holds on its abdomen. Apparently otters use such tools only when necessary; it is not a stereotyped behavior but a creative one, applied in particular situations.

In fact, most animals, vertebrates and invertebrates alike, are able to alter their behavior to deal with conditions that vary within a natural range. Human experimenters, however, often introduce some utterly contrived variable into the animal's situation and then, when the animal fails to behave in what we humans can easily see would be the most efficient manner, conclude that its behavior must be thoroughly programmed, rigid, and unconscious. Yet, as Griffin asserts, “a lack of versatility in the face of wholly unprecedented circumstances does not necessarily mean that the behavior is unconscious.”

In the latter part of the book, Griffin leads the reader into the rich field of animal communication, outlining his theory that communication provides “a window on animal minds.” He feels that by learning the communicative signals utilized by other organisms, we may gain better access to their subjective experiences and “thoughts.” He examines the suggestive work being done by those scientists teaching forms of abstract communication to apes – mostly using American Sign Language – and those whose efforts to document the cognitive capacity of porpoises are continually thwarted by the mischievous behavior of these cetaceans, who, I suspect, are often bored by anthropocentric experiments.

Perhaps if students of animal behavior simply accepted the possibility of real awareness in animals, they would design more imaginative experiments and would thus learn more interesting things. The rule of parsimony, however, dictates that an investigator hold to the simplest possible explanation of what he or she observes. In the study of animal behavior, this was translated into a severe injunction (formalized by C. Lloyd Morgan in 1897) to suppose entirely mechanical explanations even for those complex behaviors that seem to involve some modicum of consciousness. Such apparent consciousness has been assumed to be nothing more than illusion and, until now, scientists who ventured to speak of the subjective experience of the animals they studied were considered unscientific by their peers. But Griffin has forcefully called into question this interpretation of the rule of parsimony. He now believes that it is far more parsimonious to assume some continuity of consciousness across the whole animal world than to have to account for the newly discovered (or rediscovered) richness of animal behavior in entirely mechanistic terms.

Interestingly, the continuity of awareness that Griffin postulates is not the common hierarchical vision we have come to expect, with humans standing at the apex of a pyramid, while invertebrates and still “lower” organisms form the ignorant base. Griffin thinks the tendency to allow for consciousness only in those organisms that most resemble ourselves is wrong. As his book indicates, if we allow the possibility of nonhuman intelligence, then even insects appear to be candidates for some degree of innovative awareness.

The assassin bug, for instance, disguises itself to escape detection by its termite prey by gluing small pieces of the

termite's nest to its back sides. African weaver ants employ discrete gestures to communicate with each other about specific activities and even pass on “second-hand information” by means of such gestures. While dogmatic mechanists assume that all such behavior is entirely “programmed” in the DNA, Griffin implies that this is an untenable assumption. However complex such inherited programs may be, they must still be adapted to the contingencies of the immediate situation in which an organism finds itself.

For this reason, the distinguished physicist Erwin Schrodinger, writing 30 years ago in his book *Mind and Matter*, cautioned against restricting consciousness to humans, or even to animals. He suggested that awareness occurs wherever life must adjust itself to fresh situations. Therefore he associated consciousness with the ongoing self-education of organic matter in general. Griffin takes a slightly more cautious, Darwinian stance, arguing simply for the adaptive economy of conscious thinking in many creatures, particularly the insects, whose central nervous systems are very small. He doubts that the genetic instructions stored in such diminutive nervous systems could prescribe all of the detailed actions carried out by ants and other insects, and suggests that the ants' behavior could be motivated by simple thoughts like “Let's pull those two leaves closer,” rather than by an entirely determinate program specifying every flexion and extension of each appendage. In other words, he feels that it may be far simpler for the genetic material to encode a predisposition for certain general mental images, or thoughts, than for it to specify all behavior directly. Throughout this book, then, we find Griffin wondering about such things as whether foraging blackbirds ask themselves “Will there be lots of insects here?” or whether a female mason bee after she locates an empty snail shell and deposits eggs and food within its spiral chamber, thinks “Now I want to close the rest of this cavity,” before sealing the shell with chewed-up leaves and a wall of pebbles.

But do other animals really think verbal sentence-like thoughts? The major difficulty, so easily overlooked, with speculations about whether nonhuman animals are or are not conscious is the fact that nobody really knows what “consciousness” is. Ever since Plato, and increasingly since Descartes, Western culture has identified consciousness with the act of thinking. Descartes, whose famous dictum “I think therefore I am” established thought as the purest form of awareness, also argued that humans are fundamentally different from all animals. He claimed that animals are entirely mechanical automata lacking any subjective awareness, while humans have, in addition to their mechanical body, an immaterial soul that interacts with the body and is the source of all clear and precise thoughts.

