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ACTIVISTS RAIDED WORK STOPPED AT SUCKER CREEK IN CANADA

BY DARREN THURSTON

Government harassment is still alive and well in Canada these days. In the past few months, activists in British Columbia have had their homes and vehicles bugged, have been followed regularly by plainclothes cops and, most recently, had their homes raided by the feds. David Barbarash and I were convicted and served prison time for Animal Liberation Front related crimes five years ago. Given our history, we are an easy target for lazy cops who apparently have no other leads in a number of unsolved crimes.

This is how the recent round of harassment began: One day, while cleaning my friend Gina's truck, I noticed a black metal box shoved way up under the dashboard. Thinking that it was more than a little strange, I pulled it out partially and took a closer look. It had stickers with serial numbers and connectors with several wires coming out of it—an audio transmitter, a bug.

Assuming that if there was a bug in the truck, there would probably be one in the house as well, I did an intensive search of our home that night. At 3 a.m. I found it, hidden in the furnace room. I noticed strange-looking, small, gray wires shoved way up beside a pipe, in a hole in the ceiling alongside some insulation. I pulled them out further to take a look and saw a BC-telephone pager with a wire running through it to a circuit board—definitely not your normal home wiring.

We contacted several lawyers to find out the legalities of removing electronic surveillance equipment. We did not know who had placed the device—private investigators hired by the fur (or other) industry slime balls, law enforcement or national

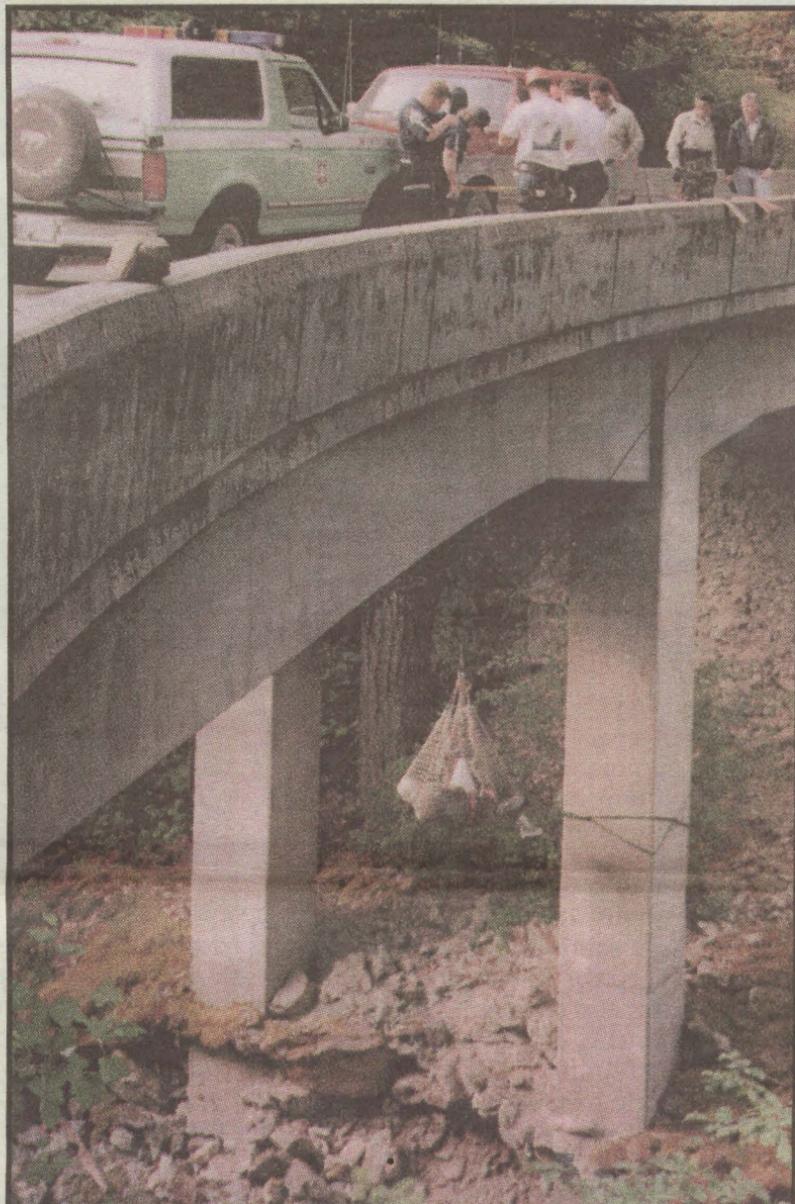
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BY HAZEL, SPRING, NUTHATCH & FIREWALKER

The heart of the Siskiyou bioregion is home to old-growth, mixed-coniferous forests, raging mountain runoff and wildness. It is also the site of a 12.4-million-board-foot abomination, known by the US Forest Service and Rough and Ready Lumber Co. as "China Left." The China Left timber sale was originally released by Hatfield's "Rider from hell." Unlike the other 318 sales, Clinton grandfathered in China Left under the Northwest Forest Plan as a perk to the timber industry, even though it was inconsistent with the spotted owl protections of the plan. Knowing Rough and Ready was hurrying to cut the trees before an Endangered Species Act listing for Coho salmon went into effect on June 5, a direct action campaign by the Siskiyou Forest Defenders put forth a powerful occupation of these amazing woods, strengthened by the righteous presence of many visitors, most noticeably Arcatans and Cascadians. (We love our neighbors!)

Roving bands of road peckers trashing roadwork-in-progress gave way to overt public resistance on May 13. The first day in a month of highly effective, public civil disobedience began when a group of forest activists hiked in seven miles and bushwhacked down a steep mountainside into the upper units of the China Left

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Protesters stop fallers from entering China Left. What do cops think at times like these?

photo by E. Ferry



THE NEXT CORPORATE POWER GRAB

BY LYNDY WORSHAM

I hope we shall crush in its birth the aristocracy of our moneyed corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength and bid defiance to the laws of our country.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON

The engines of economic globalization have gained startling speed over the past decade, fueled, in part, by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). However, the most recent and pernicious power grabbing attempt by transnational corporations is the introduction of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI).

If you've never heard of the MAI, don't feel left out. Supporters of the MAI, including the European Union, the United States, powerful banks and transnational corporations, have tried to conduct negotiations in complete secrecy, sidestepping basic democratic principles and proceeding without the knowledge or scrutiny of the public, the media or elected officials. Fortunately, Public Citizen, a public interest group based in Washington, DC, recently managed to liberate the MAI draft text from secrecy.

What is the MAI?

The MAI is a new international economic agreement currently being negotiated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a Paris-based international policy organization comprised of 29 countries, including the world's largest economies with the highest foreign investment rates. Also, not surprisingly, 447 of the world's largest 500 transnational corporations are members of the OECD.

The MAI creates a corporate bill of rights through investment protection, investment liberalization, and investor-to-state dispute settlement procedures. The MAI consists of a set of rules which place new restrictions on what governments can do to regulate international investment and corporate power. These rules seek to protect and expand the power of corporations and wealthy international investors by guaranteeing them: 1) a stable invest-

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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH

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URBAN TREESIT OR FILET MIGNON?

Different businesses reward employees in various ways—a filet mignon dinner, tickets to the symphony or even Sunday brunch. The boss kicks down and everyone gets together and gobbles it up. As an employee, it kind of makes you feel appreciated—congregating with your co-workers at the boss' expense.

A similar thing happened here at the *Earth First! Journal*. But this time, the boss didn't take us all out to a fancy dinner or to Les Mis, nor did the boss spring for any free-bees. Actually, there is no boss. Nonetheless, the five employees did have a coming together that sure beat a full belly, singing Cosette or a fat, bonus paycheck.

After finding out that our hometown of Eugene, Oregon, had been up to its same old shenanigans (funding half the cost of a new concrete eyesore), the editorial staff got much closer during the wee hours of Sunday, June 1.

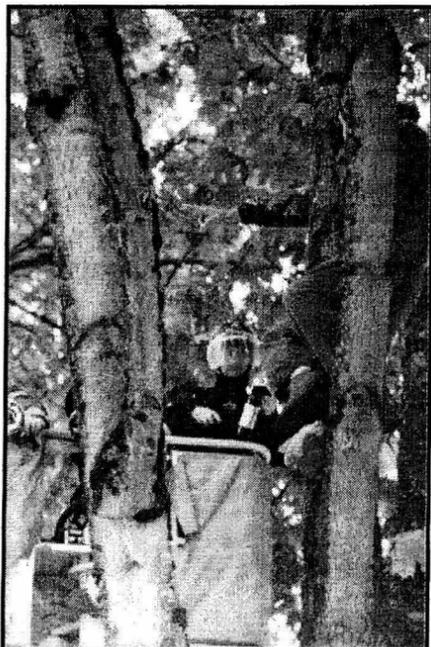
The plan for the building includes parking for 800 more vehicles, housing for yuppies and office/retail space—all in the name of corporate welfare for Symantec, a transnational computer software company that has "reserved" most of the parking spaces. This subsidy comes at a time when both state and local spending have been cut due to recent ballot initiatives. The city says there is no money to keep the library open in full operation. Local schools, parks and swimming pools have felt the squeeze as well. But plenty of capital flows when it comes time to subsidize a \$12-million gas-guzzler garage. To top things off, 40 historic hardwoods, some nearing 100 years old, were felled in a city recently recognized as "Tree City USA" by the National Arbor Day Foundation.

In protest, we chose to leap over the barricading fence, shimmy up Eugene's heritage and perch in protest of the city's atrocious behavior. It was a Sunday tree-sit. We actually got to spend some quality time together, scattered about in different big leaf maples and sweet gums, watching the sunrise and waiting for the Eugene Police Department. Six others were in the trees with the entire *Journal* editorial staff.

After setting up my hammock and clipping my safety line, I was able to process what was actually going on. Thirty riot cops stood equipped in their Darth Vader costumes below us, ready for our nonviolent, civil-disobedient selves to instigate a reason to put their rusty gear to use (pepper spray, tear gas, rubber bullets and gas masks).

The crack of dawn also saw the arrival of a dismayed tree faller, the city demolition crew and two firetrucks with hydraulic ladders equipped with platforms.

As the firetruck bucket, containing a fireman and two costumed police officers, well stocked with their toxic, spicy pepper spray (two flavors!) went from tree to tree, the trigger fingers of the armed bandits seemed to get much more comfortable spraying the sitters—like fighting wasps with Raid. Gradually the doses got heavier, as did the resistance both in the trees and on the ground. When the pepper spray wasn't dropping the protesters as quickly as anticipated, the abusive officers began probing and jabbing bodies and lifting up clothing to spray sensitive areas. They shot chemicals up and down shirts and pantlegs, between finger webbing, in ear canals, in mouths, all over scalps and exposed flesh, and frequently in the face. One sitter took over 15 cans before succumbing to the torturers.



Peace signs apparently mean more pepper spray

As the five of us (and 17 others) sat like marinated chili peppers in the Lane County Jail, the cop-provoked rioting activities escalated until the last of the trees dropped. Escorted from booking rooms to holding pens to jail cells, eye contact with one another was all that was exchanged, reassuring ourselves that we were in solidarity, fighting corrupt policy making, corporate welfare and demonstrating the effectiveness of civil disobedience—a tool mastered by our admired predecessors, like Thoreau, Ghandi and King, who knew things

were awfully wrong. The five of us were arraigned together 40 hours later, looking real sketchy in green jail costumes with pepper sprayed hair and smelling like ruffraff, but we knew this sure beat a boss-sponsored luncheon or dinner any day.

—JOSHUA LAUGHLIN

Fallen Warriors

On May 25, while returning from the Big Woods Rendezvous in Minnesota, a vehicle carrying Greenpeace climbing trainers was involved in a fatal accident, taking the lives of Mario Ponce and Ani Ayaltin.

Mario, 25, was a canvass field manager, campaign member of the action team and a crew member on Greenpeace ships.

Ani, 30, was an active phone and door canvasser and always a willing participant in Greenpeace actions and campaign work.

Mario and Ani spent the last weekend of their lives doing what they loved to do, sharing skills with other environmental activists to strengthen the movement.

The smiling faces and loving hearts of these fallen heroes will be long remembered by the many lives they touched.

—BILL BUSSE

Fauna Cabala

Fauna. *n.* animal life.

Cabala. *n.* an esoteric, secret matter or mysterious act.

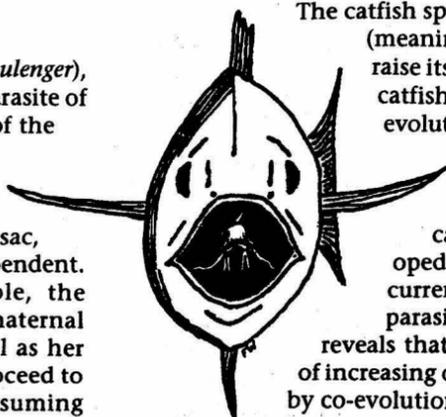
The mochokid catfish (*Synodontis multipunctatus* Boulenger), endemic to Lake Tanganyika in East Africa, is a brood parasite of mouthbrooding cichlids. Among fish, some members of the family Cichlidae (called cichlids) have the most complex parental care system known. The female takes her externally-fertilized eggs into her mouth and incubates them in cheek cavities. The fry, after absorbing their yolk sac, use their mother's mouth as a refuge until they are independent.

By covertly joining the spawning cichlid couple, the mochokid catfish takes advantage of such superior maternal care; the female cichlid incubates catfish eggs as well as her own. The catfish mature faster than cichlid fry and proceed to eat them while still in their mother's mouth. After consuming

all of the host's young, the catfish venture out to forage on benthic materials and return to the cichlid's mouth for safety.

The catfish species is an obligate brood parasite (meaning that it requires a cichlid host to raise its offspring); this indicates that the catfish and mouthbrooders share a long evolutionary history in Lake Tanganyika.

The relationship persists because parasitism is rare (about six percent of broods) and because the cichlids have not developed a mechanism to recognize its occurrence. This is the first report of brood parasitism in a non-avian vertebrate. It reveals that even seemingly superior modes of increasing offspring survival can be co-opted by co-evolutionary lowbaggers.



BY FAITH WALKER

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

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

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Deadline for the next issue is:

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Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru

BY DERRICK JENSEN

As a longtime environmental activist, I am intimately acquainted with the landscape of loss and the heartbreaking experience of seeing unassailable moral, legal and scientific arguments fall before naked political, economic and physical power. I have a deep interest in the relationship between pacifistic and armed resistance to that power. When does pacifistic resistance work, and when does it not? When is armed resistance acceptable, and when not?

Last December 17, members of Peru's *Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru* (MRTA) took over the Japanese ambassador's house in Lima, seizing some 500 hostages. They released women and children immediately, and for various humanitarian reasons, released all but 72 of the remaining hostages over the next several weeks. Their primary demand for the release of the remaining hostages, including several Peruvian Supreme Court members, a former chief of Peru's secret police and regional officers for many Japanese transnational corporations, was that MRTA members imprisoned in Peru be freed.

The siege lasted a little over four months. In those four months the prisoners played chess, gave and received cooking and music lessons, sang happy birthday to each other, and compared their imprisonment to "a cocktail party without liquor." Upon release, most of the hostages shook the hand of Nestor Cerpa, head of the MRTA commandoes, and wished him well. Many asked for his autograph. Some expressed solidarity with the MRTA.

In those same four months, members of the MRTA imprisoned by Peru sat in "prison tombs," as "President" Fujimori has called them, where "they will rot and will only get out dead." ("President" is in quotes because, as often goes unreported in the corporate press, Fujimori disbanded the legislature, overturned the constitution and enacted a coup in 1992.) In those four months, Victor Polay, founder of the MRTA, and other prisoners at Callao Naval Base continued to be confined to their tiny cells 25 feet underground. They are allowed to walk outside, hooded and alone, for 30 minutes each day. In those four months, imprisoned MRTA members in Yanamayo (12,000 feet elevation) and Chacapalca (higher than 15,000 feet and an eight-hour drive from the nearest village) suffered bitter cold in solitary confinement in rooms with open windows.

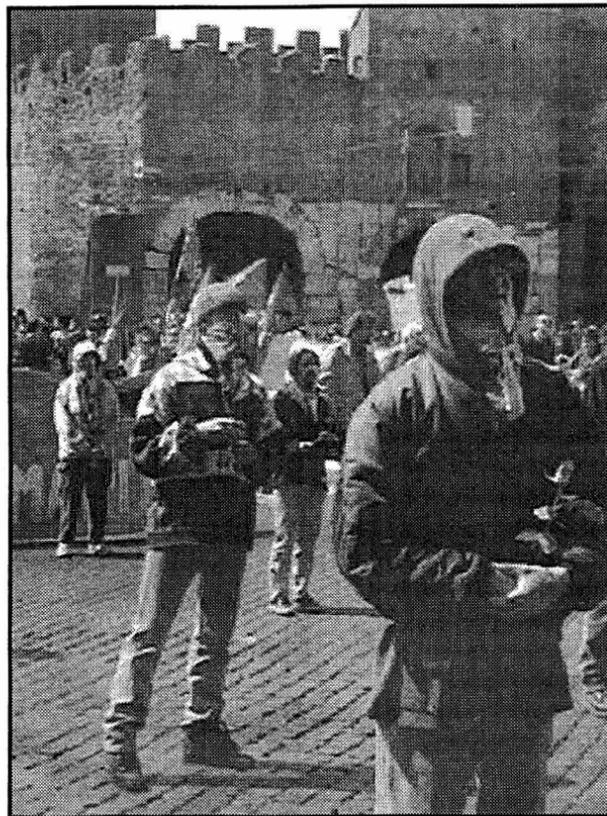
In those four months, more MRTA members—or more likely peasants or Indians unfortunate enough to have caught the attention of secret police—were captured, tortured and, in at least one case, murdered. The survivors will probably be sentenced, by faceless military judges in trials lasting only minutes, to life imprisonment in "prison tombs."

In those four months, those responsible for the death squad killings of thousands of Peruvians continued to lead comfortable lives, their anxiety eased by a general amnesty issued in 1995 by Fujimori which quashed all investigations or indictments of human rights violations occurring after 1980.

In those four months, released hostages who

expressed solidarity with the MRTA received death threats from Peru's secret police. At least one radio reporter who criticized the military was kidnapped and tortured.

In those four months, the Peruvian government, central to the region's drug trade, continued to traffic



MRTA supporters in Italy honor those massacred in Peru.

cocaine. Last year, 169 kilos of cocaine were found in the presidential plane, 120 kilos were found in one Peruvian warship and 62 in another. Also last year, Demetrio Chavez Petaherrera, a powerful drug lord in Latin America, testified in a public hearing that since 1991 he has been personally paying Peru's drug-czar Vladimiro Montesinos (an ex-CIA informant long linked to drugs, death squads and the torture of civilians) \$50,000 per month in exchange for information on US Drug Enforcement Agency activities. A few days afterwards, Petaherrera was tortured until he recanted. In the last four months, Fujimori's brother, Santiago, his nephew, Isidro Kagami Fujimori, and other relatives of his have continued to traffic cocaine through any number of dummy corporations. Profits from this trafficking go to purchase black-market helicopters used to kill civilians.

In those four months, the children of Peru continued to starve, the forests continued to fall and the fisheries continued to be depleted. In other words, Fujimori continued his policy of committing genocide and ecocide to benefit transnational corporations, and it was business as usual in the civilized, industrialized world.

In those four months, Fujimori and the military, while pretending to negotiate in good faith, dug five separate tunnels beneath the Ambassador's com-

pound. In those four months, members of the Peruvian security forces were trained in the United States and equipped at US taxpayer's expense. One of their American instructors called the assault and subsequent massacre "money well spent."