It is the one great irony of Griffin's book that while he is attempting to undo the lingering Cartesian conviction that nonhumans are unconscious robots, he, like most cognitive scientists, accepts uncritically Descartes' prior assumption that real consciousness is equivalent to thinking. Given this equation, if Griffin wishes to demonstrate that other animals are conscious, he must show that they can think semantic thoughts as we do.

The myriad patterns of animal behavior that Griffin describes in his book do indeed give evidence of conscious, attentive, even imaginative awareness – but whether this awareness resembles linguistic thinking I do not know. It seems equally plausible that the abstract, verbal thinking we carry on in our heads is a very recent acquisition of our species, born in the process of becoming literate. An odd notion, perhaps, but consider: With literacy comes an ability to separate one's thoughts from the immediate situation, recording them for perusal in another time and place. Literacy thus brings the ability to abstract oneself from the present, the capacity for sustained reflection on a “past” and a “future” (the secret origin of linear time and of “history”). Most important, literacy establishes the real sense of a mind that is materially separable from one's body – the experience of thoughts that can be put down on paper, bound in books, and stacked in libraries. Nonliterate, oral cultures do not distinguish the mind from the living body as easily as we do – they speak of the body itself as an intelligent, self-sensing,

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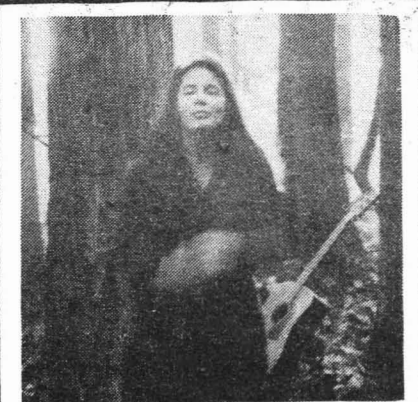
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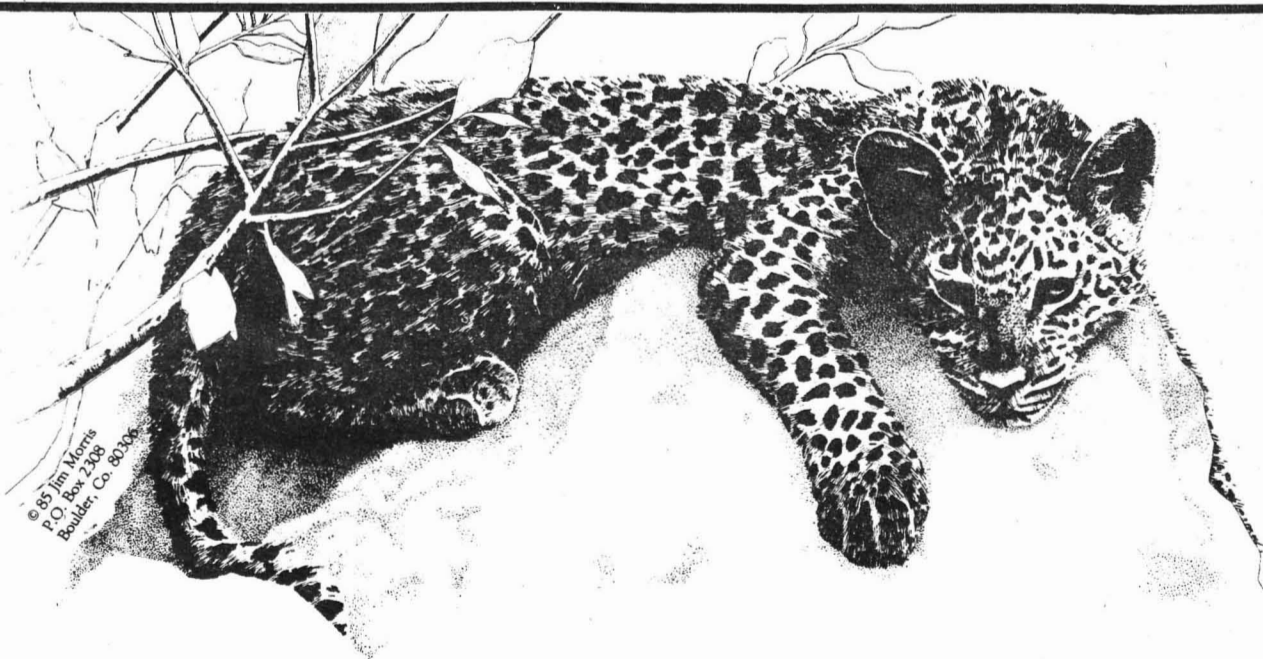
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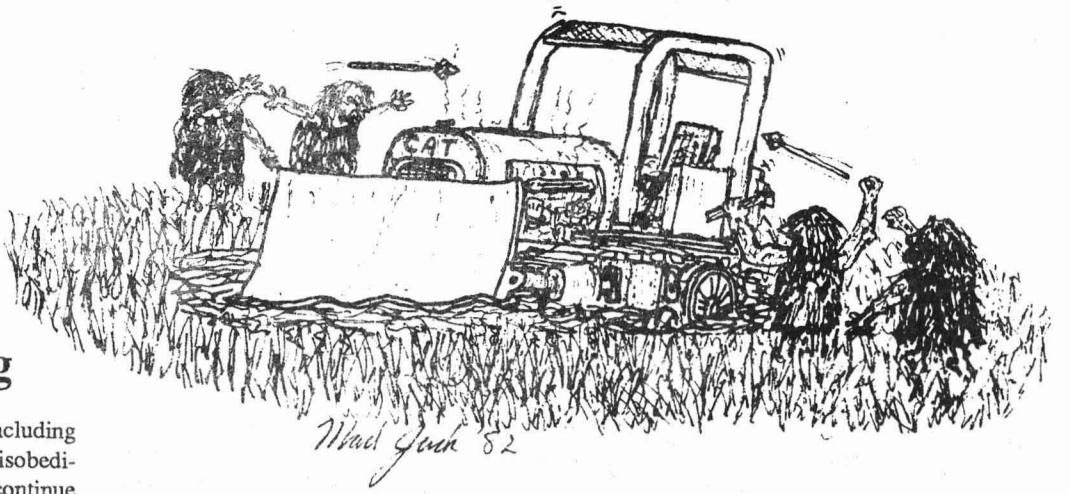
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Of the "War on Drugs" and Tree Spiking