During or after the assault, all of the MRTA members were summarily executed. Military microphones picked up the sounds of two of the guerrillas—16-year-old girls—begging soldiers not to shoot; they were executed. Other rebels, including Nestor Cerpa, were shot at point-blank range in the forehead. At least one of the rebels was led away to be tortured before his murder. One of the soldiers who participated in the slaughter said, "The order was to leave no one alive. For us, the instruction was to leave no prisoners." The bodies of most of the rebels have been scattered in unmarked graves, and relatives who have visited the marked graves of dead rebels have been arrested.

Those of us who care about stopping the genocide and ecocide that characterizes our culture must learn to fully internalize the implications of one very important fact: we and they (those who are destroying the world) are operating under two entirely different and utterly incompatible value systems. We value life and the living, and they value control and power. On the largest scale it really is that simple. Time and again we show that we are willing to die (or to live) to support ecological and economic justice and sanity, and time and again our enemies are willing to lie and kill to maintain control. Throughout the entire siege, members of the MRTA treated their captives with dignity and grace. In response, they were lied to and betrayed. I know of no long-term activists who have not experienced this pattern of lies and betrayal, although for many of us in the more privileged sectors of the world, the full consequences of our opponents' behavior are yet to be brought home with such force and finality.)

What are the implications of this? Ultimately, negotiations are bound to fail. You cannot negotiate with someone who systematically lies to you. If you win during negotiations, agreements will simply be broken. Native North Americans have seen this time and again, as have forest activists, anti-war activists, anti-nuclear activists, anti-toxics activists and so on. To expect to be dealt with fairly by those who have shown no scruples about lying or using naked force to take what they want, is delusional.

The bitter truth is that our opponents are institutionally and individually, at the very least sociopathic and, more realistically, psychopathic. The lives of those they kill simply do not exist in the minds of the killers. This is true for victims who are humans and nonhumans alike. In the US, the Forest Service and the timber industry speak of board feet rather than living forests; agribusiness corporations speak of 10,000 "units" in confinement instead of living hogs; and the corporate media reports that in Iraq US warplanes caused "collateral damage"—the deaths of tens of thousands of men, women and children in apartments, buses, and bomb shelters.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Letters should be no more than 300 words in length. Letters will not be cut or edited.
Send letters to: Letters to the Editors, EF! Journal, POB 1415, Eugene, OR 97440.

To: earthfirst@igc.apc.org

Great condolences to everyone connected with Judi Bari and your great battle with our darker side. A great woman who will be mourned and missed, and who lives in our hearts and in the forests she loved. Please everyone keep up the noble, good hearted fight against our lower interests. May you have great good will in this long journey and bind your hearts together and take back the earth.

—JOHNSHER@LANMINDS.COM

Dear Sfb:

The Cascadian Womyn in the Way of Progress are Goddesses! Perhaps at future road blockade actions we could stash and keep handy wedges, big rocks, and/or heavy boards (with nails?) to place under truck tires in the event that unsympathetic drivers attempt to advance.

Protect our defenders and warriors!

—SRBR

Dear Shit for Brains,

I am on Florida Death Row and I read your Earth First! newsletter that a guy receives here. I'm interest in communicating with anybody that has interest in the value of Earth First to keep me up to date what is going on in Earth First!. I am a vegetarian.

Sincerely!

—JERRY L. HALIBURTON
046651 P-1-1-04-S A-1
POB 221

UNION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
RAIFORD, FL 32083

Dear Sir or Madam,

My name is Juan Lopez. I'm a sixth grade student. I live in Salinas, CA. I'm studying Earth First! because you save the trees. I heard you chain yourself on trees to save them. I want you to still do it because they would still cut down the trees and then there would not be any trees left on Earth.

Sincerely,

—JUAN LOPEZ

Dear Earth First!,

I am looking forward to the coming Round River Rendezvous to be held here in Wisconsin this summer. Anticipation is tempered with trepidation, however.

What is likely the most pressing environmental issue in the state is coming to a head just as

Earth First! converges for an outrageous and poorly understood (let's face it) gathering. The potential for disaster looms.

The immediate concern is a proposed Crandon mine. [See article on page 16.] The mine site and

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DR. KITZVORKIAN'S Assisted Salmon Suicide Plan

BY JUSTIN TIME

As recently as 1975, Oregon's coastal rivers supported runs of some 1.5-million returning Coho salmon. Now, estimates have dwindled to 30,000-40,000.

When you consider that these coastal streams are devoid of the usual suspect (hydroelectric dams), what then is the cause of this precipitous decline?

The answer is simple: industrial forestry's scorched earth policy of intense harvest has left us with fatal levels of sediments, no shade, deadly increases in water temperature and, most importantly, no large wood left in the streams. Large debris is critical as it provides streams with structures which collect sediment and create stream side flats (with soils for water-shading trees), spawning gravel on the upstream side and hiding, resting and cooling cover below.

So much woody debris has been removed from most waterways throughout the Western United States, that we now have a skewed view of just what a "pristine" river even is. When Lewis and Clark first came West, they wrote of "choked" rivers with mile-wide beaver dams and huge log-jams, meandering braided channels, streamside thickets one could barely traverse and fish so abundant "one could walk across on their backs"—very different from the clear-watered, boulder-lined sluices of "A River Runs Through It" mythology.

The Race is On

In 1993, the County of Santa Cruz filed the first petition for listing of Coho stocks under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Shortly thereafter, the conservation group Oregon Trout petitioned for the listing of five sub-populations in Oregon. Before the year was out, the Pacific Rivers Council (PRC) weighed in, petitioning for all stocks of Coho in Oregon, Northern California and Washington. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which has jurisdiction in such cases, subsumed the Santa Cruz and Oregon Trout petitions under the broader PRC one. Every leading salmon scientist, including NMFS' Biological Review Team, came out for the listing and the race to save this magnificent species was on.

The Politics of Extinction

Among the last gasps of the Bush administration was the 1992 spectacle of Interior Secretary Manny Lujan's ("seen one endangered squirrel, you've seen them all") convening of the "God Squad" in an attempt to circumvent the listing of the Northern spotted owl. Politicians rushed to Manny's aid. Rep. Bob Smith (R-OR) and Rep. Les AuCoin (D-OR) led the charge. But Oregon's first woman and best governor in recent memory, Barbara Roberts, stood up for the owl and the ESA.

The timber industry was aghast. Listing the owl was bad enough, but

a looming listing of the Coho had to be stopped. After all, in the case of the spotted owl, almost all the remaining owl habitat was on public land. In Oregon, 56 percent of Coho habitat lies on private land. Even more importantly, 95 percent of the critical upslope source areas are owned by 25 major corporate timber companies. As the Architect of Extinction himself, (now mercifully retired) Sen.

pony up \$15 million, but less noticed was its subsequent attempt to legislate a (coincidental?) \$15-million tax break for themselves; and

3) (get this) holds industry accountable to already existing Forest Practices laws, of which their cavalier disregard led the Coho into this predicament in the first place.

We've already seen Kitzhaber's beloved Sun Studs mitigate a clearcut next to a stream by cutting old growth from a spotted owl reserve to get large woody debris to dump into the Coho-bearing stream to create "fish habitat."

I can't wait until they start logging old growth in the Cascades, haul it to the Coast Range and dump it in streams as "mitigation." There have already been timber sales stopped in the marbled murrelet's Coast Range habitat for "replacement volume" in the Cascades.

End of the ESA

Reagan couldn't do it. Bush couldn't do it. But Bubba has successfully gutted the ESA for the benefit of corporate interests. Time and again, when it comes to endangered species protection threatening profits, the Clinton cabal has gone into action.

sons Clinton won the League of Conservation Voters and the Sierra Club's re-endorsements in 1996.

In the case of the Coho, Oregon Trout, which once proudly petitioned for listing, has become a proponent of the voluntary plan, even firing its program director and cofounder, Bill Bakke, when he wouldn't back off his devastating critique of it. Oregon Trout has been amply rewarded and is now the best funded "environmental" group in Oregon, with over \$1 million annually in grants from corporate foundations.

Finally, corporations and government dispensations create new front groups. For the ancient forest, it was the Pew Charitable Trusts' and Rockefeller Fund's "Americans for the Ancient Forests." For the salmon, it's a shadowy group called For the Sake of the Salmon, headed by Kitzhaber's good friend, former Oregon Senate Majority Leader, Bill Bradbury.

Fighting Back

A coalition of 26 groups, including most of the same groups that surrendered the owl injunctions, have filed a 60-day Notice of Intent to sue for failure to list the Coho. One can hope that they have learned their lesson and are not just trolling for another pay off. (Indeed, some of these groups are already back pedaling as the 60th day approaches.)

The economic repercussions of a listing of the Coho would make the spotted owl look minuscule by comparison—MARK HATFIELD

Mark O. Hatfield saw it, "The economic repercussions of a listing of the Coho would make the spotted owl look minuscule by comparison."

Industry responded by bank-rolling two unsuccessful recall campaigns against Gov. Roberts in 1993 and 1994. Then, in 1994, Senate Majority leader John Kitzhaber, D-Roseburg, met secretly with CEO's of two Roseburg-based timber giants (Sun Studs and Roseboro Lumber) to cut a dirty deal. In exchange for Kitzhaber's pledge to take out Roberts, the industry would not only finance Kitzhaber, but would run the un-electable, Dole-like, former Congressman Denny Smith in opposition. Roberts saw the writing on the wall and bowed at the end of her term.

Kitzhaber was swept into office mostly on the strength of his Oregon Health Plan for rationed health care. Clinton was already in office, his Spotted Owl Extinction Plan in place and the gutting of the ESA well underway.

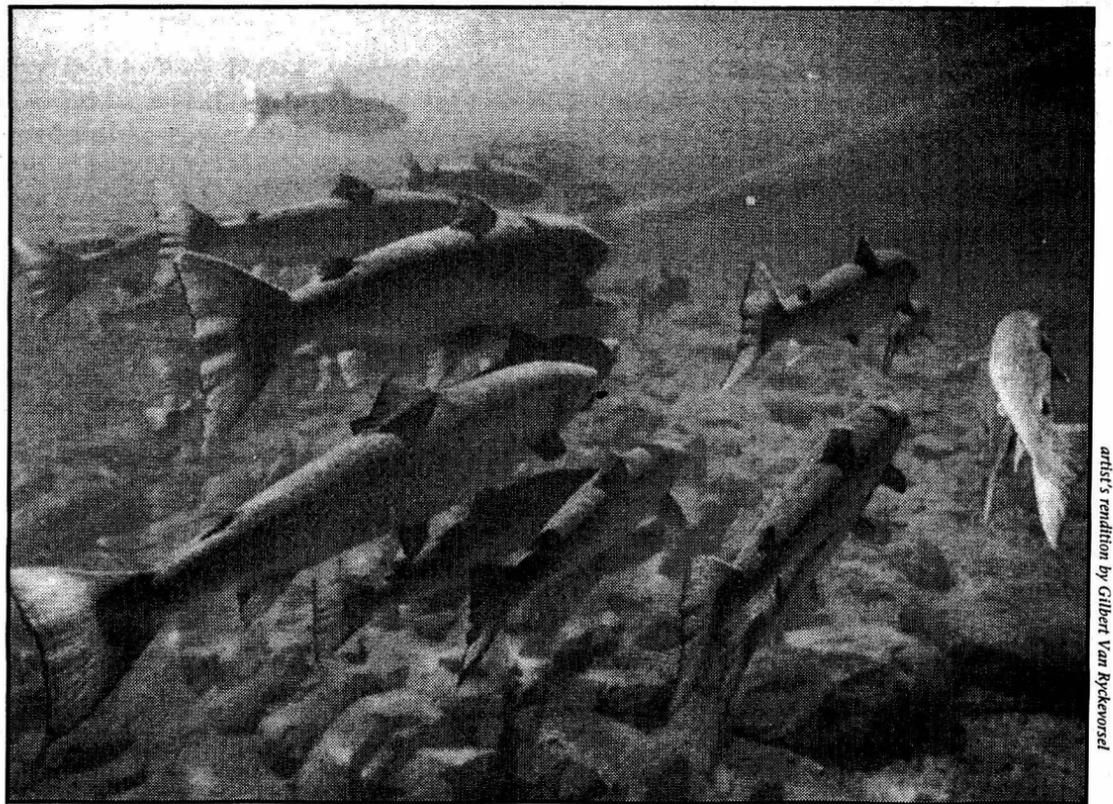
Oregon's Rationed Habitat Plan

With an April 25, 1997, deadline for the NMFS to list the Coho, Kitzhaber and industry scrambled to cobble together a Clintonesque status quo "recovery" plan. This plan called on the timber giants to voluntarily mitigate desecration of salmon habitat, without any sanctions under the ESA.

To do this, the plan:

1) establishes an independent, multidisciplinary science team of seven scientists who will be appointed by the governor; Oregon's House Speaker Republican Vern Lundquist and Oregon's Republican Senate President Brady Adams. The team will audit the implementation of the undefined plan but has no authority to shut it down or ask for an ESA listing if they determine the plan to be failing;

2) appropriates \$32 million for salmon restoration efforts. The timber industry made headlines with its agreement to



As recently as 1975, Oregon's coastal rivers supported runs of some 1.5-million returning Coho salmon.

First, a group of government scientists is pressured, against its better judgment, to endorse what they know is inadequate. It happened with Option 9. For the Coho, NMFS' scientists quickly went from a unanimous vote for listing to a divided 8-6 vote for the Kitzhaber plan.

Second, environmental lap dogs are brought on board. A National Audubon executive declared Option 9 a "shaky victory." The murrelet case, which merely shifted logging to another endangered species' habitat, was declared one of the three main rea-

Two ballot initiatives that would ban clearcutting in Oregon are being circulated. Either would go a long way towards ending the habitat destruction.

The ultimate question still seems to be: how many innocent species will our own flawed species take down with us? Our only hope is to resist these sham plans and take down the corporate apologists of the Democratic Party and the Big Greens. Only then will we and the spotted owls, Coho, gnat catchers, murrelet and wolves (the list is sadly long) have a fighting chance.

Stopping the Machine at SUCKER CREEK

continued from page one

sale. We spent the night under huge sugar pines in the heart of the Sucker Creek drainage. Awaking tired, a bit scraped up, but strong and ready for action, we gathered at 3 a.m. to greet the loggers in the units. We planned to approach each logger, put our bodies between the trees and the saws, and ask them to stop the cutting. Though we all prayed the night before and felt strength and solidarity within our affinity group, many of us felt that we were kidding ourselves if we thought they were actually going to stop logging.

Our first contact was with the foreman, and we explained that we weren't planning on leaving until they packed up their saws. He tried to appease and distract us with negotiations and chit-chat, so we moved on to the first logger. By the time we'd made our presence known to the second logger, the foreman was ordering the crew to "pack it up" for the day!

Not every day of the many days of "cat and mouse" was quite so tame. On May 28, fourteen people entered the woods expecting a beefy private security force and plenty of camo Freds. Juniper sacrificed his liberty to stop the first faller as seven people moved uphill to stop the second. Rough and Ready's security chief, wielding a big stick, and three private security mercenaries, some with axes, drew a line in the slash. The forest defenders quickly outflanked the line and moved in for a sit-down on a former tree. Tom Beard, one of the fallers, tackled our video-man, Nuthatch, and destroyed the camera. Quick-thinking mice (Airwalk and J-Bug) pursued Tom and rescued the camera and the incriminating tape. The last thing you see on the tape before the camera was de-

stroyed is Tom flying through the air towards Nuthatch. Airwalk got five misdemeanors. J-Bug got a felony. The loggers walked. It pays to have a second camera in the weeds for just such an occasion—the head Fred made a big verbal booboo, "Now we're going to come down hard. I'm going to turn these fuckers loose on you guys any way and every way and somebody is going to get killed. You understand that? And I ain't going to give a fuck." Officer Feuerborn, do the words "desk job" mean anything to you?

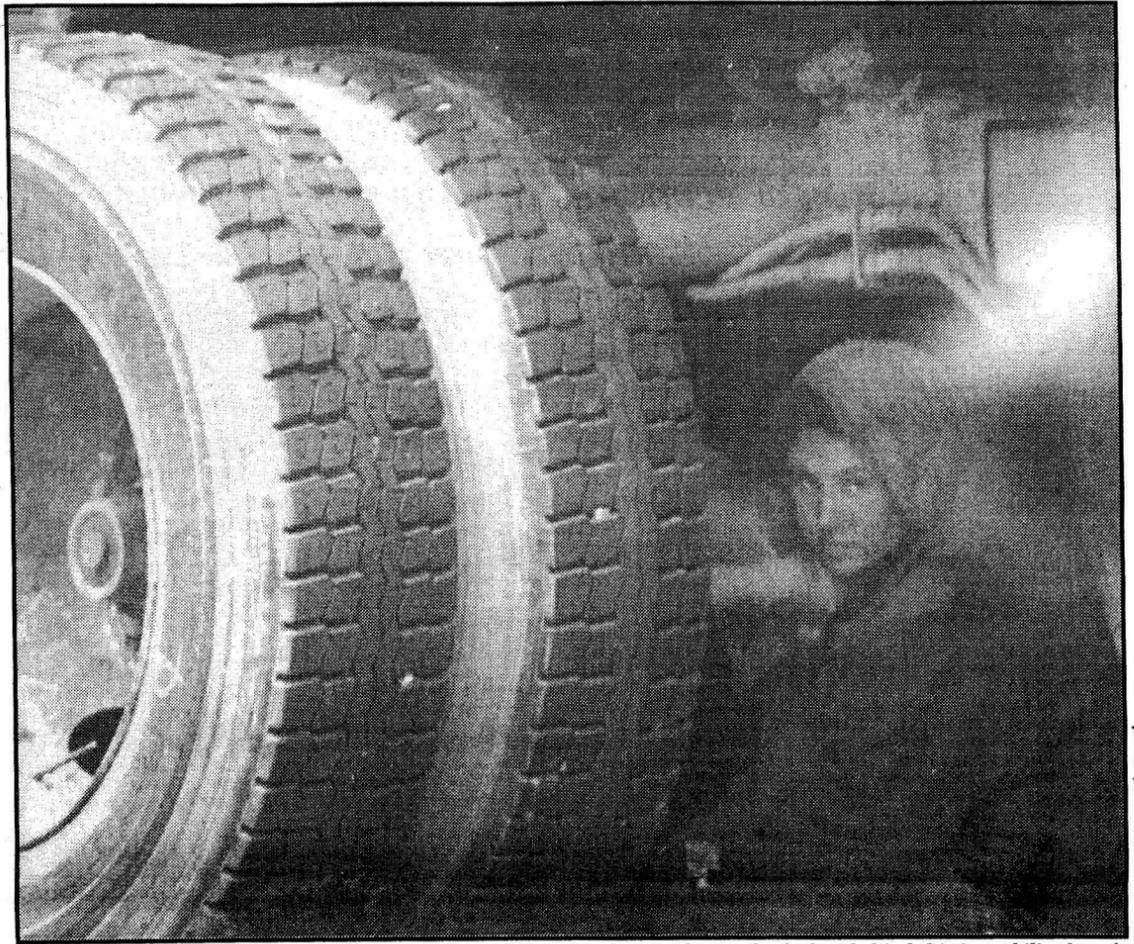
Another day, activists attempted a double vehicle lockdown. Those wily Freds, however, have keen eyes when it comes to batmobiles, and they followed the '74 Valiant to the bridge to prevent any late-night parking. That, however, left the gate all but unguarded, so we had all the time in the world to position a van perfectly. Soon afterwards, Spring was securely locked down near the rear axle. After four hours of serious sitting around, pondering the complexities of using a torch near the gas tank, the Freds finally decided to plow a new road around Spring. (This woman moves roads!) A lockdown that had stopped a half day of logging became a pure act of defiant resistance. Spring lasted 18 hours into the moonlight.