by Alexander Berkman

The so-called "Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988" (Public Law 100-690, 100th Congress), which became law in November, 1988 amid great self-congratulation amongst politicians and accompanied by much media hoopla, is well worth perusing despite its 350 pages. In addition to containing provisions that apparently sacrifice some of our most basic civil liberties for the "war on drugs," PL 100-690 also contains clauses, added as "riders" to the original legislation, that pertain not to the drug menace but to other unwanted trends of recent years.

One of these added provisions is of interest to monkeywrenchers, for it specifically targets tree-spikers on the public lands. This subsection is entitled "Hazardous or Injurious Devices on Federal Lands," and amends existing law (Chapter 91 of Title 18, U.S. Code). Some passages from this section are worth quoting:

Whoever - (1) with the intent to violate the Controlled Substances Act, (2) with the intent to obstruct or harass the harvesting of timber, or (3) with reckless disregard to the risk that another person will be placed in danger of death or bodily injury... uses a hazardous or injurious device on Federal land, or on an Indian Reservation... shall be punished under subsection (b).

Subsection (b) spells out the following penalties:

(1) If death of an individual results, [the person convicted] shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both; (2) if serious bodily injury to any individual results, be fined... or imprisoned for not more than twenty years, or both; (3) if bodily injury to any individual results, be fined... or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; (4) if damage exceeding \$10,000 to the property of any individual results, be fined... or imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and (5) in any other case, be fined... or imprisoned for not more than one year.

The law distinguishes between "serious bodily injury" and "bodily injury": the latter can be as simple as "a cut, abrasion, bruise." The descriptions of what constitutes a "hazardous or injurious" device begin with the usual "guns attached to trip wires" and "explosive devices" common in *Reader's Digest* "drug menace" articles, then give specifics obviously aimed at monkeywrenchers rather than at pot growers: "sharpened stakes," "nails placed so that the sharpened ends are positioned in an upright manner," and "tree spiking devices including spikes, nails, or other objects hammered, driven, fastened, or otherwise placed into or on any timber, whether or not severed from the stump."

Notice that the "hazardous or injurious devices" described in this law could describe road spiking devices as well as tree spikes.

Many are the interesting provisions of the "Anti Drug Abuse Act." For instance, the Coast Guard (or other branch of service) can now shoot any boat that doesn't stop when so ordered; all they need do is "show the appropriate pennant" and fire at least one warning shot. Even if people on the boat are killed and are later proven innocent of any lawbreaking, the crew of the government boat are immune from penalty. Thomas Jefferson ought to be spinning in his grave. I'm digressing from what's appropriate in this column, but I cite this example to give an idea of the kind of crap our "elected representatives" are passing while the electorate worries about things like buying new BMWs.

One other item in the new law is germane here. Both the BLM and National Park Service are receiving funds to beef up their law enforcement presence (drugs, of course), and the Forest Service is to double its number of drug cops, from 500 to 1000! These drug cops have already been used to counter protesting

environmentalists in the woods (including those practicing non-violent civil disobedience), and we can expect them to continue doing this. Anyone contemplating any variety of monkeywrenching should be aware of this increased law enforcement presence on the public lands.

The swift passage of anti-spiking legislation is an indication of how effective spiking has become in deterring timber sales. After several years of the Freddie and their friends in the timber industry dismissing spiking as a trivial matter, we have seen lately in some parts of the country a media blitz portraying a veritable epidemic of spiking. Given that, even prior to the passage of the recent law, adequate legislation (although not specific) existed under which anyone caught spiking could have been (and certainly would have been) prosecuted, one might say that the current legislative effort to single out spiking is in part propaganda to assure the media and timber industry that the government is acting vigilantly to counter the growing wave of monkeywrenching.

This is not to trivialize the import of the new law. The Forest Service in particular has begun to feel the pressure caused by monkeywrenchers, and they see that if current trends continue, their "business as usual" policy won't be tenable much longer. They no doubt hope to use the new law to turn back the clock a few years to when almost no one seriously challenged their policies. To do so, they will strive to catch people monkeywrenching, and then to impose the maximum penalty on them. Unfortunately for the FS, it is too late to turn back the clock. Too many people now realize that the Forest Service's pious words about "public input in the forest planning process" are a farce. Some of those people are so angry, after "working within the system" for years without seeing that system budge, that they are ready to risk their lives and liberty to try to stop the plunder.

A case in point is this: In October, 1987, the State of California passed two laws (Senate Bill 1176 and Assembly Bill 952) aimed at deterring tree spikers, despite the fact that a

law on the books since the 1870s already made spiking a felony. The first of these laws provides graduated penalties for anyone convicted of tree spiking. For "simple spiking," the penalty is up to three years imprisonment; for a spiking that results in bodily injury, up to six years; for a spiking causing "great bodily injury," up to nine years. The second law makes it a misdemeanor "to possess a spike with the intent to spike a tree." The passage of these laws was widely reported in the California press. Yet newspaper articles indicate that spikings continued to occur in the state during 1988 despite the new legislation.

In part, the California laws resulted from widespread publicity following the incident at the Cloverdale, California sawmill earlier in 1987 during which a sawyer was seriously injured when a saw hit a metal spike in a log. That spiking was apparently not environmentally motivated, but no matter. [It has been attributed to an eccentric, elderly Republican, irked by logging near his land.] Radical environmentalists were widely blamed for the injury to the millworker. This underscores something that has been stressed in ECODEFENSE and in the Ned Ludd column from the beginning; namely, that monkeywrenching should be aimed at machines, not people, and that the purpose of spiking is to save trees. Every spiked tree that goes to a mill is a tree that has been lost. Anyone spiking trees has a moral obligation to notify the "proper authorities" that a particular area contains spiked trees and that it would be hazardous to cut them. This should be done with all due concern for the monkeywrencher's security, but it should be done before those trees are scheduled to be cut.

If the government does succeed in slowing down the wave of spiking, it will only be because monkeywrenchers have switched to other tactics, equally damaging to the industrial state. (This is not to suggest that spiking

has lost its effectiveness, only that anyone practicing it now needs to be more careful.) The Forest Service will be looking hard for spikers; a major arrest would boost morale in the corporate boardrooms of LP, Maxxam and their ilk. This could actually open opportunities for monkeywrenchers to strike more vulnerable targets. Damaging logging equipment, for instance, causes more immediate financial losses to the industry than spiking. The monkeywrencher should be aware, however, that with all those extra Freddie cops in the woods, seemingly unguarded equipment just might be staked out. Yet plenty of other possibilities remain, some of them not requiring the monkeywrencher to carry any incriminating equipment. Plugging of culverts, for example, hasn't been employed nearly as much as it deserves to be. Done on a large enough scale, it could do millions of dollars of damage to the vast system of logging roads in the National Forests.

We should take heart from the passage of draconian laws; this shows we are actually having some effect on the industrial state. We should also be flexible, able to adapt to changing circumstances. It is almost a cliché that generals are forever fighting wars using the tactics of previous wars. Generals can afford to do this, since it is the common soldier, not the general, who pays the penalty. Monkeywrenchers are in the front ranks, and can't afford to be careless. Keep on fighting, but be careful!

Editor's note: At least one other state, Washington, has passed anti-spiking legislation. An anti-spiking bill was introduced into the Idaho legislature last session; we have no information on its fate. If any readers have information on spiking legislation in individual states, please send to Ned Ludd.

Reviews...

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often magic presence. Nor do they qualitatively differentiate themselves from the other animals as readily as we. An Eskimo man for instance, refers to the time before contact with European culture in this manner: "In the very earliest time, when both people and animals lived on earth, a person could become an animal if he wanted to, and an animal could become a human being. Sometimes they were people, and sometimes animals, and there was no difference. All spoke the same language..." (*Shaking the Pumpkin*, Jerome Rothenberg, Ed.)