Along with tried-and-true tactics like

cat and mouse and lockdowns, the defense of the Siskiyou involved some innovative strategies, like the "hang-down." On May 29, on a bridge high

to get in front of the saws, hopefully for the last time. Back at the rally site, the crowd was moved to action. Hoping to comfort the activists still locked under the towed cars, a second round of people was arrested for giving them water. The long day's events continued as the ambitious crowd took over a log truck. Most happily, the log trucks were backed up for hours.

Ultimately, logging was stopped for most of this spring's logging season. For good reason, as the Siskiyou was recently declared one of four forests in the world most in need of protection. It is the most diverse needle-leaf forest



A string of log trucks was backed up behind this immobilized truck.

photo by Matt Emrich

over a steep stream, a 17-year-old local hung comfortably in a hammock below the bridge, his lifeline wrapped up and over, across the bridge. Cars blocked both ends of the bridge until the Freds arrived. Nonetheless, the first Rough and Ready workers on the scene took large rocks from the road and threw them down towards the sitter and his support. Later, when the car blockades had moved aside (at the Freds' request), the private security force's chief gunned his truck for the rope. While the Freds looked on, the brave support people jumped into the road to stop him. Once again, logging was stopped for the day.

The final day of action was June 4, the 100-year anniversary of logging on national forests and the day before Rough and Ready had to quit operations because of the Coho listing. Calling for an end to the wholesale butchering of our public lands, 30 demonstrations took place across the country. We single-handedly managed to fit in four of those 30 in one day. By 4 a.m., all of the entrances to China Left were blockaded with junked cars and more lockdowns. The logging was stopped until noon, when the main road was cleared by state police, who towed the vehicles aside with activists still locked to the axles... shortly thereafter 100 rally-goers from the ranger station arrived. Around the same time, the loggers showed up for work. Much to their surprise, they were greeted by a team of backwoods activists ready

in the world, and some say that it has more flowering species than any other forest in the US. The Siskiyou have the largest concentration of Wild and Scenic Rivers in the US and more roadless acreage than anywhere on the West Coast. Sounds like a place that can't be "regenerated," "replanted" or redone in anyway. Sounds like a place worthy of defense.

Overall, many feel that this has been the most successful and inspiring campaign in this area since Warner Creek. It is not over yet, however, as the National Marine Fisheries Service could still rule that, even though Sucker Creek is the most productive Coho stream flowing into the most productive Coho river (the Illinois), logging will not adversely impact critical habitat. Stranger things have been known to happen. Please keep the pressure on the agencies not to undermine the endangered species listing.

Key pressure points include Michael Dombeck, USFS Chief, 14th & Independence SW, Washington, DC 20250, (202) 205-1661, fax 205-1765; Katie McGinty, Director CEQ, Old Executive Office Building Rm 36, Washington, DC 20501, (202) 456-6224, fax 456-2710; Will Stelle, NMFS, 7600 Sand Pt. NE, Seattle, WA 98115, (206) 526-6150, fax 526-6426.

[On June 13, NMFS ruled that two of the sale units can be cut. Operations are expected to begin any day. Activists are returning to the woods; please join them.]

For more information, contact Kalmiopsis Earth First!, POB 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523; (541) 592-4394.



photo by E. Ferry

Excessive force was a constant intimidation tactic—it didn't work.

Silencing of the St. Marguerite

Before the railroad was built to service the iron ore mines at Schefferville and Wabush, Quebec's St. Marguerite and Moisie Rivers were busy thoroughfares. Every autumn, Innu families dismantled their summer camps by the "sea" (the St. Lawrence) and headed upriver to their winter hunting grounds. Some traveled to Lake Kaniapsico, some to Lake Michimakua and some as far as Ungava Bay.

About 70 kilometers from its mouth, the St. Marguerite River plummeted tumultuously through a steep gorge. The Innu had to portage around 13 kilometers of rapids, ascending the rugged terrain with all their gear on their backs. This was the *Uemashtan*, the Great Portage. Paths are visible in the rocks, worn down by the passage of moccasined feet over the millennia. Above the rapids, the river meanders gently, shouldered by magnificent mountains cloaked in lush conifer forests, rising on either side like great sighs.

Within this landscape, which even Hydro-Quebec (HQ) admits is "magnificent," HQ has carved a 100-km access road involving 350 culverts (some more than six-meters wide and over 90-meters long) through the mountains and across numerous lakes and rivers. The work camp, recycled from the James Bay Projects and accommodating 1,200 workers, sits at kilometer 64, with offices, stores, a recreation center and a bar. Six million cubic meters of material (enough to fill Montreal's Olympic Stadium 2 1/2 times) has been excavated and transported to the site. A tunnel has been blasted through a mountain, into which the St. Marguerite River has been diverted. A second tunnel is being blasted, through which water will be transported from the reservoir to the powerhouse.

The rapids are gone. Where the roar of whitewater once echoed for miles around as it passed through the deep gorge, the voice of a great spirit, there is now a dry and lifeless pit in which hideous earth-moving machinery crawls. Where fish used to swim and Innu used to paddle their birch bark canoes there is now nothing but a dry stretch of dead land. The great pulse of the river that determined the rhythm of life here since time immemorial has been stopped.

Creating the Reservoir

The construction of the dam began in January 1996 and is scheduled to continue until December 1998, when flooding will begin. It will take three years (until 2001) for the reservoir to fill up to 167 meters high. The 250-square-kilometer surface to be flooded covers a deep valley carved by the continuous flow of the Sainte Marguerite River.

Hydro-Quebec proudly boasts that when it first arrived on the St. Marguerite there were barely any traces of human presence. But that has been drastically changed. Since the beginning of construction, 3,000,000 cubic meters of rock and "overburden" have been excavated and two lakes have been drawn off and "cleaned up" for the spillway.

HQ is required by law to deforest all the trees in the reservoir area because rotting vegetation in reservoirs causes mercury contamination. This means 630,000 cubic meters of wood will be removed. HQ has contracted Uniforet, a large, non-local logging company, to do the job.

In HQ's original proposal, the St. Marguerite 3 Project (SM3) involved the diversions of the Pekan and Carheil Rivers, both tributaries of the Moisie. In 1994, Hydro-Quebec got the go-ahead for SM3 but not for the river diversions. Nevertheless, HQ is building an extra space for a third turbine to turn the hydropower from the Pekan and Carheil Rivers into electricity, on the assumption that the government

will be persuaded that the diversions of these two rivers will not affect Atlantic salmon migration and spawning. In fact, HQ claims that the number of salmon might actually increase with the project.

Permits for River Diversions Pending

The Moisie River remains one of the greatest Atlantic salmon spawning rivers in North America. To the Innu it is the "Great River," as central to their lives now as it has been through the millennia. In 1994, following the environmental assessment process and public hearings on SM3, HQ was told to conduct further studies on the Moisie River salmon. Meanwhile, by dividing the project into two phases, HQ was able to proceed with the dam project, putting the diversions on hold. HQ has completed a two-year Moisie salmon study and submitted it for review by a federal/provincial government committee, which has concluded in favor of HQ. HQ claims that the study supports their argument that the Moisie salmon will be unaffected and that the world's most beautiful Atlantic salmon will, in fact, be improved by their tampering.

Critics argue that the Moisie River salmon's cycle is seven years, and therefore, a two-year study is inadequate. The Association for the Protection of the Moisie has called the diversion scheme "the biggest experiment in the field of Atlantic salmon that has ever been conducted." The mysteries of salmon migration remain beyond the comprehension of science, and, therefore, beyond the capabilities of "regulated flow" management (which to date has been an utter failure). HQ's confidence is therefore worse than unjustified—it is sheer arrogance.

Flooding Innu Burial Grounds

Concerning the Innu, HQ boasts that approximately 30 workers on the dam project are Innu. "In addition to the employment that Hydro-Quebec provides for Innu, they have other programs in their favor." Namely, there is presently archaeological work being done in the area to be flooded to find

1994 Peace Camp in opposition to SM3 received their sentences. They ranged from \$250 to \$3,000 fines and probation periods of 12 to 36 months.

Judge Decoste ruled that: "by their actions, the accused for many days impeded HQ from carrying out work on the St. Marguerite River... For some time now in Quebec, such situations have too often been repeated. Each organization, each movement or each group claiming some right or other or claiming to be the victim of an injustice, instead of raising the matter before the courts, prefers to engage in illegal acts in order to make their opposition known. Roads are barricaded, bridges are blocked, a given activity is shut down, a service to which the people have a right is taken away, a service for which people pay. And if the forces of law and order should ever intervene, then the six o'clock news will say it was a provocation."

Surely, the rights of the Innu to their land is nothing next to the right of the Quebecker or the New Yorker to their hairdryer or air conditioning. It is hard to see how anyone "suffers from these incidents" except the Innu themselves, who have paid dearly for standing up for their rights and acting according to their consciences. No doubt it was of no significance to the judge that the work on SM3, which supposedly stopped due to the protest, took place before a HQ-sponsored referendum on SM3—that is, before HQ had even the appearance of a right to build the project on Innu land. And there was no mention, of course, of the unruly protest by the white union workers, who stopped work on SM3 for a week and trashed equipment. HQ in fact dropped all charges against them.

HQ and Deregulation

The HQ 1996 annual report states, "While continuing to seek out business opportunities on the Quebec market, HQ must, to optimize its growth, turn toward the rest of the hemisphere and the world, in particular the major Northeastern US market."

The report also states that construction of the Great Whale project is pending changes in US energy demands and that it plans to "become a major player in the Northeastern US market." HQ intends to replace New England's nuclear industry. Great Whale, SM3 and La Romaine are all projects currently in HQ's development plan. SM3 will be finished in three years, at which time HQ intends to begin Great Whale. It is going ahead with the dam projects and is buying up the natural gas market, which it sees as their biggest competition in the future "clean energy" market.

There is nothing to indicate that in 10 to 15 years, we will be energy self-reliant and will not need their power. Alternative energy technologies and conservation measures will suffer in a deregulated market without protections.

Get involved in the deregulation debate in your state, demand public hearings on proposed legislation, advocate local, renewable sources and most importantly, energy conservation. The future of the Great Whale, Moisie, Natashquan, LaRomaine and other wild rivers in the North depends on it.

Write to the Quebec government demanding that the Moisie River and its tributaries, the Pekan and Carheil be permanently protected from HQ's schemes. Remind them that its own environmental review panel concluded against the diversions and stated that any changes to the project should be subject to public hearings before approval. Minister of Environment: 3900 rue de Marly, 6th fl., Sainte-Foy, PQ G1X 4E4 Canada.

For more information, contact the Friends of Nitassinan, POB 804, Burlington, VT 05402; (802) 425-3820.

—FRIENDS OF NITASSINAN



Construction in the once-raging St. Marguerite River basin

any artifacts from traditional Innu usage of the land. Any bones or tools they find they will kindly give to the Innu. These artifacts will eventually be placed in a museum which HQ will fund. But, the disturbance of burial grounds by digging or flooding is blasphemy to the Innu.

As monetary compensation for the land destroyed by this project, HQ will give the Innu about \$50,000,000 over the next 50 years. This figure is roughly equal to the cost of electricity on the reservation over the same period, so in actuality the money that the Innu will receive will only cover their electric bills. It's as if HQ is paying themselves the money.

Innu Sentenced for 1994 Protest

On January 15, after two and half years of court postponements, 12 Innu who participated in the

DIRECT ACTION TUNNELING—LESSONS FROM BIG MAMA

Tunneling is a tactic which has yet to be tried in the US. In England, however, direct action tunneling has proven successful. This article aims to pass on the lessons learned from living in and defending the Fairmile tunnel, "Big Mama."

Construction

A tunnel or bunker is for defence. It is built to make it as hard as possible to evict a tunneler. The perfect tunnel would be unevictable, or at least not safely evictable. Big Mama was not unevictable but almost. We learned lessons from our evictors which, given hindsight, could have kept them at bay for a month or more—the length of our food and water supplies.

One point about bunker-type defences: bunkers are easier to build, safer, more comfortable to live in and can be mixed with tunnels. It is my personal opinion, however, that pure tunnels are more difficult to evict, due to the lack of working space for your evictors.

Safety

This is a strange problem. If your tunnel has excellent shoring throughout, you will find yourself evicted really quickly. At Fairmile, the initial people in the tunnel were "the men in black." If they see that you are nice and safe they will just send in the bailiffs. If you use no shoring, or extremely dodgy shoring, you may be living in a deathtrap. Remember, if someone else gets hurt (or worse), *you have failed*. So, shoring ideally should be safe for you to live in and defend, *but not* by "their" standards. This way they have to shore up as they proceed into the tunnel, taking lots and lots of time *and* money!

Basic Points of Construction

Use as many round shafts as possible. They are difficult and expensive to shore professionally and gain you lots of time. Ideally, the entrance to the main tunnel should start with a rounded shaft. (They will have to square it off to shore it.) Shafts used underground are excellent defences.

Main tunnels should not be straight. Build them curved or zig-zagged, sloping up or down. This will cause immense headaches for your evictors.

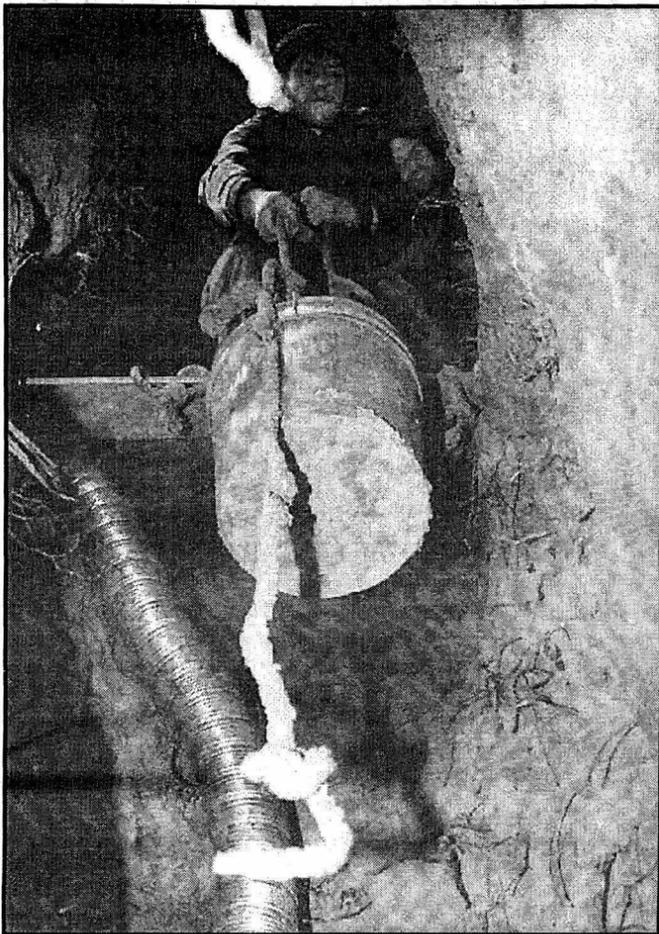
Use treated wood or hardwood for shoring; it's safer and lasts longer. Untreated wood rots quickly as tunnels get damp.

Doors

Build as many as you can. Most doors in Big Mama delayed the "men in black" for at least a day. There are two main types of doors, vertical and horizontal (a trap door). Doors can be built with whatever materials you can lay your hands on. Steel plate or any other metal should be used on at least the outside door, ideally on both sides. This stops them from using saws and cutting tools.

Hollow doors filled with concrete make good internal doors. They only need to be used during eviction because they're too heavy for day to day

use. Nail and bolt internal doors in place when needed. Mix the concrete with glass and old nuts and bolts, as in your lock-on, to deflect drills. Nail barbed wire or razor wire to the main entrance door—lots of it. When the



Tunnel support lowers supplies at the Newbury occupation

forces of darkness storm into your camp, they will head for your front door. You may have to dash from the fire pit, and they'll be right behind you! When you slam the door shut, the wire gives you extra time to bolt it tight so they can't grab the door and pry it open.

(Hu)manhole covers make excellent internal doors. Build a wooden frame behind the cover and nail it shut. Ideally nail it to the shoring! They can't pull the door off for fear of collapsing the shoring. Likewise, integrate main doors into the shoring; again this will give them problems if they attack too heavily-handedly.

Tunnels Under Tunnels

For safety reasons, don't build a tunnel with a parallel tunnel underneath. But, why not build a tunnel running perpendicular to your existing tunnel? Combine this with a circular shaft for maximum defence.

Lock-ons

Two lock-on tactics used in Big Mama that proved to be effective were coffin lock-ons and vertical shaft lock-ons. For the coffin lock-ons, build coffin-sized holes from your living space into the walls, with the lock-on at the far end. This re-

ally restricts the space your evictors can use to dig you out. Placing an iron plate over the lock-on and under the shoring really pisses them off. Cut a hole into the plate for your lock-on tube. This is really hard to evict because they either have to cut through the shoring (too dangerous) or through the iron plate you are lying on (too dangerous)!

A vertical shaft lock-on causes them headaches by placing a lock-on under a reinforced trap door, in a shaft. They can't lift the door or crash/cut through it because you are underneath! At Big Mama, the evictors had to dig around the door, sinking a separate shaft. Lining the shaft with steel, steel cable and wood makes it almost unevictable.

Both of these techniques would work well in a bunker-style construction. Use your imagination.

One lesson learned on the A30 campaign, an earlier tunneling occupation, was that a lot of the lock-ons were built with poor quality concrete. Make sure you use the right mix and the correct sand. Let's not make it too easy for them. Remember also that you don't

need to lock-on until they are taking your door and are about to come through. You are free inside your living space till then. Also, *don't ever lock-on with handcuffs*. You may be there for some time, and they may go home at night. Why cause yourself extra discomfort and place yourself in a position you can't get out of?

Communications

Communications are important, not just for morale, but to let the outside world know that you're okay or that you're in trouble. The forces of

darkness will use "mind games" on you and on your people outside to try and talk you out. With good communications to the outside world, you will know when they are lying.

Ideal and cheap communication units can be purchased almost anywhere. Baby intercoms are excellent for this job. Have one in each defensive position and one in a secret location outside the security cordon. They work well in trees and can be linked together by simply joining the positive and negative wires at a junction box. Extra lengths of cable can be added, but the longer the cable, the more chance there is of picking up radio waves. The people on the ground at Fairmile could hear the radio when the intercom was on.

One lesson learned in Big Mama was that cables between intercoms must be buried or well hidden. They will be cut if found, and then the police will offer you their communications for the purpose of feeding you lies and propaganda via a professional talker. *Do not accept police radios*. We told them we would smash them. In the end, intercoms were installed by the "nice men in black," for the purpose of bugging us.

Air Supply

Every defensive position must have its own air supply directly from the surface. On the higher level tunnels, a hard plastic pipe will suffice, as they are hard to be crushed. Carry a knife on you so that if a collapse blocks the end of the air pipe you can cut the pipe anywhere along its length to gain air.

In lower-level tunnels, hard plastic air pipes were used in conjunction with a fan. A 12v computer fan powered by a car battery was used on the surface end of the drainpipe system. This pumped air in very well. However, the "nice men in black" will certainly pump air down to you via your plastic tubing.