It may be that the linguistic thinking we mistakenly equate with consciousness is overlaid on a deeper kind of thinking made up more of songs than of sentences, a consciousness more attuned to the rhythm of seasons and the breath - an intelligence of the body, so to speak, better suited to reading tracks on the forest floor than to reading words on a page. If we began to recognize, beneath our recent theoretical awareness, the more embodied awareness that supports it, we might be better able to comprehend the nonverbal intelligence of other animals.

From this perspective, teaching chimpanzees our own language does not prove that chimps can become conscious - it is probable that they are already conscious - it only shows that we can induce them to slip into our particular form of (un)consciousness, where meaning is largely displaced from the immediacy of the present. Griffin and other cognitive ethologists speak disappointedly about the fact that

other animals seem so embedded in the present, and that "most instances of animal communication seem to relate only to the communicator's situation here and now." They imply that such embeddedness indicates dullness, and fail to realize that a nuanced experience of the present requires an alertness and an attentiveness that few humans today could muster. Access to the here-and-now, the rich miracle of the present, is the goal of all contemplative and yogic techniques, yet other organisms may be our finest guides into this dimension.

There are other, lesser ironies here. While Griffin disparages the "computer envy" of his more reductive colleagues, he is unable to free himself from their mechanomorphic terminology. He, too, uses "neural templates," "central motor programs," and other technological metaphors. But we cannot blame him for this. There is, as yet, no rigorous language to describe the sort of intuitive, biological empathy that may well comprise the greater part of animal (and indeed, human) communication. Meanwhile, working with the materials at hand, Griffin has written an important and fascinating book, even a landmark in the study of animal behavior. For Donald Griffin it is already clear that every scientific study of other animals is an instance of potential communication between one species and another. This book marks one place where science is beginning to shift its sights away from the mirage of a finished objectivity toward the more vital human need for communication and conviviality with

the other modes of awareness that inhabit, and even constitute, this living world.

From Orion Nature Quarterly, Vol 4, #4, Autumn 85. Reprinted by permission.

David Abram is a magician who begins in 1989 as an instructor of natural philosophy at Pitzer College in California.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: A Conservation Imperative, a World Wildlife Fund Special Report, free from WWF International, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

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This Is Not A Love Poem

reprinted from the *Country Activist*

I am the guerrilla gardener.
A raving man, planting trees
upon the hillside
above a freeway;
maddened by what they have done
to our mother, the earth.

Fat nouveau-riche loggers,
in their tailor-made three-piece
arrogance;
boasting of their destruction
of wilderness.
Expensive hombergs hiding secret lust
for the last redwoods in
Richardson's grove.

I hate their guts.
I am not a man of peace,
turning the other cheek.

Soon.
I will run amok across their
battle-scarred acres,
planting plums and thistles;
practising secret tanoak release
among the remaining fir,
urging buckeye and brambles to grow
where redwood riches
once held sway.

Now it is the earth itself they
hold at bay,
but not for long
and when the last tree falls
may they in blinding judgement see
what they have done
and turn their chainsaws
to their throats.

man who walks in the woods
Redway



Fauve

-from *Dazzled*, Floating Island, 1982

Caw Caw, Caw Caw Caw.
To comprehend a crow
you must have a crow's mind.
To be the night rain,
silver, on black leaves,
you must live in the
shine and wet. Some people
drift in their lives:
green-gold plankton,
phosphorescent, in the sea.
Others slash: a knife
at a yellow window shade
tears open the light.
But to live digging deep
is to feel love and hatred
as fibers of rope,
is to catch the scent
of a wolf, and turn wild.

Arthur Sze
Santa Fe



They Walked In the Holy Places And Silenced the Pines

-for the rednecks

Their hands, pink &
clumsy as gravel, took my ticket -
Saturday matinee's Tarzan of the trees.
And every fall, their hands again
taking, while night skies
of ferris wheels, giant star arms
held me, dipped me.

On main street I saw them
in log trucks, behind them
the giants of the forests
chained long-ways, limbs ripped away,
in soft green sounds gone,
lying in twos or threes,
the great back dropped on our street.

In the cabs I saw them -
the flat faces and dull eyes, the straw hair,
& then, the wave of their hands.

Elizabeth W. Galloway
Watertown

For Olof Palme

-from *On Speaking Terms with Earth*

Palme's blood on the snow on the streets
of Stockholm. The mind's brilliance
draining into the street. It will not stop!
I think of all the scenes of blood
at this moment breaking in the world and see
the great whales slaughtered, the red sea
of battered seal flesh, churning with anger
and grief, I see the wolf with closed eyes
panting her last breath, her blood on the snow
under the chopper's grin of blades,
natives of El Salvador, Palme's blood seeping
into the earth of Sweden, blood of leaders
who do not want bodyguards, blood of animals
who are at peace with the world and never planned
a war, blood of native peoples who do not want
our order, do not want our wealth.
Through the seams of cement, the linear
edge of steel, Palme's blood runs down
to the roots of the world tree, it stains
again the water of Memory's well,
it will not stop, that red shadow
seeps into the very vein of life, *is*
the vein that will go on into everything
that lives, the heart will not stop.