It is very important to lay all air

continued on page 15



Pressmennan Wildwoods Under Assault

Pressmennan (ancient Welsh for "wood on the hill") is one of the few remaining fragments of Scotland's original wildwood. It is located in East Lothian (named after the Celtic King Loth) near Edinburgh—the birthplace of John Muir, the "father of conservation." Sadly, our ancient forests are seen by timber companies only as a source of valuable hardwood suitable for export to countries like Germany, which pay top price because their own ancient woods are protected. Not surprisingly, Britain's Forest Commission (FC) is more helpful to the landowners wanting to cash in their "business assets" than to the general public and the woodlands.

Of the less than one percent of ancient woods remaining here, 60 percent are situated on privately owned land. Today, farmers are more financially vulnerable due to agricultural policy and the competitive global market, making them easily won over by timber companies who offer large sums of money for the ancient trees. In addition, the government prides itself on giving landowners the freedom to rise above European and British conservation legislation by insisting that they should only comply out of the goodness of their hearts. Hardwood is exported from Britain at an alarming rate to satisfy niche markets for veneer to decorate the interiors of expensive cars or to provide flasks for the manufacture of fine whiskey.

British people are worryingly disconnected from nature. Few landowners allow public access to the remaining stands of old trees. Most people connect to wildlife through television screens or through the merciless squished critters along the roadside.

The Director General of the FC is David Bills. Bills was the head of an international timber company which was destroying Tasmania's native woodlands and exporting the timber to Japan for woodchips. Amid storms of protest, he jailed famed Australian environmental campaigner David Bellamy, who is best known for his 1983 hunger strike.

Bills is obviously very adept at controlling activists and converting natural heritage into product. Under Bills' direction, the FC is pulling out all the stops to

make money. They are engaging in a sinister relationship with the large timber companies, thereby reducing the number of employees, cutting back on bureaucratic procedures and selling any woodlands they own (unless the timber is worth more). The FC is an absolute master of propaganda, providing complicated, elit-

pearance goes largely unnoticed. Such was the case at Oswald Dene, another local, ancient woodland. It was completely clearcut by A&J Scott, which will only receive a small fine at its upcoming trial which Woodland Awareness and Network of Defence (WAND) initiated.

Woodland explorations throughout East Lothian reveal that many of our oldest and most beautiful trees are covered with luminous numbers and have axe bites taken from them. While WAND's campaign focuses mainly on Pressmennan, the outcome will set a precedent for other forests. If Pressmennan goes, so too will many others. *But we won't let that happen.*

Overcoming FC propaganda and intimidation has been a hard slog. Legal harassment, undercover police and the outmoded religious mindset of the landed gentry, with all its cash and contacts to back it up, have revealed the major influences which inhibit Scottish democracy. Landowners' rights rule supreme. They are addicted to their power and cling to their belief that nature was put on this earth for their use and that common people exist to serve and envy them. They claim that Earth First! is devoted to the violent opposition of anything practical or useful. Blind greed. Heavy guilt. And a big bank balance.

The ancient forests here have been evolving for around 13,000 years, since the glaciers slid off the country. Brown bears, foxes, boars and wildcats were all at one time an integral part of the ecosystem, back when Britain was entirely wooded. Sadly, most remaining wildwood fragments are tiny (around six hectares) and not large enough to behave as a forest should. Regeneration is inhibited by excessive deer grazing and by the introduced gray squirrel, to whom oakwoods are sheer heaven!

The ridiculous thing is, European policies back up the right ideas for woodland conservation all the way. New Labour has promised to follow EU environmental legislation wherein ancient oakwoods are recognized as priority habitat and as vital cores for biodiversity. Britain has signed onto a paper called "Upland Oakwoods: a Costed Habitat Action Plan." It states that woodlands like Pressmennan must be managed on a *minimum intervention* basis.

With the help of professional foresters and ecologists, WAND drew up a conservation strategy for Pressmennan which ensured its regeneration and protection and did not entail the felling of a single tree. Nevertheless, the FC has only agreed to reduce the number of trees to be cut from 555 to 369 after an intense legal battle.

Presently, we are looking for conservation experts and raising money to take legal action and place an interdict on the owner to prevent him from felling any trees. Our grounds are that he is in breach of the Habitats Directive which lists protected species and habitats. All British bats are supposed to be protected, and Pressmennan and many woods like it are the bats breeding ground and resting place. The bats are the strongest aspect of our legal case (we would love expert advice from abroad), but we are also arguing that all ancient woods merit Special Area of Conservation status. They can no longer be viewed as maximum output timber production factories. This battle is, of course, about love and respect. Bureaucrats and businesspeople know the price of everything and the value of nothing. If we lose touch with nature, we lose touch with life, reality and common sense. All this was known by John Muir who was born three miles from Pressmennan. What would he think if he knew of the fate of these wild woods?

—WOODLAND AWARENESS AND NETWORK OF DEFENCE



Intact but threatened Pressmennan Woodland in East Lothian, Scotland

ist scientific jargon to back up its felling plans. The woodlands have been characterized as having native flaws, as needing to be thinned, as being dangerously near to roads and as needing immediate intervention in the shape of mass felling to protect them from "freak weather."

About a year and a half ago, the timber company A&J Scott from Northumberland sent scouts to locate the remaining oakwoods in East Lothian. Several farmers were approached and offered approximately £30,000 to arrange felling plans. They were requested to hire "management consultants" to front the operations, thus concealing A&J Scott's initial involvement.

Most surviving wildwood fragments are located in steep valleys—their inaccessibility being their only protection. But, alas, the wonders of modern technology provide all sorts of winching mechanisms which now make the extraction of this timber very easy. Since most forests are hidden in these valleys, their disap-



McLibel Suit Awaits Verdict

Already facing the humiliation of declining sales in the US (despite spending \$200 million promoting new products), McDonald's recently found itself under attack from all sides in disputes that have great potential to spread. At a restaurant in St-Hubert (Quebec, Canada), 82 percent of the workers (fed up with poor pay and working conditions) have joined the Teamsters union. Although there have been a number of attempts to unionize in the past, it is likely to succeed this time, and it could spread to other stores.

Meanwhile, local residents of Australia have successfully resisted McDonald's plans to open a store in Katoomba. After receiving 5,000 letters of objection to the proposal and only 15 in support, the local council rejected the plans.

Also, McDonald's attempts to halt its declining US sales are generating opposition from many of its franchisees (over 80 percent of US stores are franchises). The company is trying to force the franchisees to reduce the price of a Big Mac from \$1.90 to a loss-making 55 cents and to give free sandwich vouchers to any customers not served within 55 seconds.

Elsewhere, the Bermudian premier, Dr. David Saul, announced his resignation on March 19 following uproar in the country at his unpopular decision to allow former Premier Sir John Swan to operate a number of McDonald's franchises on the island. Strong opposition by rebel members of Dr. Saul's own party pushed the "Prohibited Restaurant Bill" through the House of Assembly, banning McDonald's and other fast food stores in Bermuda. The bill has yet to be ratified by the Senate; a decision is expected in late June.

So, what is wrong with McDonald's? Besides being the epitome of a hegemonic corporation catering to the delusional needs of modern Babylon (85 to 95 percent of Americans visit McDonald's once or more in any year), McDonald's exploits the Earth with the compulsive frenzy required to declare "Billions Served." For example, a single store often creates as much as 10,500 potential items of litter (such as bags, straws, cups and napkins, etc.) for takeout customers every day. At one London store, approximately 1,500 sales a day are takeout customers—around 50 percent of the store's business. When multiplied by the number of stores in the UK, this is equivalent to 7.9-million potential items of litter every day. Excluding takeout packaging, an average restaurant produces at least 140 pounds of waste packing a day. When multiplied by the number of stores in the world, this is equivalent to over 1 billion pounds of waste every year (approx. 500,000 tons)—and don't forget that doesn't include the takeouts!

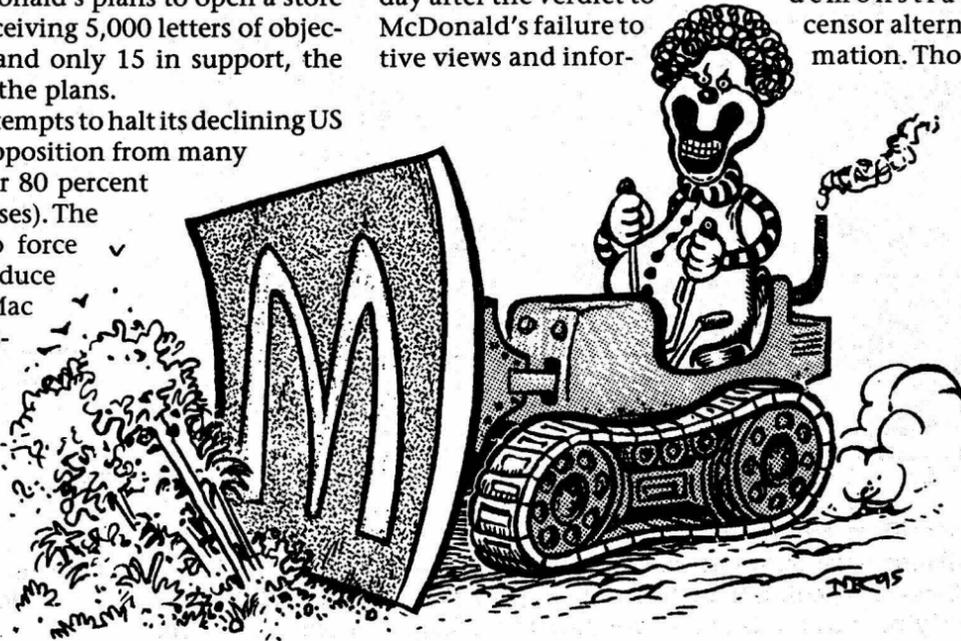
In addition, McDonald's is the number one exploiter of animals in the world—quite a claim! McDonald's is the world's largest user of beef and second largest user of chicken. Eighty to 120 million chickens are killed each year in the US for McDonald's. At least 27 million are reared every year in Europe to supply McDonald's. Many of these animals are not just eaten; they are tortured in cruel and unusual ways. At a McDonald's chicken supplier, one percent of birds (around 1,350 per day) are decapitated without being stunned. A further one percent are not dead upon entering the scalding tank.

These and other startling tidbits were outlined in a fact sheet entitled, "What's Wrong with McDonald's?—Everything They Don't Want You to Know," produced by London Greenpeace in the mid '80s. The fact sheet and later versions have now possibly become the most widely known and distributed protest leaflet in history. Over 2 million leaflets have already been handed out to the public in the UK alone since writs to stop the distributors were served, and it is distributed in

dozens of other countries.

McDonald's is suing English activists Helen Steel and David Morris for alleged libel over the fact sheet. After 25 months of testimony and a further eight weeks of closing speeches, the "McLibel" trial, described by lawyer Michael Mansfield as the "trial of the century," is finally drawing to a close. Now all that remains is for Mr. Justice Bell, having denied the Defendants a jury, to give his personal verdict.

The McLibel Support Campaign is calling an international Victory Day of Action on the Saturday after the verdict to demonstrate McDonald's failure to censor alternative views and information. Thou-



sands of people around the world have pledged to leaflet outside their local restaurants on that day and beyond, regardless of the trial's verdict. It is expected that a large majority of McDonald's 750 UK restaurants will be leafleted (almost 500 have already been "adopted" by local campaigners) in a display of solidarity with the McLibel Defendants and a show of conviction that all the criticisms in the leaflets have been proven in the trial, often by McDonald's.

In their final legal arguments, the McLibel Defendants submitted that UK libel laws in general, and in this case in particular, are oppressive and unfair. They argued that multinational corporations, which wield huge power and influence over the lives of ordinary people, should not be able to use libel laws against their critics, as it is of vital public importance that matters which affect people's lives and health are areas open to free, uninhibited public debate.

The Defendants cited recent developments in European laws and existing US laws which would debar a similar libel case. If the verdict goes against them, the Defendants intend to appeal and, if necessary, take the British Government to the European Court of Human Rights in Strausberg over oppressive libel laws.

Outrageously, the \$30 billion a year McDonald's Corporation has asked the Judge to order the Defendants (total joint income less than £7,500 per annum) to pay £80-120,000 damages to the company for the criticisms made in the London Greenpeace fact sheet. This is despite repeated claims by the company to the media, members of Parliament and the public during the course of the trial that "it has never been [McDonald's] intention to seek damages... from the Defendants."

McDonald's obviously has no compunction about lying to the public when it suits their purposes. Indeed, their UK president admitted as

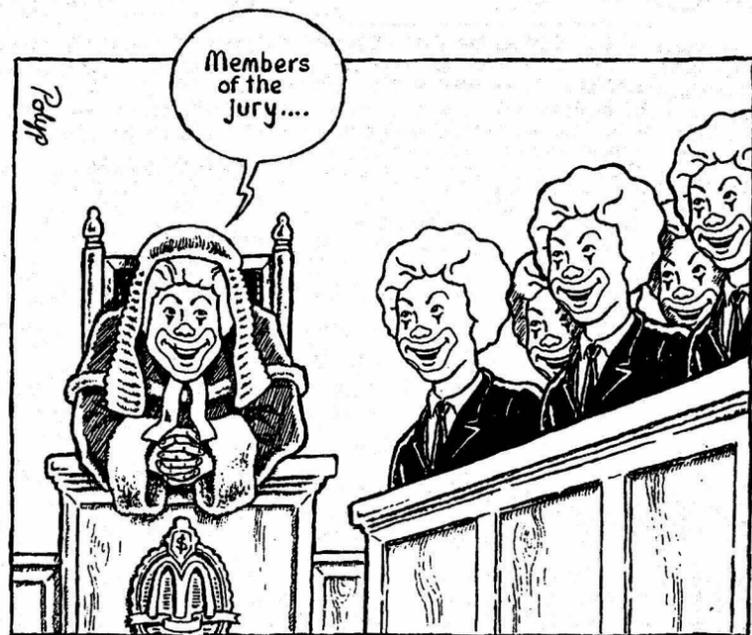
much during cross examination. Paul Preston said he was "concerned" that the company's press releases about the McLibel trial contained "errors." He was then asked, "But you are not concerned enough to actually do something to stop the dissemination of false information by McDonald's?" to which he replied, "Not at present, no." To this day, the company continues to distribute the same inaccurate press releases to the media. As a result, the Defendants are seeking damages in a counterclaim against McDonald's UK for libel in the press releases and 300,000 defamatory leaflets produced by the company. Both sides are claiming costs for the claim and counterclaim. McDonald's costs have been estimated to total £5-10 million.

The McLibel Support Campaign has no illusions about British "justice." It is clear that libel laws are in place to protect the interests of the rich and powerful and to preserve the status quo. During their trial, the McLibel Defendants went to the Court of Appeals a number of times to challenge, unsuccessfully, legal judgment made against them by Mr. Justice Bell. Following a hearing on April 2, 1996, the Defendants wrote to the Lord Chancellor to express concern that their appeal had been prejudged—a copy of the Appeal Court's draft "ruling" (prepared before the hearing) had mistakenly been handed to the Defendants. In addition, Steel and Morris were denied their right to a jury trial and, with no right to legal aid, have been forced to conduct their own defense against McDonald's team of top libel lawyers. The denial of a jury caused Marcel Berlins, a leading legal commentator, to remark, "I cannot think of a case in which the legal cards have been so spectacularly stacked against one party."

During the trial, McDonald's admitted that at least seven private investigators were hired to infiltrate London Greenpeace and that one or more were present at nearly all weekly meetings from October 1989 to March 1991. Five of these spies gave evidence in the trial, one of them as a witness for the Defense. Three admitted that they had distributed the London Greenpeace fact sheet that is the subject of the libel action.

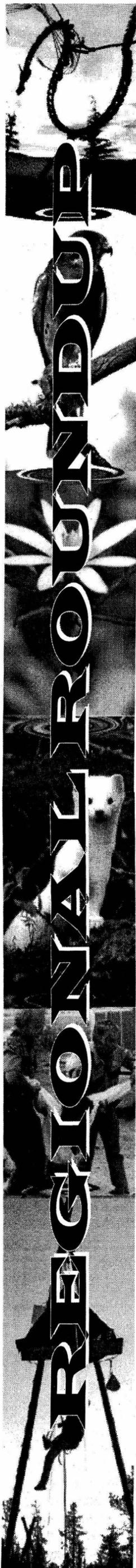
During the trial there was controversy over McDonald's nonpayment of UK's minimum statutory overtime rates (applicable up to 1992). McDonald's finally admitted in their closing submissions that it was "likely... that for some workers,

at some times, their overall pay... was less than their statutory entitlement." The judge calculated that one Defense witness, former worker Siamak Alimi, had been underpaid and was owed £175, allowing for compound interest. As a result, Mr. Alimi has written to McDonald's to demand the money he's owed. Contrary to what many



were told by the company at the time, all employees on the basic starting wage were entitled to additional overtime until 1986, and those over 21 were entitled up till 1992. The Defendants are urging all former UK employees who worked overtime before 1992 to seek advice, to write to the company demanding payment or to sue.

For more information contact the McLibel Support Campaign at 5 Caledonian Road, London N1 9DX, UK; 011-44-171-713-1269; <http://www.McSpotlight.org/>.



RESTORE THE NORTH WOODS

HERBICIDIE VICTORY IN VERMONT

BY ANNE PETERMANN WITH AMY FROST

Native Forest Network Eastern North America (NFNENA) recently launched its Vermont Forest Practices Campaign. This campaign's four primary goals are: 1) a permanent ban on herbicide spraying, 2) an end to clearcutting, 3) a ban on raw log exports and 4) an end to commercial timber extraction on Vermont's state and federal lands.

The herbicide issue has been at the forefront of NFN's efforts since Governor Dean appointed the Forest Resource Advisory Committee (FRAC) last summer. They began taking input on a Champion International Paper Company proposal to spray Monsanto chemicals on its forest lands as soon as August of 1997. Aerial herbicide spraying of forests has never occurred in Vermont.

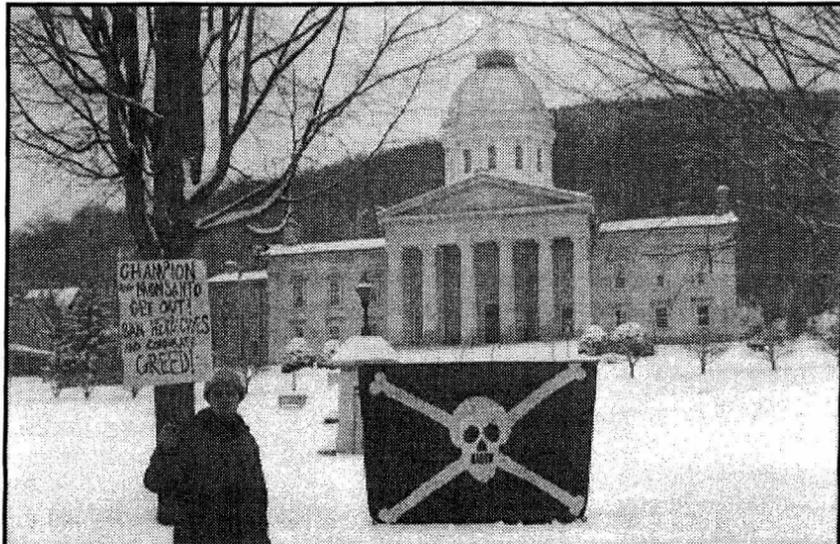
On January 15, as a result of the efforts of several groups in the state, a group of 12 Senators introduced S.28, a bill to permanently ban aerial spraying of herbicides as a forestry practice—the same day that NFNENA sponsored a statewide meeting on the subject. The boldness of the Senators' bill was even more laudable because on January 2, FRAC recommended a temporary moratorium on spraying (by a 13-1 vote), a recommendation that Champion supported when faced with a complete ban.

Although the original visionary bill has been compromised to a temporary moratorium, it has been pushed farther than was anticipated to include both aerial and ground spraying on all Vermont forest lands. When you add this good news to the fact the moratorium could last indefinitely, it becomes a decisive victory for Vermont's forests. However, we do need to remain vigilant on the issue, so the timber beasts can't remove the moratorium while we're not looking. The corporations are going to have one hell of a time trying to get this issue decided in their favor.

Strategic protests organized by NFN, combined with the outpouring of emotion at various FRAC-sponsored public meetings, have come at crucial times in the decision-making process. Last fall, when FRAC's herbicide sub-panel made an informal recommendation in favor of spraying, NFN responded by intruding upon their meeting (open for public observation, but not public input). FRAC shut down the meeting and postponed making their recommendation for another month. When FRAC made their informal vote in December recommending a moratorium, NFN held a protest at the State Capitol demanding that the legislature pass a permanent ban, not a temporary moratorium. Then when the Senate Natural Resources Committee made their formal recommendation to the full Senate to pass the moratorium, we held a demonstration at the State House again demanding a permanent ban.

Although we did not get the permanent ban, we were highly successful in pushing the issue further to the left and changing the debate from a choice between restricted spraying and a moratorium to a debate between a moratorium and a ban.

The people of Vermont are awakening to forest issues in the state and are prepared to back a campaign to permanently protect Vermont's forests. Contact NFNENA at POB 57, Burlington, VT 05402; (802) 863-0571.



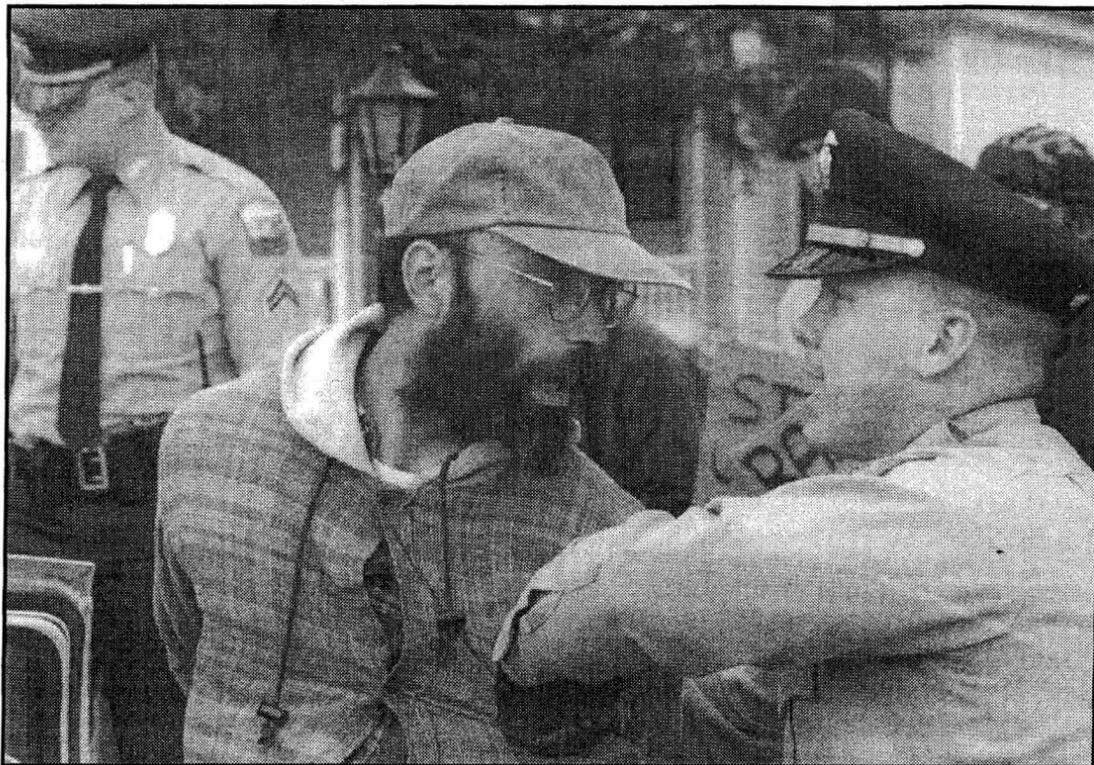
Anti-herbicide protest at the state capitol in Montpelier, Vermont

Kersage Roadless Area Defense

BY BART SEMCER

Activists from across the Northeast gathered on the weekend of May 2 in the White Mountain National Forest for a mud-season rendezvous. Anarchists, Wobblies, Rainbows and rednecks braved near-freezing temperatures, rain, sleet and snow to laugh, sing, tell tales, drink beer, rekindle old friendships, make new ones, fall in like, fall from grace and begin the defense of the threatened Kersage Roadless Area.

The rendezvous site was an old log landing at the edge of the Kersage Roadless Area, one of the largest roadless areas left in the Northeast (and home to some remnant old growth), which is scheduled for logging by the US Forest Service.



Bad cop, no doughnut—arrested for leafletting about the Kersage Roadless Area in New Hampshire

The glow of Friday's campfire rivaled that of comet Hale-Bopp and covered the tent village with the comforting scent of birch smoke. As we enjoyed the fruits of local breweries, song-man extraordinaire, Robert Hoyt, gave us a much appreciated performance.

On Saturday, activists eagerly attended workshops and hiked the groves of old-growth yellow birch. As night began to fall, the discussion around the campfire began to focus on the threats facing Kersage and what could be done in its defense.

Eventually, we agreed that since the cutting was not yet underway, and since there is a significant amount of local opposition to the sale, the Kersage would best be served if our post-rendezvous action was educational by design and non-confrontational in tone. The next morning we headed for town.

Rallying in the parking lot of Eastern Mountain Sports, we produced placards and a banner out of dumpster-dived materials, as well as a leaflet discussing the Kersage timber sale and the effect it would have on the region's ecology. We were certainly the most exciting thing North Conway had seen in years as we marched up and down Main Street. We distributed flyers to passing motorists and pedestrian shoppers, making every effort to be courteous to the people we encountered and to avoid blocking traffic. Of those who expressed their opinions to us, all but one said he was against the Kersage timber sale. Drivers beeped their horns in support, and even little old ladies were seen raising fists in the air. This went on without incident for an hour. Then the cops showed up.

One woman and two men were arrested. When one local asked a cop, "What about free speech?" he responded, "There's a town ordinance against it."

It turned out that when the three arrested individuals arrived at the station, the cops issued them a ticket for soliciting (even though they weren't selling anything or asking for money) and loitering.

Despite the unwarranted arrests, it was a good rendezvous. We established a presence at the sale site itself and got the Freddie's thinking about how hard it will be to cut Kersage. Additionally, we established a presence in the local community and began rallying support. Best of all, we established a reputation with the local police force and let them know that there would be more like us.

To find out more about the Kersage timber sale and efforts to preserve it, contact New Hampshire EF! at POB 4101, Portsmouth, NH 03802 or Restore the North Woods, POB 440, Concord, MA.

THE FUTURE OF THE BIG WILD

BY GARY MACFARLANE

From the vantage point of a day's hike from the site of the 1996 Round River Rendezvous (RRR), near the heart of the River of No Return, the spectacle of Cove/Mallard is unveiled. There is a green, gentle swath leading to the wild Salmon River cupped by rugged and forested mountains.

Nowhere else in the lower 48 states is a wildlife corridor so pronounced. The migration path is evident to the mind's eye, and the wild species pass silently on their forays. Cove/Mallard literally flows between the protective ramparts of the mountains to the roaring Salmon River.

From here, the greater Salmon-Selway wilderness doesn't seem to end. The physics of light bending and scattering in the atmosphere and the curvature of the Earth give way before the wild ridges do.

1996 was a watershed year for the Cove/Mallard campaign. Thanks to the Earth First! RRR and dedicated activists, the Jack Road blockade lasted over 40 days. No cutting units were sliced down in either the Noble or Jack timber sales. The Idaho Sporting Congress, by winning a "consent decree," similar to an injunction, prevented any activity until June 15 of this year.

This year we hope to build on last year's success and turn the corner on the insanity of the Cove/Mallard timber sales. While our court case is strong, we don't expect a fair hearing from Idaho's federal judges. By the time you read this, the consent decree may be lifted and the case likely waiting to be heard on appeal. The Big Wild needs your help. [On June 12, the court released its decision to allow logging. Shearer Lumber has said it will begin operations within a week.]

This may well be the last year for action at Cove/Mallard. The Forest Service is weary of direct action. The new Chief has a massive document in his hands, prepared by many citizen activists, detailing a plethora of agency violations at Cove/Mallard. At some point, the Forest Service will have to confront its abominable behavior. The Freddies are nearly ready to throw in the towel; you can see it in their eyes.

Even the timber company is tired. This issue has gone on a long time. The environmental impact statements for the Cove and Mallard sales are so old that uncle Ramon was a young pup when they were written.

Thanks to you, our collective efforts have had an effect. Many said it couldn't be done in such a remote and hostile place. Yet, the Cove/

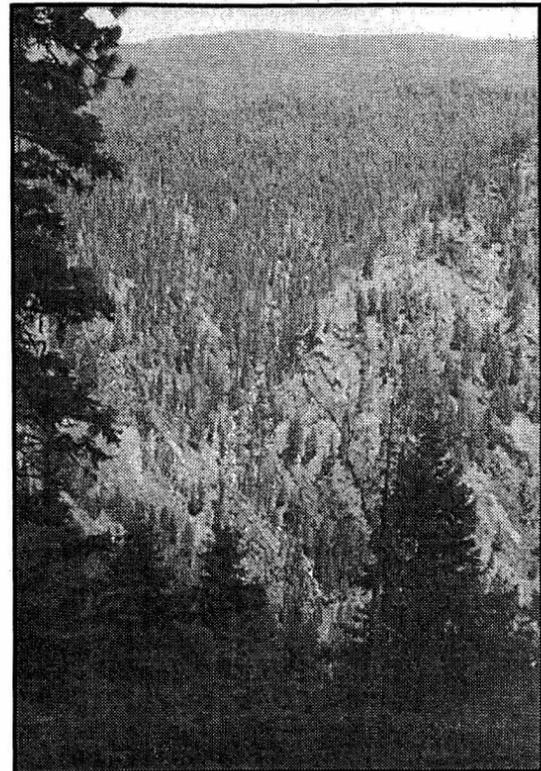


Photo by Natalie Shapiro

The curvature of the Earth gives way before the wild ridges do—Cove/Mallard.

Mallard campaign is the longest-running direct-action campaign on a national forest in the country.

This year, a few salmon return to spawn with their last fish gasps proclaiming dam ecocide. Wild wolves will howl. So must we, if everything that is right and good about this place is to be maintained. Come to Idaho and be a part of the effort to protect the last Big Wild left south of the 49th parallel.

Contact the Cove/Mallard Coalition at POB 8968, Moscow, ID 83843; (208) 882-9755; e-mail: cove@moscow.com.

NOT ONE STICK OF DEADWOOD

BY JOSHUA BURNIM

The Boise National Forest (BNF) has been making a mockery of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in the Deadwood Roadless Area. In order to expedite the Deadwood timber sale, the BNF has spent nearly half a million dollars and over 21,000 human-hours cutting 132 trees for 19 helicopter pads and marking over 86,000 trees for cutting. The Idaho Sporting Congress (ISC) has filed for summary judgment and a permanent injunction against the US Forest Service (USFS) for breaking the law with this violation of NEPA. When the comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) ended on May 27, 1997, the trees had already been marked.

The BNF says it marked the trees so scientists could better assess the effects of the timber sale and so the public could see what it would be like without the trees. But the USFS's arguments are full of holes. Though they say that the trees were marked so the public could visualize the missing 86,000 trees on the 23,000-acre timber sale, they didn't happen to mention that to the public. In addition, while the USFS justifies the helipads and 132 trees cut as necessary for scientific analysis, the scientists did their analysis during the summer of 1995 and the pads weren't cut until the summer of 1996.

Located 70 miles northeast of Boise, the Deadwood Roadless Area is one of the last places in southern Idaho where one can find large, intact stands of 200 to 400-year-old Ponderosa pines. The "open, parklike" conditions are ideal for elk, and about half of the elk population of the BNF resides here. Many endangered, threatened, sensitive and just plain beautiful creatures live in this forest. The Deadwood River qualifies as a Wild and Scenic River and is one of the last bull trout strongholds in this region. But the USFS plans to put an 11-mile road into the 55,000-acre roadless area and log 30 million board feet (recently down from 50 million board feet), hacking it into three small islands of 10,000 acres or less. This will fragment wildlife habitat and dump sediment into the pristine Deadwood River.

It is clear that the BNF's main objective is to get the big trees out. BNF

Supervisor, Dave Rittenhouse, said long ago that it is not "a question of whether or not to log Deadwood, but how to log it."

The Forest Service says that it needs to log the area for forest health reasons. Though Deadwood was the first sale exempted from the Salvage Rider by the Glickman directive and was the "poster sale" Representative Furse used in Congress to expose the rider as a hoax (nearly repealing it 208-210), the BNF continues to call Deadwood a salvage sale.

The 1994 landscape analysis of the Deadwood watershed showed that there are other areas at much greater risk from insects and fires than in this roadless area timber sale. On top of all that, since the BNF has already logged more trees than the Forest Plan allows, this sale is completely unnecessary!

So, what can we glean from this enraging situation? The BNF has no interest in forest health, habitat or public opinion, except where necessary to jump the hoops set up by our environmental laws. Its preemptive strike of marking the 86,000 trees and cutting the 19 helipads will make it harder to justify not logging the pristine roadless area, thus furthering its goal of supplying the massive industrial timber companies (Boise Cascade most likely) with big trees and increasing the Forest Service budget from Congress.

Public outrage is building in Boise. The Deadwood needs your help! Send letters to Forest Supervisor Dave Rittenhouse, Boise National Forest, 1750 Front St., Boise, ID 83701.

Contact the Northern Rockies Preservation Project at POB 625, Boise, ID 83843. Do not let this blatant timber scam succeed.

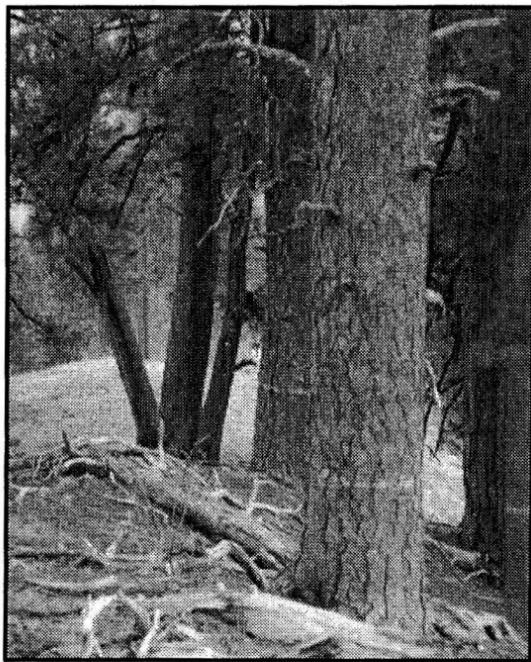


Photo by Martin

Deadwood Roadless Area

MINING IN THE KALMIOPSIS

BY BETH HOWELL

Carl Alleman and Loy Martindale want to build a resort inside the rugged and beautiful Kalmiopsis Wilderness in southeastern Oregon, where permanent structures and motorized vehicles are forbidden.

This proposal to build commercial buildings in a wilderness area is completely contrary to the spirit of the 1964 Wilderness Law. It does offer, however, a textbook example of just how antiquated the nation's 125-year-old Mining Act is, and why it needs to be junked.

Alleman came to Oregon in 1978 and bought some old mining claims on the Little Chetco River. He maintained the claims and did what the 1872 Mining Act permits claim holders to do—he bought the land outright for \$2 an acre.

Alleman leased his 60 acres to Martindale. Martindale wants to build a lodge with cabins and outbuilding for tourists seeking an old-fashioned mining experience.

The men also want the US Forest Service to provide vehicle access to the property through nine miles of Kalmiopsis Wilderness.

The Forest Service rightly responded that under federal law, owners of land in wilderness areas are allowed only "reasonable and customary access" reflecting historic use—in this case, for mining. The agency offered to allow two round trips a week, which wasn't what the men wanted.

The men protest that the Siskiyou National Forest is denying them their property rights.

To which we say, baloney.

Congress passed a moratorium on future giveaways under the 1872 Mining Act. But powerful mining interests and their congressional patrons have managed to stop all efforts to reform and modernize this outdated act.

It's crazy that this legal antique, written to encourage exploration and exploitation of the unsettled West, remains on the books. It's incredible that Americans still permit the giveaway of public land to land speculators.

But it's preposterous that having obtained the public's land through this ancient loophole, an owner can then try to pressure the Forest Service into opening up more public land for his private guests' vehicles under the bogus banner of "Property Rights!"

The Wilderness Act, signed by President Lyndon Johnson, created lands "where the Earth and its community are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Special Use Permit is available to the public (write District Ranger Mary Zuschlag at 26568 Redwood Hwy., Cave Junction, OR 97523). Comments on the DEIS must be postmarked by July 7.

The Siskiyou Project will be sending out an action alert on the DEIS soon. Siskiyou Project, POB 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523; (541) 592-4459; e-mail: siskiyou@igc.org.

CUTTING WORDS AGAINST TREES

BY BARB ARIEL AND LIAM KELLEN

*From my seat at Fefnedd, a city that is strong
I watched the trees and green things hastening along
Retreating from happiness. They would fain be set
In forms of the chief letters of the alphabet.*

—from *Cad Goddeu: The Battle of the Trees*
Welsh epic, ca. 400 BC

Language in Forest Ecology

The tree of language and the real trees—you won't find them listed on any family trees together.

Trees are objects claimed by hard science, rooted down, immobile, very physical and material—and only in a secondary, functional sense are trees acknowledged as part of a complex systematics or ecology.

Language is different, studied not in hard science but in liberal arts or "human sciences." Language is supremely mobile, an always juggling emissary of words that are said not to depend on any particular media or material format. Only in a secondary sense is language acknowledged to be a physical thing—a book made out of wood pulp, for example.

But for all this academic distance claimed to separate them, we think that language and trees interact directly, and that the trees always come up short. While language proliferates in every nook and cranny of the planet (reproduces whether or not people read or listen to it very much, like the ad-supplements stuffed ever thicker into the Sunday newspaper) at the same time the trees fall and the forests disappear.

Of course trees have long been appreciated by some as more than board feet and fodder for poetry. And the deforestation process has long been suspected of being more complicated than the debate or political caricature shown at the surface. "The outstanding scientific discovery of the 20th century is not television, or radio, but rather the complexity of the land organism," notes Aldo Leopold. But even with such a claim for vast complexity in natural ecology, humans don't reckon language as a direct part of that ecology. And that's because humans overrate the amount of oversight their intentions have on language, overrate the impact of their dances of reason and self-serving policy debates in controlling the saws. Using a vain assumption, they instead count language on the human side of the human-and-nature cleft, like the good dog in Indian legend that jumps the chasm at the creation of the world, jumps away from nature and leaves the wolf pack in order to join humans and travel the human road.