Jean Pearson
Bethlehem



The Pond

reprinted from *Upriver/Downriver*

After dark,
finding the garden
off of Union Street
we enter.

Heavy, wrought iron gate,
tall bushes lining the path
of aging, root-lifted concrete;
wide stairway
leading down to the
shadowy pond:
not big, but deep
in mystery.

Pond lilies draw me
down to kneel and peer
into the water.

Night vision
gradually revealing stones
at the bottom
as if polishing them
one by one.

Stillness,
quiet.

Breath
of slightest movement
at the surface of the water-
an unnoticed breeze?
Intuition bids me
lean in closer,
slide beyond the stars
swaying on the reflective surface,
sink deeper.

A white fish
flashes through the forest
of lilies,
rubs her scaly side
on an algae-covered stone,
merges with a shadow and is
gone.

Only the winking
of the water-borne stars
reveals a hint
she has touched
this top-side world.

Nancy Morita
San Anselmo

Flowering

The avalanche lilies
were still this morning,
white faces bowed
in mist and silent rain.

Wind, sun came back
and the lilies believed again,
dancing so hard I thought
they would break their stems,

fly from the mountainside.
Fields and fields,
jubilant flashing lilies-
their spent pale ghosts

surround me now,
as the stars glitter
so wild with light
they cannot contain themselves.

John Daniel
Portland



Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

My apologies for being so slothful down here at the Earth First! Book Store lately. I've been mired in the computerized tar baby of producing my own book—The Big Outside—and have been putting everything else on the back burner. That's why so few new books have been offered here in recent issues. However, by the time you read this, The Big Outside will be at the printer's, and as soon as I finish this column, I will be leaving for the jungles and reefs of Belize. Before I go, though, I'd like to introduce two new books that are among the more significant environmental works published this decade.

The University of Wisconsin has long been regarded as a leader in the field of environmental history and they solidified their reputation last year with the publication of Rod Nash's long-awaited history of environmental ethics, and with the first comprehensive biography of Aldo Leopold. I highly recommend both of these books, despite their hard cover price tags (they are not available in paperback).

Watch this page for a big batch of new books in the May issue. As noted in the last issue, we will not be reordering a number of books on our current list. This is not a reflection on their quality, just a needed reduction in our list of titles to make room for the new. All books to be dropped will be marked with an asterisk (). If you want to order any of these titles, please do so while we still have them.*

All prices below are postpaid. Order directly from Earth First!, POB 2358, Lewiston, ME 04241. Good reading!

NEW BOOKS

THE RIGHTS OF NATURE

A History of Environmental Ethics

By Roderick Nash. Yale Professor William Cronon says that Nash's new book is "the most comprehensive and encyclopedic history anyone has yet written of the intellectual precursors of radical environmentalism." Indeed it is. **The Rights of Nature** is a family tree for those of us in Earth First! interested in our philosophical genesis. It is also a fine-grained whetstone for honing our arguments. The last chapter devotes considerable space to Earth First! and is, in my opinion, by far the best study of our group yet to appear in print. I can't recommend this book highly enough (and that's not just because I'm quoted in it). **Hard cover, 290 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography. \$29**

ALDO LEOPOLD

His Life And Work

By Curt Meine. If you have wanted to know more about the man who wrote A Sand County Almanac, Meine's book should satisfy your interest. Although highly readable, this is a thorough analysis of the most important conservation thinker of the 20th century. Meine makes abundantly clear, nonetheless, in his study of Leopold as a boy, student, young forester, Forest Supervisor, game manager, pioneer ecologist and university professor, that Leopold was always an activist on the cutting edge of conservation — whether it be game protection, wilderness preservation or wildlife management. **Hard cover, 638 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography, photographs. \$32**

JOHN MUIR'S STICKEEN

Performed by Lee Stetson. This is Muir's gripping story of getting trapped on a glacier during a howling storm in the company of the dog, Stickeen. This "little, black, short-legged bunchy-bodied, toy dog," as Muir described him, "enlarged my life, extended its boundaries." The tale was one of Muir's most popular, and has lost none of its power in this recorded performance by Lee Stetson. **Cassette, 38 minutes. \$10**

NED LUDD BOOKS RELEASES

(Published by Ned Ludd Books and available from Earth First!.)

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EF!er to sing along with our minstrels. Dealer inquiries welcome. \$6, \$4 special to Earth First! subscribers only! (\$3 plus shipping for prepaid wholesale orders of 5 or more.)