But language is not the trained dog. Language is always the untamed wolf. And language, in late commodity culture, has an insatiable appetite, which brings us back to our thesis that language is the predator against trees, that linguistic terms do in more trees than ligneous termites. And not just "bad" metaphoric language or wordy writing eats up lots of newsprint—even "good" language consumes trees. Discursive, clear-thinking, plain language saws trees, like it saws linear, dimensional meaning out of the heuristic dark woods of polysemia and plurivocality. Forests are at risk from language on its highest plain, language on its own turf purged as much as you like from corrupting "metaphor," language policed by Reason and trained in the boot camp of pure denotation, ratiocination and mathesis.

Refined "logical" language—this language has evolved as an anti-arboreal predator.

What language we talkin' about? This one. Our common American language, the tongue of George Weyerhaeuser and James Watt... but also H.L. Mencken, Mark Twain and Edward Abbey, proper English relaxing at home in what Jameson calls the realist floor plan. Not just words incanted monotone by bean-pushers in the Forest Service bureaucracy. Not just curses shouted by loggers with chainsaws.

The Words in the Woods

The forest's death is so imbedded in the common language that not only "cut down" but even the term "wooden" evokes death, reification and the corpse. Trees are not wooden. Observe the wood's suppleness, musical resonance, expansive growth and quick transformation into humus or ash in a forest. Both standing and reclining, living wood is home to symbionts and parasites, to molds, ants and beetles.



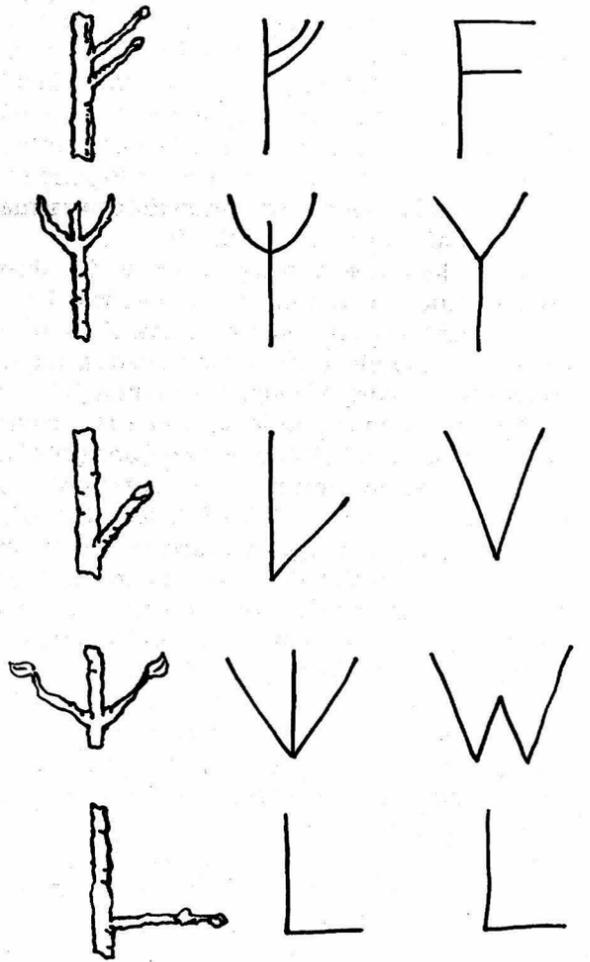
et a sign posted on a tree warns of cutting. Warnings languish in archives, newspapers, televised narratives and in official forest policy. A system of living expressions, a mature, sophisticated, terminological predator of forestlands, is at work. Predatory terms work unrestricted, unwilling, yet influence reasoning on forest policy—terms that today contend within a language/ecology corresponding to forest/deforestation—primordial millennium groves, prime old-growth stumpage.

"A mobile army of metaphors" against the forest arrived with the Mayflower, ready to go to work, prefiguring the forest as an impediment to forward westward progress (see Margarete Mckenna's *The Death of Nature*). The task at hand was the beating back of wilderness, the clearing of the land. The *Columbia and Oregon Timberman*, as late as November 1900, argued, "So long as timber lasts woodsmen and farmers have work cutting it down, and the revenues derived from the sale continue to flow into the country. After the wood is gone there will remain something else for the people to do—emigrate." How did the forest become a tool to be used, eliminated and hacked down?

History narrates deforestation, explains and laments it. Plato wrote: "...not long ago there were still remaining roofs cut from the trees growing there, which were of a size sufficient to cover the largest houses; and there were many other high trees, bearing fruit and abundance....[after deforestation] there are remaining in small islets only the bones of the wasted body, as they may be called; all the richer and softer parts of the soil having fallen away and the mere skeleton of the country being left."

Deforestation continued as Romans and Anglo-Saxons became skilled at incursions and clearing forest for roads and agriculture. England postponed forest elimination when, in AD 1066, the Norman Conquest introduced "royal forests," which preserved trees at the expense of ordinary people. The royal forest, governed by the "foreste lawe," preserved animals inhabiting forest land for the king's pleasure, not for the trees' sake per se. Enforcers of foreste lawe tortured poachers. In consequence, commoners hated forests—a hatred that enhanced long-held fear of wolves and bandits harbored there. Forests, nevertheless, were visited, consumed for smelting ore and cut for ships, buildings and bonfires until the last tree fell. Then the gaze turned to North America's "inexhaustible" forests. So many of these inexhaustible

SPRIG/DRAUGHTS RUNE LETTER



trees were cut by 1700 that "...it was necessary to go twenty miles into the woods on the Piscataqua [off Chesapeake Bay] for a good mast." Still, the solution to England's wood shortage lay in North America's inexhaustible forests.

The westward march continues 300 years later. The last original stands of the Pacific Northwest go to the auction block. The multinationals already turn to Malaysia and Siberia.

In opposition to the multinational agenda, and deferent to the Bible's advice to "know thy enemy," we turn to language.

But why get worked up over language at large with a sweeping broadside attack, rather than tackle specific ways of talking about forest policy? And why English, which has been accepted in diverse nations, which has become even hegemonic, the imperial language of world commerce, the English Ivy creeping over delicate, soon-to-be extinct native plant type languages from Havasupai to Madagascar and the "climax" word-forest which has become what Greek was to Europe before Constantine? "The English of today, the language on which," Charles Morris claims, "evolution has produced its fullest effect."

It's possible that the reader doesn't share the cultural chauvinism expressed by 19th century naturalists, and yet would still prefer to focus the battle within language, the battle between pro-forest and anti-forest discourses. Aren't the humans in charge of every human tool, and isn't language a private tool, used by individuals as they wish, or controlled by the human race collectively, maybe not always used accurately, but still isn't private thought behind everything said or written? Isn't human reason directing forest policies? More specifically, isn't it unreasonable human decisions which cause deforestation?

EF! generally doesn't go out and monkeywrench



Inscription rock pictograph found on Monhagan Island, Maine, confirming that the first settlers in 1657, as they cut down and cleared the trees, found runic-like characters.

logic or syntax. In an organization of activists, in the heat of actions, language just happens. If and when there is time for armchair theory, language is present but not on the table, since language as a system is diffuse, the sea in which competing ideas like fishes compete. Forest defenders, assert the proponents of representational language (who don't even know they are the proponents), should just use language well, master the traditional arts (male arts, it may be granted) of logic and rhetoric to better sway human adversaries.

Ideas put forth "rationally," the prescribed building blocks of language, can, of course, be offered in support of forests: examples include the advantage of preserving habitat or the true cost of logging roads. One can write motions to question the contractual or juridical authority to cut specific forests.

Modern language is in such cases used against its own tendency, with difficulty, just as wood can be split against the grain. Our immediate aim is to challenge the unexamined, human-centered assumptions about the neutrality of language, as though it were a kind of Switzerland in the World War of the environment. Not neutral. "It is always a wolf, and not a lamb, who quenches his thirst in the transparent stream of a pure reason," warns Michael Serres. Our task involves exposing language not as a referee or courier for ideas but as a material, living and in many ways parasitic system, evolved from the earth. We would explore language in its empiricism and real ecology as a system which interacts with other systems, including forest ecologies. We are focusing on what has come to be called, within radical feminist ecology "rationalist text," the good-ol-boy discourse of law, science and most other venerable, rigorous mortis institution, and written text in particular as the paragon of this discourse, which lives on in court documents and scientific journals to decimate forests long after homo-sapien "authors" of such documents have returned to earth.

Forest plans thus live beyond forest planners, inscribed on archival quality wood-pulp, calling for the productionist forest ethic: "Deeded to the state of Oregon mostly by counties about 50 years ago, the land came with a mandate to earn the 'greatest permanent value' for the counties and the state," explains a news article recounting Oregon Department of Forestry planning. "Our rule is trying to honor those agreements," said Ray Craig, an assistant state forester. "Sure, they're public lands and we agree there are public values we need to manage for, but on the other hand there is a legal mandate to produce revenue."

The reader may grant that language is an interactive system, and that it does more than deliver "ideas" from one human to another, such as the above "excuse" of a dusty tomb as to "why" the cutting must take place. But why would, the web of Western language systems, in their "structure," be predatory on forests? For Dewey, "The heart of language, is not 'expression' of something antecedent, much less expression of antecedent thought. It is communication; the establishment of cooperation in an activity in which there are partners, and in which the activity of each is modified and regulated by partnership."

Thus, language is held to be a tool made by humans, for humans, a tool used for human benefit against the nonhuman world, which is then held to be the object or rather target of language. Exceptions where the nonhuman origin of language surfaces, where there is a cross-species complication of language, are viewed as trivialities or at best curiosities. Take, for example, Myrdene Anderson's field work among Laplander herders, who work closely with herding dogs in the daily movement of sheep. Dogs and humans have incorporated, in shared locutions, commands and responses that are easy to produce yet hard to mistake, for both dogs and humans. The older dogs train the younger dogs to understand such locutions. The co-evolved language of herding is a "co-species" tool.

Human language, in the established rationalist order, originates from humans, represents the external world imperfectly (with a more original, perfect version in either the "ideal" in human consciousness or the "empirical"), is controlled or mastered by human volition and is necessarily fully present in human voice first, and written language only as a mimicry, supplement or substitute of voice.

The reduction of the complicity of "nature," in the language of reason, took place concurrent, or at least

became articulated with, the rise of Platonism, in the move that privileged voice (the human voice) over visual nature-signs and writing. As Derrida has demonstrated, oral speech became the standard of pure or original language, as the source and guardian of "human presence." Dependence on writing was renounced as external, as something which would waste and even atrophy the human memory and as too permanent a media for words. Written statements may be turned on their head and used against a speaker or used for political subversion.

Plato's famous censure of writing, or rather his demand that writing stay subservient to a human "metaphysics of presence" and instrumental goals, should be considered in the context of Socrates denigration of trees: "You must forgive me... I'm a lover of learning, and trees and open country won't teach me anything, whereas men in the town do."

But, the known genealogy gives no evidence for the humanist-assumed phonocentric origin of language: that voice and speech came first, that written signs were "stand ins" when speech was over too great a distance or time. Edward Davies in *Celtic Researches* provides more credible speculation from philology and analysis of Biblical text, "It may be inferred that certain trees and rods, or staves, or branches, were considered as means of information, or as the symbols of distinct ideas."

The rod stood for perhaps not a symbol, as in the modern economy in which it would be more than the minimum (a single word) but for a deity, "Not only, in general, trees were esteemed sacred; but a particular species of tree, was consecrated separately to each individual god. Branches of trees, and of plants, were formed into garlands, and crowns, to be worn upon solemn occasions; they were not indiscriminately used, but every particular species was appropriated, by a definite usage, to its peculiar occasion."

As specific woods became scarce, language was adopted as a substitute. "This inscription of rods appears to have been a refinement upon the earliest, or primitive custom, and seems to have been introduced, when the symbolical species could not be readily obtained." Spoken language replaced trees in a process: First, previously speaking nature was limited to diving rods, oracles, to special mythopoetic animals, trees or places. Later, with the rise and hegemony of the modern symbolic order, such special non-rational sources of language were themselves stripped of power, muted to fable or, as for Jacob Grimm, to household story, to imagination originating, of course, from humans.

Another writing, a mythopoetic or nature-connected incarnation of writing, can be traced as marks on a wooden staff or runic draughts—the rightful enemy of Socratic phallogocentrism. When trees, rods or runic sprigs were engaged in dialogue with humanity, a dialogue called language, trees were spiritually valorized, esteemed and protected. When speech is made primary (as it has been now for over 2,000 years from Plato through Rousseau), trees are disenfranchised, letters are disenchanting and wood competes with clay or papyrus as an arbitrary and "necessary evil" media when the need to "record" speech outweighs the dangers Plato itemizes.

And, "Arbor magna, in medio paradisis, cujus rami, dictiones, ulterius, in ramos parvos, et foli, quea sunt literae, extenduntur"—"the great tree in the midst of Paradise, the sprigs, and leaves of which, were letters, and the branches, words."

In Davies, the biblical "tree of life" and the human fall from the garden through a forbidden fruit of language can be read as a journey from wholeness of language to calculative, instrumental language in which trees are reduced to their edible fruit, to objects of symbolic language. But Davies finds the general mythos and trio of tree, emblem and writing generated in cross-cultural repetitions uncovered worldwide: "Even the Chinese use the same metaphor, si, a tree, (siah, Chald) is the key, or the radix os su, a man of erudition; of sai, learning, wisdom, a master of arts, a mandarine,—and of su; a book."

The "invention" of agriculture by humans was demonstrated by David Rindos to be as much the "preference" of certain camp follower plants that trailed nomad homo sapiens from

encampment to encampment, preferring the disturbed soil found in the proximity of this mobile species. Similarly, the "invention" of writing in the Runic characters is traced by Davies to be a reading of a text written by the trees, a "windfall" or gift received more than invented: "Being originally intended as draughts, or sketches, of the points, or sprigs, or knots of plants (trees), it is to be remarked that simple, and radical characters, represent either a straight rod, a forked sprig, or a simple knot on a twig... but the letters of the Celtae formed an object of superstition; it was their chief study to commemorate the images (of tree-gods).

Modern commentary (see Ralph Blum, *The Book of Runes*) quotes the 98 A.D. Roman Tacitus description of the interaction of oracle, divination and skilled reading of chance in the "casting" of runes. "They cut a branch from a fruit-bearing tree and divide it into small pieces which they mark with certain distinctive signs..." A priest casts them onto a white cloth, then "picks up three pieces, one at a time, and interprets them." But neither Tacitus nor his modern commentator venture speculation on the road from runes as a "special" alphabet to the sanitized 26 letters of modern English, nor on any stain or ghost of oracle, divination or chance that might surreptitiously have passed through from runes as "the midwife of alphabets" to haunt or provide spirit to the most modern and most rational inscriptions of humanism.

Seeing Forests with Cutting Vision

A forest or even a single tree is not a preformed image or object imaged on the visual cortex in an unmediated process. In a shift often made by Native Americans (such as Chief Seattle) or poets (such as Gary Snyder), the linguistic process and the perceptual process may be considered together. "In Native languages the understanding is that the means is the sound, it is in the word; the word is not a symbol for a meaning which has been abstracted out, word and meaning are together in one experience."

Physic and optics are proving investigations such as those of Edwin Land. The wave length and pattern of light reflected toward the eye cannot alone determine the perception of the human subject, cannot determine the color or the shape. Thus, concludes Land, the visual mechanism, "...has no separate existence at all, being in a thousand ways united with and continuously interacting with the whole exterior domain. In fact, there is no exterior red object with a tremendous mind linked to it by only a ray of light. The red object is a composite product... so that there is no tremor in what we call the 'outside world' that is not chocked by a thousand chains and gossamers to inner structures that vibrate and move with it and are part of it."

The cutting up of the visual landscape is thus conditioned by, and further hones the glancing ability of the eye's cones, the practice of reading. "When we read, the eye has to follow the guidance of the lines of letter and figures; we do no more than 'glance'... The same process that is gone through in learning letters of the alphabet, occurs over and over again when we observe objects..." How many people content themselves with constructing a single melody for all trees! A melody like this must be quite meaningless (except for calculating board feet) since it suppresses the differences which are characteristic of various trees. No doubt the use of writing, which governs our every step, especially in towns, is responsible for turning our attention from natural objects.

A quick "recognition" of the rational symbol, as opposed to the mythopoetic, the allegorical, cuts the possibility of forest as participant in language, the integral forest allied with the human, into sliced experience with forest as the Puritanized enemy of man. All experience is then vested with calculation. A reversal of the Buddhist Proverb: "Some look to the East, and see the lightning in the east. Some look to the West, and see the lightning in the West. But I, who care nothing for the ends of the earth, see the lightning in all its glory."



MANCHESTER TUNNELS HOLD OFF AIRPORT PLANS

BY ANJALI KWATRA, PETER BEALE AND MARK BRADLEY

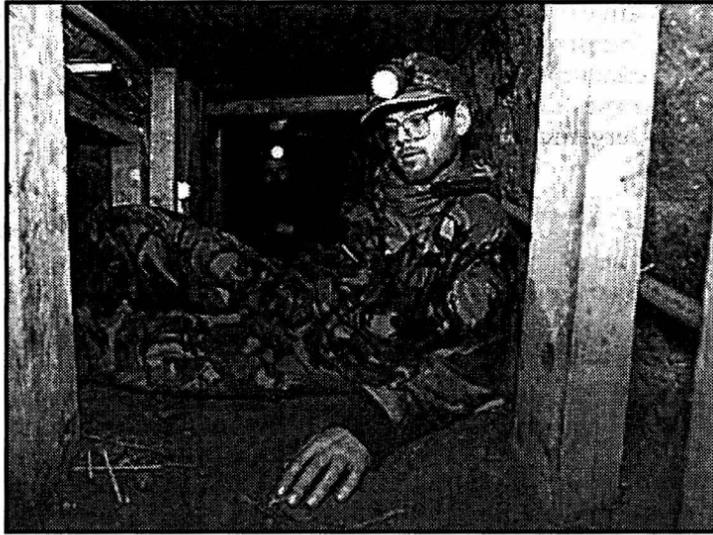
Bailiffs called in specialist climbers and cavers to help evict protesters from the site of the planned second runway at Manchester Airport, an environmentally damaging project in northwestern England. Taking action against the proposed runway is an extension of the campaign against the roads program. Many of the same issues are raised: 1) pollution for profit, 2) the creation of a limited number of short-term jobs, 3) the destruction of our communities in the name of progress and 4) the priority of profits for a few over the interests of people and the planet.

The first evictions from the site began at dawn, as black-clad security guards moved in on the Zion tree camp, a week after writs were served ordering demonstrators to leave. The demonstration ensued after the Secretary of State gave the go-ahead for the runway despite years of opposition from local residents and environmental groups.

The anti-runway campaigners constructed an elaborate network of tunnels and tree houses to make eviction as difficult as possible. The protesters claimed to have stocks of food to last up to two months. They predicted that the authorities would find it far harder to gain control of the site than at the A30 bypass protest in Devon last year where a tunneling protester named Swampy held up construction for six days (see *EF! Journal*, Eostar, 1997). One of the tunnels at the site of the \$172-million airport development, near Styal, Cheshire, was built by Swampy, but he is now under a court order banning him from going within five miles of the area.

By about 5:30 a.m. on the day of eviction, approximately 15 of the estimated 100 protesters had been removed from the camps in an operation code named "Fulcrum." Some protesters were met with violence from the bailiffs. One man beaten with a truncheon said, "We got kicked out and they weren't gentle about it. They had massive truncheons and they were using them to get rid of us."