ECODEFENSE

"A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching — 2nd Edition" edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood with a Forward! by Edward Abbey. Greatly expanded and revised to 308 pages of detailed, field-tested hints from experts on Tree-spiking, Stopping ORVs, Destroying Roads, Decommissioning Heavy Equipment, Pulling Survey Stakes, Stopping Trapping, Trashing Billboards, Hassling Overgrazers, Leaving No Evidence, Security . . . and much more. Heavily illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and cartoons. \$13.50. (Important Note: Ned Ludd Books and the Earth First! Journal are now separate entities. While the EF! Journal will continue to sell Ecodefense to readers and wholesale it to local EF! groups, all commercial wholesale orders must go directly to Ned Ludd Books, POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703.)

THE FOOLS PROGRESS "An Honest Novel" by Edward Abbey. Hardcover, 485 pages, \$22

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG By Edward Abbey. \$6

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG (German translation) By Edward Abbey. \$12

DESERT SOLITAIRE By Edward Abbey. 255 pages, hardcover, \$28

DESERT SOLITAIRE By Edward Abbey. Paperback, \$4.50

FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS "Edward Abbey Reads From His Work" 2 cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes). \$18.50 first class

BEYOND THE WALL "Essays From The Outside" by Edward Abbey. \$9

THE JOURNEY HOME "Some Words in Defense of the American West" by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. \$10

SLICKROCK By Edward Abbey and Phillip Hyde. \$27

ONE LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE By Edward Abbey. \$9

LAND OF LITTLE RAIN By Mary Austin with an introduction by Edward Abbey. \$8

***FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES** By Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer Jack Dykinga. Hardcover \$22.50

THE GRIZZLY IN THE SOUTHWEST "Documentary of an Extinction" by David E. Brown, with a foreword by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Hardcover \$22

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST "The Making of an Endangered Species" David E. Brown, editor. \$11

***STATE OF THE WORLD 1988** "A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society" by Lester R. Brown et al. \$12

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OVERSHOOT "The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change" by William R. Catton, Jr. Index, glossary, references, 298 pages. \$12

THE PATHLESS WAY By Michael Cohen. \$14.50

HOW NATURE WORKS "Regenerating Kinship with Planet Earth" by Michael J. Cohen (a different Mike Cohen than the author of "The Pathless Way"). 263 pages. \$12.50

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SIMPLE IN MEANS, RICH IN ENDS "Practicing Deep Ecology" by Bill Devall. 224 pages, bibliography. \$12.50

DEEP ECOLOGY "Living As If Nature Mattered" by Bill Devall and George Sessions. 263 pages. \$11.50

THE NATURAL ALIEN "Humankind and Environment" by Neil Evernden. \$14

THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM By David Ehrenfeld. Index, references, 286 pages. \$12.50

TROPICAL NATURE "Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America" by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. \$9

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PROMISED LAND "Adventures and Encounters in Wild America" by Michael Frome. Originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. Hardcover. \$12 as a special for EF!ers.

WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE "The Story of the National Forests" by Michael Frome. \$10

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***THE GIFTING BIRDS** "Toward An Art Of Having Place And Being Animal" by Charles Jones. \$18.50

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MAPS

We are offering several fine US Geological Survey maps — all suitable for wall mounting, as well as being necessary reference tools for wilderness activists. Prices listed are postpaid. Maps are mailed folded (although they can be sent rolled for an extra \$2 per order, except for the Wilderness System map).

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM This full color 40" x 25" map shows all designated Wilderness Areas by agency in the US (including Alaska and Hawaii), plus a list of all the Wilderness Areas by state with their acreages. Scale is 1:5,000,000. Information is current to January 1987. Rivers and state boundaries are also shown. \$3.25

US POTENTIAL NATURAL VEGETATION A beautiful multi-color map showing 106 different vegetative types in the US. This is the Kuchler Ecosystem Map the Forest Service used in RARE II. The reverse side shows Alaska and Hawaii and has an essay about the map and potential natural vegetation. A National Atlas Separate; scale is 1:7,500,000 (28" x 19") \$3.25

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NEW MUSIC

Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Listen to the Earth"

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

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A note on tapes: We've had trouble with production quality on two Keeler tapes — "Bad Science Fiction" and "Post-Modern Blues." We have changed to a new tape production company, but some bad copies went out before we caught on. If you received a tape that is not complete, please mail it back with a note and we'll gladly send you a good copy. Our apologies.

SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere — bar bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registers . . . wherever the evil ones need to know that we are about and watching.

EARTH FIRST! FISTS

Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. 1 5/8 inch diameter circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

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A grazing cow and barbed wire with the universal "no" slash, and the words "Free Our Public Lands!" and "Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing." 1 5/8 inch diameter circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

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BOYCOTT COORS

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The late John Zaelit's Monkeywrench and Warclub design is back by popular demand. Brown design with "Earth First!" in green on 1 5/8 inch diameter white circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

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EARTH FIRST! FIST Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on a 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 4 for \$1 postpaid.