Another protester, Phil, said he was down a tunnel when the bailiffs moved in. "I had been sleeping about five feet down the tunnel and I was woken up by the voices of the bailiffs," he said. "They were



Living underground and stopping corporate agendas can be fun.

Photo by Nick Manchester

hammering on the door to the tunnel with a sledgehammer and I locked-on to a pipe in the tunnel so they couldn't pull me out. They were shouting and swearing and said I would get really injured if I didn't come out. They said they had CS gas and they sprayed a sort of liquid down the tunnel, but it didn't sting so I didn't think it was CS gas." He added, "They broke the door open, and I was hit on the head and arms with a truncheon. I unlocked myself from the pipe and they pulled me out and handed me over to the police." (This is the dirty work done by "the guys in black," the ones who enter the tunnels first to assess the situation.)

Three protesters were led off the site by police after professional climbers reached the top of a tree at the Zion camp. They hacked at branches to reach the protesters and removed the faded red and green flag that had been flying over the camp. Protesters in other camps shouted words of support for their deposed comrades.

Graham Stringer, newly-elected Manchester Labour official and chairman of Manchester Air-

port Authority, urged protesters to stop their demonstration, which he described as an attack on the local community.

"I wish they would stop. They are not going to be successful in stopping the second runway," he told BBC Radio 4's *Today* program. "All they will do is cost the airport and the contractors more money. And, at the end of the day, that means less money for local services in education and care of the elderly because profits [and the pollution, don't forget] from the airport go into the local community."

Three people from the nearby village of Mobberley turned up to the camp (and over 130 soon after) to show support for the protesters. "We hope nobody gets hurt today," said Sheila Caveney, who had been bringing food to the protesters over the past few weeks. Nearly 100 police accompanied bailiffs onto the site, but their spokesman claimed they were there to prevent a breach of the peace by either side and were not taking part in the evictions themselves. Journalists and members of the public were kept about 100 metres back from the scene of the eviction behind a metal security fence.

Before the evictions, the use of hydraulic platforms to remove tree-dwellers was ruled out because of the danger to protesters occupying the tunnels (it's a pity they didn't discuss the danger to protesters from truncheons and staves.)

The evictions started two days before the campaigners went before a High Court judge to appeal a possession order for the land which was granted to the Manchester Airport and to the developers AMEC and Tarmac. The final legal obstacle to the evictions was removed when the protesters lost a last-ditch legal battle for a stay of eviction until the appeal is heard. The appeal is expected to centre on a dispute over legal ownership of small parcels of the land on the site. They are also seeking a judicial review of the then Environment Secretary John Gummer's go-ahead for the controversial project at the end of a long-running public inquiry. A date has been set for the appeal next month at the High Court in London.

If the protesters are successfully evicted from Bollin Valley, there are other spots on the site of the project where they will set up camp.

Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru



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deaths of tens of thousands of men, women and children in apartments, buses and bomb shelters.

After the assault, Fujimori stated that he was "very sorry for the loss of three human lives," mean-

ing the two soldiers and one hostage who died (of a heart attack) in the assault. The MRTA lives he prematurely ended were, evidently, not human.

Representatives of the various transnational corporations extracting Peru's resources refuse to change their genocidal and ecocidal policies; instead they will now begin to "educate their employees about terrorism." Most of these companies fully supported the decision to use force: a representative of Mitsubishi said there was "no other way" to end the crisis—not a surprising comment from one whose vision systematically precludes any form of social justice—and a representative of Mitsui Metal and Smelting said it was "very regrettable" that one hostage died.

We need to change our tactics. What we are doing is not working. Those of us in the United States, those of us who are privileged (probably white, perhaps male, possibly rich or at least not so hungry as the children of Peru) must recognize that in a world of shrinking resources it is only a matter of time until the guns turn in our direction. Someone

once asked John Stockwell, an ex-CIA agent whose conscience forced him to speak out against the agency, why he had not yet been killed. He said, "Because they are winning." We who are relatively privileged need to ask ourselves what we are willing to give up, what amount of security are we willing to sacrifice to change the status quo. What will you do to shut down the machine?

In those four months, 14 members of the MRTA held the attention of the world, and by themselves they held back, if only for a brief time, and if only in the so-very-tiny space of one house in one city in one country in South America, the grinding of the machine as it relentlessly destroys all life it encounters. For that brief time, the world was shown an alternative of determined and fully human resistance, of people fighting the machine on their own terms. What if there were 14 more, or 14 more than that, or 1400 more than that? What if we each individually began to organize, knowing full well the stakes and the potential consequences—both good and bad—of our actions? What if we each in our organizations at long last said to those who run the country, those who run the companies, those who run the machine, "You shall not pass. This is where I live, and this, if necessary, is where I shall die. I shall not go down easily."? And what if we meant it?

Waging a one-sided and defensive war, we are losing. If we learn nothing else from the bravery and the deaths of the 14 Tupacamaristas, it is that we must take the

offensive, we must take the struggle—never for a moment losing sight of the values in which we believe—to their homes instead of ours. We must learn also that resistance is never futile, and that, armed or unarmed, we have no options as human beings but to struggle—as though our lives depend on it, which of course they do—to shut down the machine and to live the way we each know we can.

Free All Political Prisoners!
Free All Occupied Territories!
Liberate All Laboratory Animals!
We are all Tupac Amaru!



One of the Tupac Amaru executed by Peruvian commandoes

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KOREA LEADS ILLEGAL TRADE IN BEAR PARTS

Last month, an international coalition of wildlife organizations exposed South Korea's leading role in the illegal trade of bear parts. The groups, including the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), concluded that, "South Korea and Korean people abroad represent the bears' worst enemy after habitat loss."

Undercover film recently taken by animal rights campaigners shows Korean-sponsored bear poaching and international gallbladder smuggling, as well as the killing of endangered bears for South Korean restaurant-goers.

The bears are desired for bear paw soup, a highly prized delicacy in South Korea. Some individuals pay in excess of \$1,000 for a bowl of bear paw soup. Anthony Marr of Bears, Elephants, Tigers, Rhinos (BETR) says, "South Koreans sometimes import black bears on the pretext of using them for zoo exhibits, then they have them killed in front of restaurant customers to prove authenticity and freshness." There have been reports of live caged bears lowered onto hot coals to have their paws cooked. This procedure is supposed to be entertainment for the customer. It is believed that this illegal trade is pushing Asian bears towards extinction.

WSPA, together with the Korean Federation for the Environment Movement (KFEM), Humane Society of the US/Humane Society International and the Global Survival Network (GSN), is lobbying the US government to sanction South Korea over the illegal trade in bear parts. The organizations, with a total membership of over four million people worldwide, is considering an international boycott campaign of Korean goods if their current approaches to Korean authorities are unsuccessful.

While bear paws are considered a delicacy, bear gall bladders are prized for their medicinal effect. Kwon Heanyol, spokesperson for KFEM says, "This

outdated practice is a slur on our national reputation. It makes us look cruel and barbaric. Herbal, synthetic and Western alternatives exist for bear gallbladder. Why can't all Koreans use these instead of continuing to torture and slaughter bears?"

The powdered bile taken from the bear galls has a whole range of uses, primarily for digestive healing and intestinal illnesses, including parasites and bacterial infections. The powdered bile is used as an anti-spasmodic, a pain-killer, a tranquilizer, an anti-allergenic and a cough remedy. It is also

ursodeoxycolic acid. This acid was patented as a synthetic in Japan in the 1930s. Today, 150 tons are used annually worldwide.

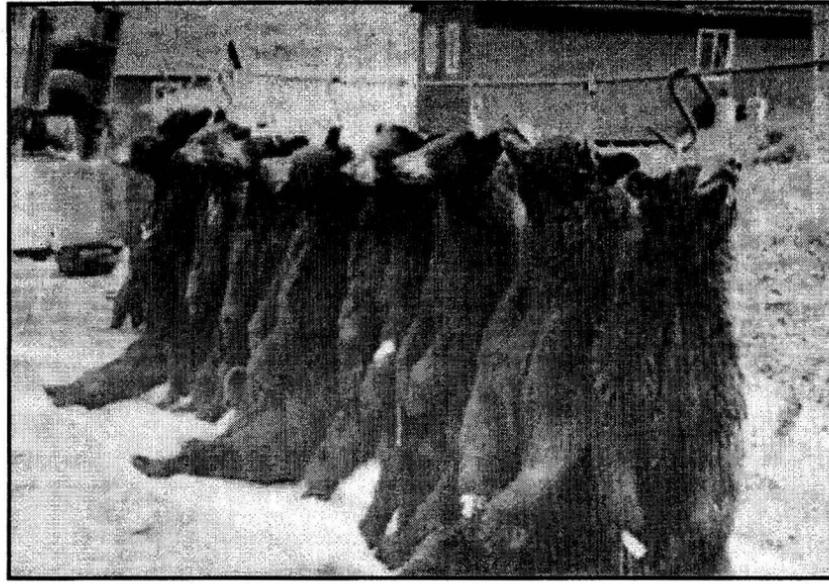
There are seven species of bears in the world, excluding the panda and koala, which are not considered true bears. Three of these bear species are endangered, particularly the Asiatic black bear, which used to be the main source of galls. The Asiatic black bear is now almost completely wiped out in China and Korea.

To meet the demand from Korea and other Asian

countries, poachers have been taking bears from Russia and North America. Marr says poaching is "huge" in North America. Poachers have been caught in British Columbia recently, but provincial laws have no teeth, as the indigenous bears are not yet listed as endangered. Marr says, "Someone recently caught with 90 galls, which would easily sell for \$250,000 thousand in Korea, was fined \$3,500 bucks, not even the price of one gall in Korea. For every batch of poached bear parts discovered by law enforcement officers, 49 get away. Customs officials estimate they can check only two to three percent of what goes out of Canada."

It is estimated that between 20,000 and 40,000 bears are

poached in Canada yearly. Legal trophy hunting kills 22,000 more. For more information, contact WSPA's London Headquarters at 2 Langley Lane, London SW8 1TJ, UK; 011-44- 171-793-0540; fax 001-44-171-793-0208; e-mail wspa@wspa.org.uk.



These black bears were killed for their body parts.

considered to be a general purpose body tuning tonic. Bear bile is even said to restore a liver damaged from over-drinking.

Unlike tiger bones and rhino horns, which have no real medicinal value, bear galls contain

DIRECT ACTION TUNNELING

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pipes along the floor, where they are most likely to survive a collapse. Fragile pipes should be boxed in along the floor for extra strength. On the surface, mark all air pipes with notices and brightly coloured tape, (e.g. cordon tape). Also let the authorities know where they are during eviction via a liaison person or legal observer.

One last point on tunnel construction, before digging find out where the water table is—unless you want all your hard work ruined by flooding. This doesn't mean you can't dig below the water table, but it helps if you know you have to tackle that particular problem beforehand.

Secrecy

While digging a tunnel system, try to limit the amount of people who see what you are doing. Also, when finished, only show trusted campaigners the system, not every newcomer on site. We limited tunnel visitors to the people living there and close friends—certainly no journalists! It worked; the forces of darkness didn't have a clue what we had even six days into the eviction!

Day to Day Living

Keep your living area clean and your food in metal boxes, unless you want to share your home with rats. Lock the front door at night just in case eviction hits at daft o'clock.

Use a car battery powering one or two fairy lights (car dashboard lights work well) for lighting. I won't say don't use candles because I know you

will. With candles, remember the risk of fire and that they burn off your oxygen. We had a fire caused by a candle down Big Mama, and it wasn't funny.

One lesson learned the hard way was that you need at least twice the amount of empty piss bottles as full water bottles. Our plan was to have one or two empty bottles for pissing in, then use water bottles as they were drunk. But food also contains water, and you piss over twice the amount you drink.

One more point about pissing. Don't buy five-litre bottles of water; buy one-litre bottles. You may find you get to the point where you need to drink four litres of water to empty a container to piss in.

Shitting is easy; by day three you should be a good shot into a carrier bag! (Check for holes first.) Have a large stash of bags and bog role ready. Used bags may be buried at the end of your living space. It's a good idea to have a bag or box of ash to sprinkle on top of your feces to help lessen smells.

The Eviction

A tunnel is built to be used. Make sure most of the tunnel residents are around 24 hours a day. This may seem a tall order, but it can be done. Have "reserves" for each defensive position who know the tunnel and can occupy it if the resident is away at eviction time. Don't all go to the pub at the same time. Big brother is watching. If you leave the site for a few days, inform your reserve and let them move in (don't be a tunnel fascist).

To avoid confusion, make sure everyone concerned knows when

you are off site, and let them know when you are back.

Remember that most tunnel actions (Newbury, Whitecroft, Solsbury, etc.) failed because they were unoccupied during the eviction. There will always be people absent at the time. Eviction will be very quick initially—the camp will be quiet one moment and the next you've got 150+ cops around the fire pit. It will be a race to get into the tunnel before they do.

In England, the "nice men in black" secure the tunnel during the eviction. Who are the men in black? It is known that they are not cavers, pot-holers, mine rescue or cave rescue. They say they are not military. When you lock-on, they will shore up to and around you and then call in the bailiffs. Treat these people with *respect*, and they will respect you in return. Beware though, they are professional and include trained talkers who will try and talk you out. You won't believe how good they are.

The Bailiffs

We all know these bastards. They will use any means necessary to get you out. Pressure-pointing is a common tactic, and at Trollheim other torture techniques were used. Come out when you feel you have had enough—no point being a hero. Some bailiffs are decent, but it is best to be mentally prepared.

Heat Detecting Devices

These will be used before eviction from helicopters and enable the police to count people on the ground. They don't work underground, but they can tell if a tunnel is occupied by the heat signature from the air pipes and entrances.

Ground Probing Radar

This will be used to find tunnels after they have stormed the camp and set up a cordon. Basically, other than finding tunnels, it is a pile of junk. They used it at least twice on Big Mama, and they had no idea what we had underground! It costs a lot of money, though!

Intimidation

Part of Big Mama was deliberately collapsed by the "men in black." This information was then released to the press, putting pressure on our family and friends to talk us out. My family was bombarded by phone calls from the police wanting personal information on tunnelers for the purpose of talking us out. When this failed, they bugged my parent's phone. When this failed, two men visited my parents claiming to be a social security fraud squad. I don't sign on. They didn't ask about benefits; they just wanted personal information.

Bugs and hidden cameras will be placed in tunnels.

Remember, this is *nonviolent direct action*. Do not use any violence. Do not include in your plans anything that is harmful to your evictors. Handcuffing bailiffs to the shoring will give a higher sentence—that one is up to you. Be safe tunnelers. Resist to exist.

For more information contact the Department of Trollheim, c/o PP3 Communications, Glineirw, Blienporth Cardigan, Dyfed SA43 2HP, Wales, UK; 011-44-370-878920; email: rachel@darkstar.zynet.co.uk.

Disclaimer: This document was written for informational purposes and must not be used practically in anyway whatsoever. Don't try this at home kids!

EXXON, GO MINE IN HELL!

BY BEN MANSKI, MIDWEST HEADWATERS EF!

"We need help from our allies. It's no joke; it's one big conspiracy by Exxon, Rio Algom and Broken Hill Proprietaries (BHP) international mining corporations," said Robert Van Zile, Pipe Keeper of the Sokaogon Chippewa Band, one week into a month-long occupation of the Mole Lake Tribal Center. The occupation, which began on May Day, ended peacefully on May 28 when the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) publicly entered the fray. The FBI involvement comes in the form of a criminal investigation of charges made by dissident tribal members that community funds were misused and amidst a wider call for investigations into the involvement of giant mining corporations in corrupting various levels of government in Wisconsin.

The Mole Lake Sokaogon Defense Committee, as the dissidents call themselves, began its occupation on May 1, 1997 and released a statement calling for: 1) the removal of Arlyn Ackley, Sr., Mole Lake tribal chairman, 2) an audit of tribal and casino funds, 3) removal of tribal staff, 4) recognition of the civil rights of tribal members, 5) clarification on repeated parole violations by Ackley and 6) an investigation into the collusion between Exxon, Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson, his attorneys and the law firm representing the Mole Lake tribal council.

Early on community members reported strong support from other Mole Lake members and elders. On the weekend of May 5-7, groups from the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians, Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa Tribe and members of the Michigan Keweenaw Bay Chippewa community traveled to Mole Lake to share prayers and support with the concerned tribal members barricading the building. These groups maintained solidarity with the Sokaogon Defense Committee's takeover of the Tribal Center. A solid presence remained strong for most of May.

On May 24, at 1:20 a.m., the occupation of the Tribal Center at Mole Lake was attacked by a small group of drunk supporters of the tribal chair, as well as four goons employed by WISCO corporation, a private security firm hired by Ackley. In the attack, a front-end loader was used to clear away a car blocking an entrance to the building. The attackers beat dissident tribal member Bill Koenen with nightsticks and clubs; Koenen was hospitalized for his

injuries. A small band of Ackley supporters then began a counter-occupation of the Bingo Hall, a building adjoining the Tribal Center.

News of the attack on the dissidents soon reached those gathered at the Big Woods Earth First! Regional Rendezvous in Minnesota, 400 miles away. Seventeen Earth First!ers and other activists left the Rendezvous and traveled to Mole Lake immediately. Activists set up a 24-hour security detail in an effort to prevent further violence from taking place. The Forest County Sheriff's Department also began an almost constant presence outside the two occupied buildings. Over the course of the next several days, tensions were high as Sokaogon Defense Committee members sought to ensure that tribal documents were not destroyed or removed from the area.

In recent years, Exxon, Rio Algom and BHP have teamed up for a corporate war against all citizen opposition to their plans to mine mineral deposits around Mole Lake, including the proposed Crandon Mine. Exxon Minerals and Rio Algom, through their partnership subsidiary, Crandon Mining Company, have waged a multi-million-dollar public relations and lobbying campaigns to get state and federal approval for the mine.

The proposed Crandon Mine would be a hard rock sulfide mine next to the Mole Lake Chippewa reservation in northeastern Wisconsin at the headwaters of the Wolf River. The mine would result in 44-million tons of toxic mine waste and would dry up the area, thereby destroying wetlands, wild rice beds and fishing areas. "The Crandon Mine mineral deposit extends underneath our sacred Rice Lake, our spiritual center and heart of the Anishinabe people and the source of life-giving Manomin, our wild rice," said Van Zile. The area is rich in copper, zinc and silver deposits.

Tribal members are worried about shady deals between Ackley, tribal environmental engineer John Griffin and perhaps others. In 1982, the Bureau of Indian Affairs announced the discovery of copper, zinc and silver deposits on the Mole Lake reservation worth more than \$1 billion. In 1986 Ackley proposed that Mole Lake develop its own copper and silver mine. Even though Ackley has made public statements in recent years in opposition to the Crandon

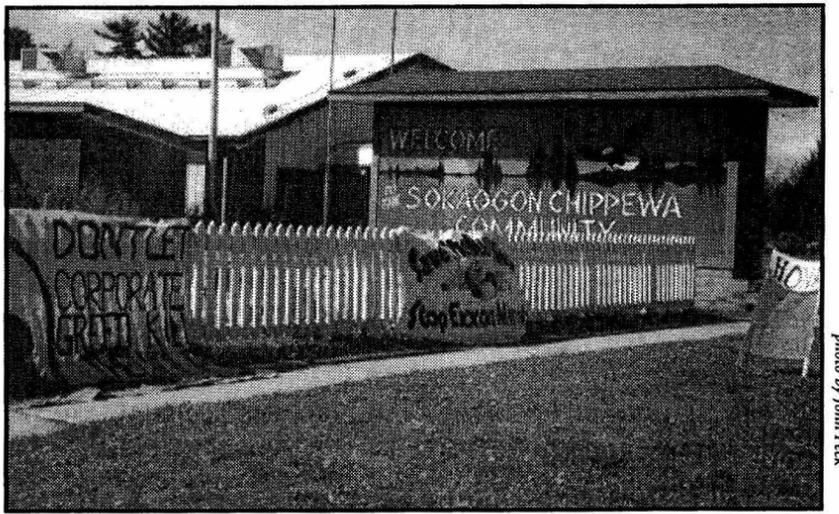


Photo by John Peck

The Mole Lake Tribal Center, site of the month-long mining stand-off Mine, community members say they have lost confidence in the credibility of their chairman.