NO COWS Cow and barbed wire in black with "universal no" red slash and circle. Words: Free Our Public Lands! Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing. 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 6 for \$1 postpaid.

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This embroidered patch features the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3" diameter round patch. \$3.50 postpaid.

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These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. \$3.50 postpaid.



WINDOW STICKERS

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CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN MOVIE

The excellent 10 minute, color-sound 16 mm movie of Earth First! cracking Glen Canyon Damn in 1981 starring Ed Abbey and Johnny Sagebrush. An inspiring and humorous introduction to the Earth First! movement. Rental fee of \$30 for showing to groups (includes shipping fee); \$5 (shipping only) for EF! groups. Note: rental only; not for sale. Orders must include street address for UPS delivery.

DAMN MOVIE VIDEO FOR SALE

We now have the cracking of Glen Canyon Damn on video. \$20 postpaid. Orders must include street address for UPS delivery.

OVERGRAZING SLIDE SHOW

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

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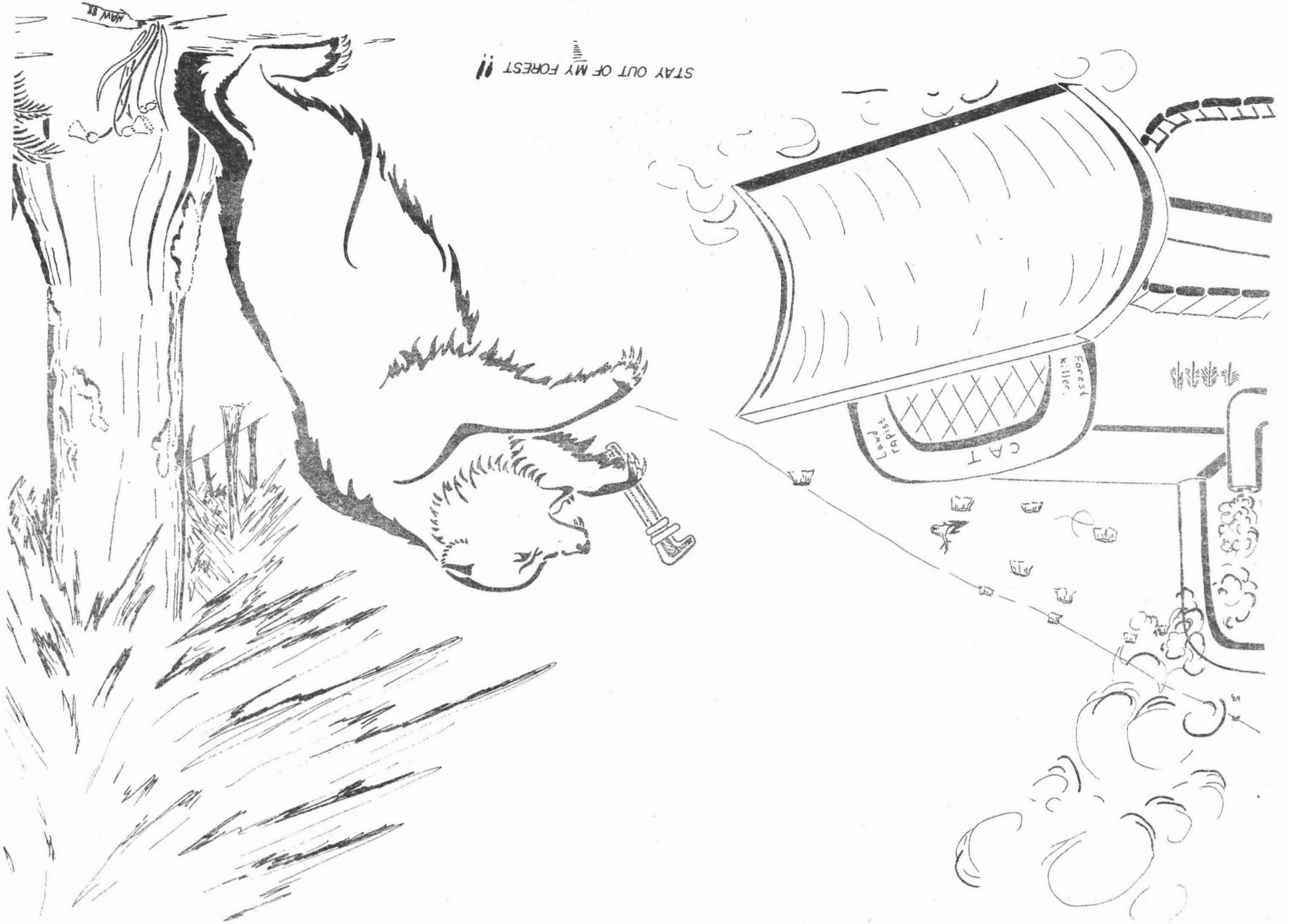
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