Recently, the tribal environmental engineer allowed federal and state agencies to collect some sensitive environmental data from the reservation. "When we asked who gave permission for these agencies to take data, we were told that Ackley gave permission. This was against council policy. Up to this time, Exxon had continually been requesting and had been denied access to our tribal lands. Now Exxon is having the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources collect the data for them," tribal member Bill Koenen stated. Because of this, the month long occupation ensued.

On Tuesday, May 27, close to one month into the takeover, the State of Wisconsin Gaming Commission shut down the Regency Royale Casino adjoining the Tribal Center, citing the May 24 violence. On Wednesday, May 28, the FBI and State Division of Criminal Investigation moved onto the scene and seized tribal files. Having ensured the safety of the incriminating tribal records, the dissidents left the building.

Facing Exxon to the east and Broken Hill Proprietaries to the west, the Sokaogon Chippewa community at Mole Lake is facing a combined corporate attack of immense proportions. Anti-mining activists throughout the Great Lakes continue to support the community in its strong anti-mining stance. It's clear that such support is needed. Throughout the rest of the summer, Earth First! will organize direct action to halt the proposed Exxon/Rio Algom mine.

Contact Midwest Headwaters EF! at 731 State St, Madison, WI 53711; (608) 255-8765 or 250-8378.

Wolves..... & Poodles

- Ex-Black Panther, **Geronimo Pratt**, is free to return to his pack after being wrongly jailed for 27 years on murder charges. The police used Geronimo's incarceration as a way to undermine the Black Panther movement of the '60s. Judge Dickey overturned the conviction last month, ruling that prosecutors failed to inform the defense that the key witness against Pratt was a paid informant for the FBI.

- A meeting of the wolf pack howling in unison for the **Alliance for Democracy and campus activists** who convinced the University of Wisconsin to relinquish its Texaco stock. UW Regents publicly conceded that Texaco's practices are "repugnant." Texaco has paid millions to the oppressive Burmese military junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council, in order to exploit the Yetagan gas field. To transport the gas to Thailand, Texaco has joined Unocal and Total in punching a massive pipeline through the pristine Tenasserim rainforest, home to rare species of tigers, elephants and rhinos.



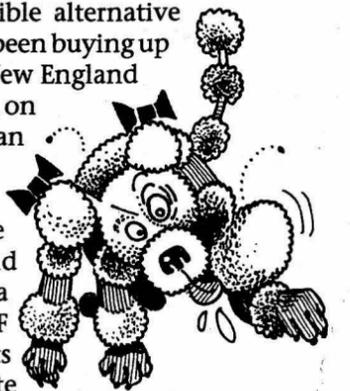
- A loud howl in recognition of the **spirit of the wolf** for burning down the headquarters of the Peabody Western Coal Company in Flagstaff, Arizona on April 10, 1997. The company suffered \$4 million in damages; no injuries were reported. Authorities have found no evidence of arson. Peabody Western Coal Company has played a central role in the forced relocation of the Dineh (Navajo) from their sacred ancestral homelands in order to mine and transport coal, guzzling up and polluting the local water supply.

- Eugene, Oregon Mayor **Jim Torrey** deserves a fluffy, perfumed poodle complete with pink bow ties and painted nails for eating popcorn and watching the Eugene Police Department torture protesters in a recent urban tree sit. He also deserves a bite from a rabid poodle for his comment that he does not believe in civil disobedience, the very practice that the United States was founded on.

- A poodle meat burrito to **Taco Time** for its partnership with Boise Cascade. Taco Time has been making paper place mats for kids containing a crossword puzzle with two categories of forests, including "managed forests" and "unmanaged forest." The characteristics of unmanaged forests are listed as dead timber, sick trees, wildfires, insects and crowding. The managed forest lists logging, baby trees and forester as characteristics.

- **Working Assets Long Distance (WALD)** gets a poodle with a severe gastrointestinal disorder for its successful green-washing marketing technique. Although, WALD claims to be a socially responsible alternative phone company, the parent company of WALD has been buying up electricity for its New Hampshire customers from New England Power, a nuclear power giant. Working Assets tacks on an integrity premium based on its marketing as an "alternative and progressive company" and claims to be selling its customers alternative energy.

- **The World Wildlife Fund (WWF)** wins a white poodle with a patch of fresh dung attached to its hind leg for nominating Shell Oil for the British Columbia Minister's Environmental Award for 1997. WWF made the nomination because Shell gave up its marine exploration rights on the Queen Charlotte Islands in BC. Although Shell's decision is a positive move, 19 Ogoni activists were being tortured and facing execution in Nigeria for protesting against Shell as WWF filed in the forms for the nomination.



HANDS OFF! PUBLIC LANDS

"We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see the land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect."

—Aldo Leopold

ENDING PUBLIC LANDS RESOURCE EXTRACTION

The story of public lands in the United States is both inspirational and tragic. It is an inspirational story in the sense that we have managed to create an American commons, a place whose wildlands serve as both a haven for wildlife and as a spiritual refuge from civilization. Indeed, some of the most magnificent biological and geological wonders of the world reside on our public lands: the Grand Canyon, the last wild herds of bison, Yosemite, the hardwood forests of the East, the majestic conifers of the West.

Yet the story is tragic because these lands have been—and continue to be—controlled by a powerful, highly elite cabal of the ranching, mining and timber industries. The ideological impulse driving the management of this commons is to see the land as an instrument of economic utility, rather than as an ecological community. For over a hundred years, Congress has provided economic subsidies to promote Westward expansion and to foster resource exploitation on our public land. The result is a tattered landscape, where only a few places remain that have not been strip-mined, logged, overgrazed, depleted of topsoil or filled with toxins.

The US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, the two agencies that manage most of the over 700 million acres of federally owned land, have become captives of the interests they are supposed to regulate. Despite laws such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act that are designed to protect the environment, these agencies have uniformly maintained their allegiance to the timber, mining and grazing industries. Examples abound of flagrant violations of the law by the Forest Service and the BLM; for instance, Judge William Dwyer in 1991 called the Forest Service's refusal to follow forestry laws "deliberate and systematic." Similarly, an investigation of the BLM forestry program by the group Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility found that the agency "routinely violates federal laws and its own internal procedures."

Our natural heritage is being abused. Once there were 40 million bison, five billion prairie dogs and flocks of passenger pigeons that clouded the sky for days. Today, less than two percent of the lower 48 is in a condition of wilderness; our national forests are

scarred with clearcuts and roads, cattle have trampled our rangelands to dust, and enormous open pit mines poison our waterways.

To add insult to injury, the taxpayer funds this destruction: The total subsidy for grazing, mining and timber amounts to billions of dollars a year. It is the taxpayer that pays for building roads in our national forests; the taxpayer funds "range improvements"; it is the taxpayer that sees no return on land sold to mining corporations for five dollars an acre.

The United States doesn't need the trees, beef and minerals being taken from public lands. National forest wood production amounted to only four percent of the total US consumption in 1996. Western public lands ranching contributed a paltry three percent of total US beef production. Eighty-five percent of the gold mined in the US went to make jewelry.

The movement to end commercial resource extraction on public land is composed of a diverse alliance of environmental activists, concerned citizens and government employees from across the US. Some groups focus mainly on logging, some on grazing or mining. Some groups seek to prohibit the removal of any property from public lands for profit.

The time has come to end commercial resource extraction on our public lands! No other alternative is scientifically, ethically or economically justified. We must protect what's left of our natural heritage, our American commons. The back page of this primer contains a list of groups working toward this end. Contact one for more information or to get involved.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country...corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed."

—US President Abraham Lincoln, Nov. 21, 1864



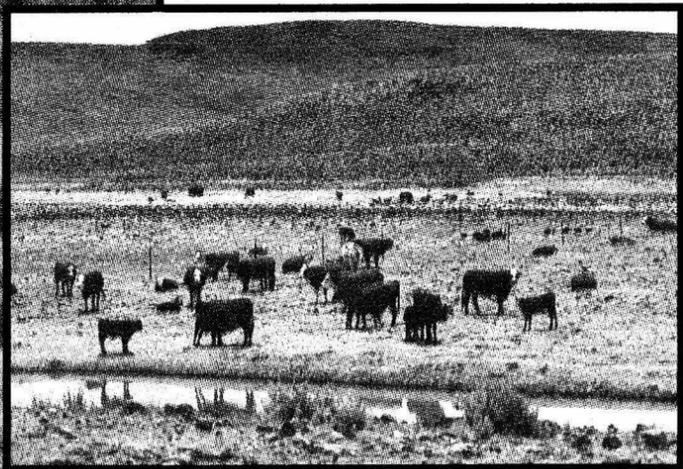
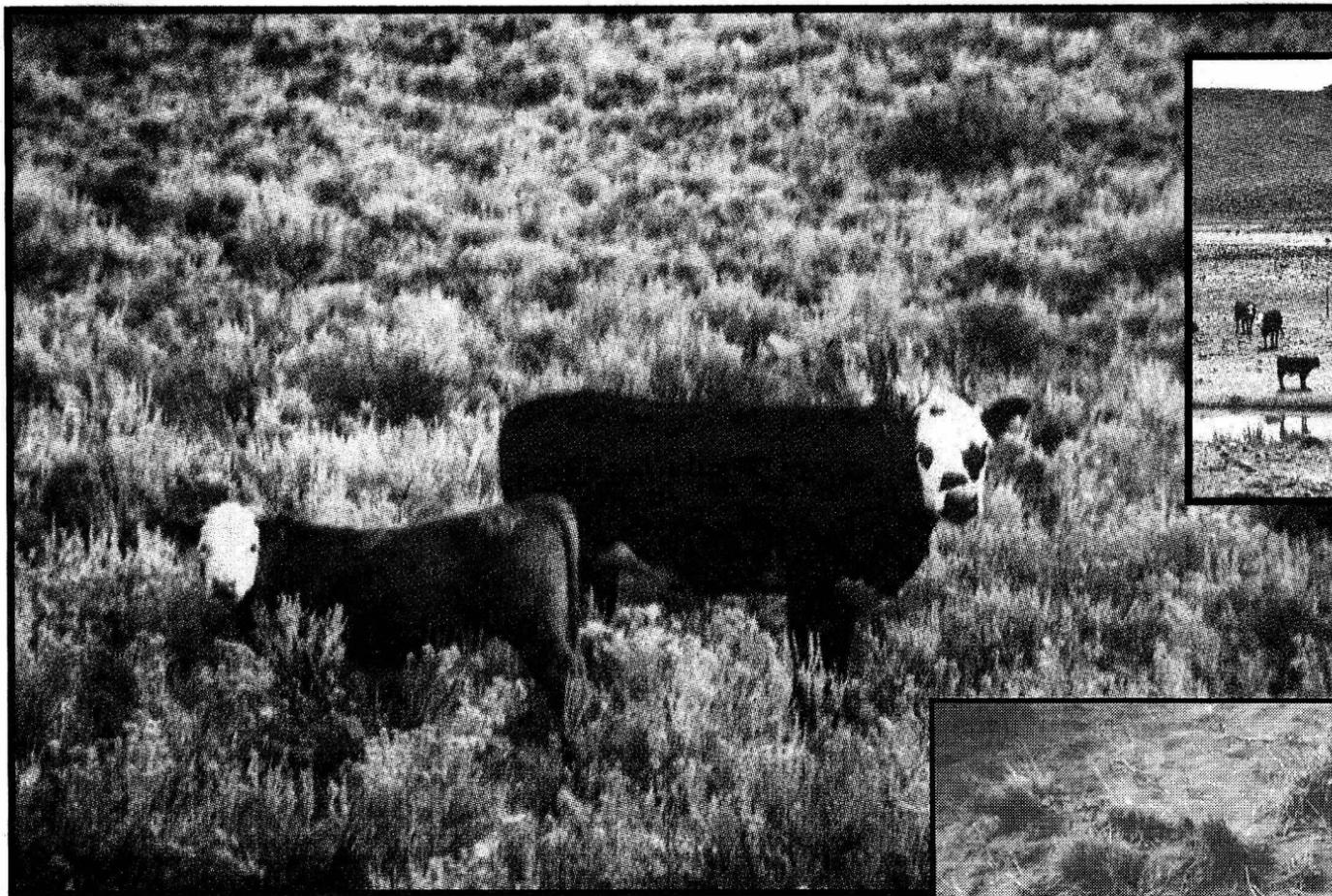


photo by Elaine Rees

☞ FORTY PERCENT OF THE WEST IS GRAZED AND DEGRADED FOR ONLY THREE PERCENT OF THE BEEF CONSUMED IN THIS COUNTRY.

☞ THERE ARE OVER 500,000 MILES OF ROADS ON WESTERN PUBLIC LANDS. THROUGH THE BLM AND THE US FOREST SERVICE, WE SPEND \$12-13 MILLION ANNUALLY ON RANCHING ROAD MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION ALONE.

☞ THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 600,000 MILES OF FENCES ON WESTERN PUBLIC LANDS. FENCES HALT OR INHIBIT WILDLIFE MIGRATION AND HUMAN ACCESS. THOUSANDS OF MAMMALS AND BIRDS DIE ENTANGLED IN BARBED WIRE ANNUALLY.

ZERO GRAZING: GET LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LAND

For nearly a century, US taxpayers have subsidized a small group of ranchers in 17 western states by charging considerably less than market rates

to graze on lands managed by the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Yet grazing these lands has arguably done more ecological harm in the arid West than any other land-use practice.

Estimated annual losses to taxpayers from direct costs of grazing management to federal agencies (some \$500 million annually) range from \$20 million each year, according to the Congressional Budget Office, to \$150 million as estimated by the Committee on Government Operations

Counting indirect costs, for instance wildlife eradication programs (ADC), water projects (Bureau of Reclamation) and the estimated 70 percent of the Department of Agriculture's budget spent on cattle programs, taxpayers lose approximately \$1 billion annually to subsidize only 30,000 public lands ranchers.

The 1997 monthly fee charged by the federal government to graze one cow is \$1.35, while private lease rates average well over \$10 per month. And though private land fees have increased with inflation, federal grazing fees have actually been lowered by nearly half over the last decade.

Among the recipients of this largesse are four billionaires; large corporations such as Metropolitan Life Insurance, Hilton Hotels, Anheuser-Busch, the Union and Getty Oil Companies; and other wealthy individuals and companies, many of whom use their leases as tax write-offs. According to the US General Accounting Office, just two percent of grazing permit holders control roughly half the BLM's total grazing acreage. This subsidy, while expensive and ecologically devastating, provides little support to the livestock industry as a whole. Only three percent of beef producers and five percent of sheep producers in the 48 contiguous states hold federal grazing permits.

Public lands grazing in the US leads all other factors in the destruction of native habitat and species loss; 25 percent of all plant and 14 percent of all animal Endangered Species Act listings resulted from grazing. Western rangeland is dry and overgrazing can result in serious or irreparable damage to the land. Below market fees encourage overgrazing on marginal lands and lead to soil erosion, watershed destruction, and loss of native grasses and other vegetation needed as food for native wildlife.

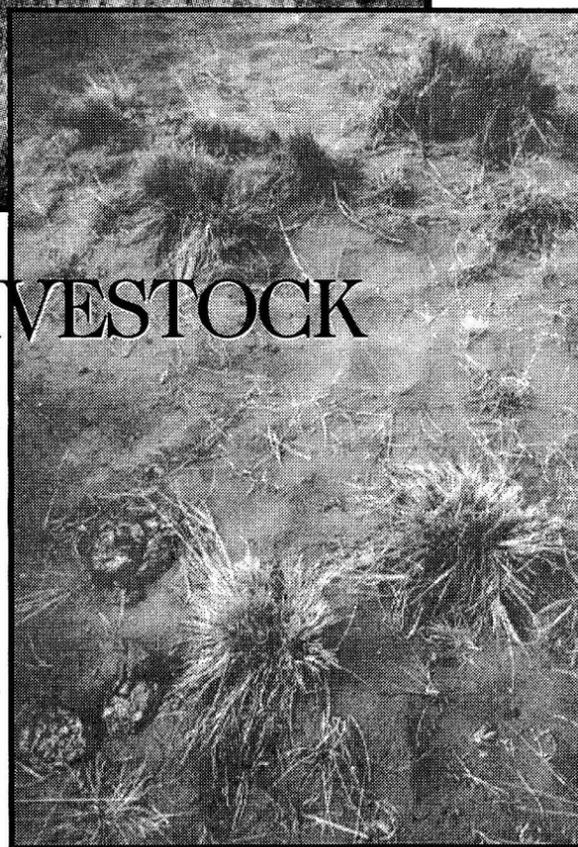
Livestock grazing has transformed lands once covered with lush fields of native bunchgrasses and verdant wet meadows into sagebrush deserts choked with exotic grasses.

Rampant livestock trampling, compaction, and chiseling of riparian streambanks has led to the siltation of many rivers bearing native trout and salmon. Overgrazing has severely degraded or destroyed 80-90 percent of all the riparian areas in the West, jeopardizing critical spawning and rearing habitat for native fish species.

More wildlife is deliberately eradicated because of grazing than for any other public use. Extermination of predator and "pest" species is paid for by taxpayers through the Animal Damage Control (ADC) program. ADC hunters and trappers poison, trap and shoot nearly five million animals a year, targeting birds, coyotes, prairie dogs, mountain lions, bears and other species. Incredibly, the cost of ADC is higher than the cost of damage allegedly caused by its animal victims. Its budget for 1988, for example, totaled \$24.7 million, yet confirmed losses of crops and livestock to wildlife tallied only \$6.8 million.

Fire suppression is subsidized on the federal, state and county level to protect rangeland for livestock grazing. Absence of fire in habitats dependent on regular grass fires negatively alters the mix of vegetation. Sometimes fires are set to burn off native plants and to encourage non-native vegetation palatable to livestock. In addition, heavy grazing combined with fire suppression can increase the risk of too large, damaging forest fires. Cattle deplete grasses but leave excessively dense thickets of shade-tolerant tree species beneath the larger trees—"ladder fuels." These allow fire into the canopy, killing the entire stand.

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Livestock trampling in a designated Research Natural Area, Oregon

photo by Elaine Rees

☞ LIVESTOCK CONSUME 16.4 BILLION POUNDS OF VEGETATION ON WESTERN PUBLIC LANDS EVERY YEAR.

☞ LIVESTOCK HAVE DESERTIFIED WELL OVER 100 MILLION ACRES OF GRASSLAND, SEMI-GRASSLAND, FOREST AND BRUSHLAND—A FIFTH OF WESTERN LAND.

☞ NATIONWIDE POLLS SHOW THAT 75 PERCENT OF ALL AMERICANS SUPPORT ENDING ALL COMMERCIAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION ON PUBLIC LANDS.

☞ STOCKMEN USE 70 PERCENT OF THE AMERICAN WEST FOR RAISING LIVESTOCK.

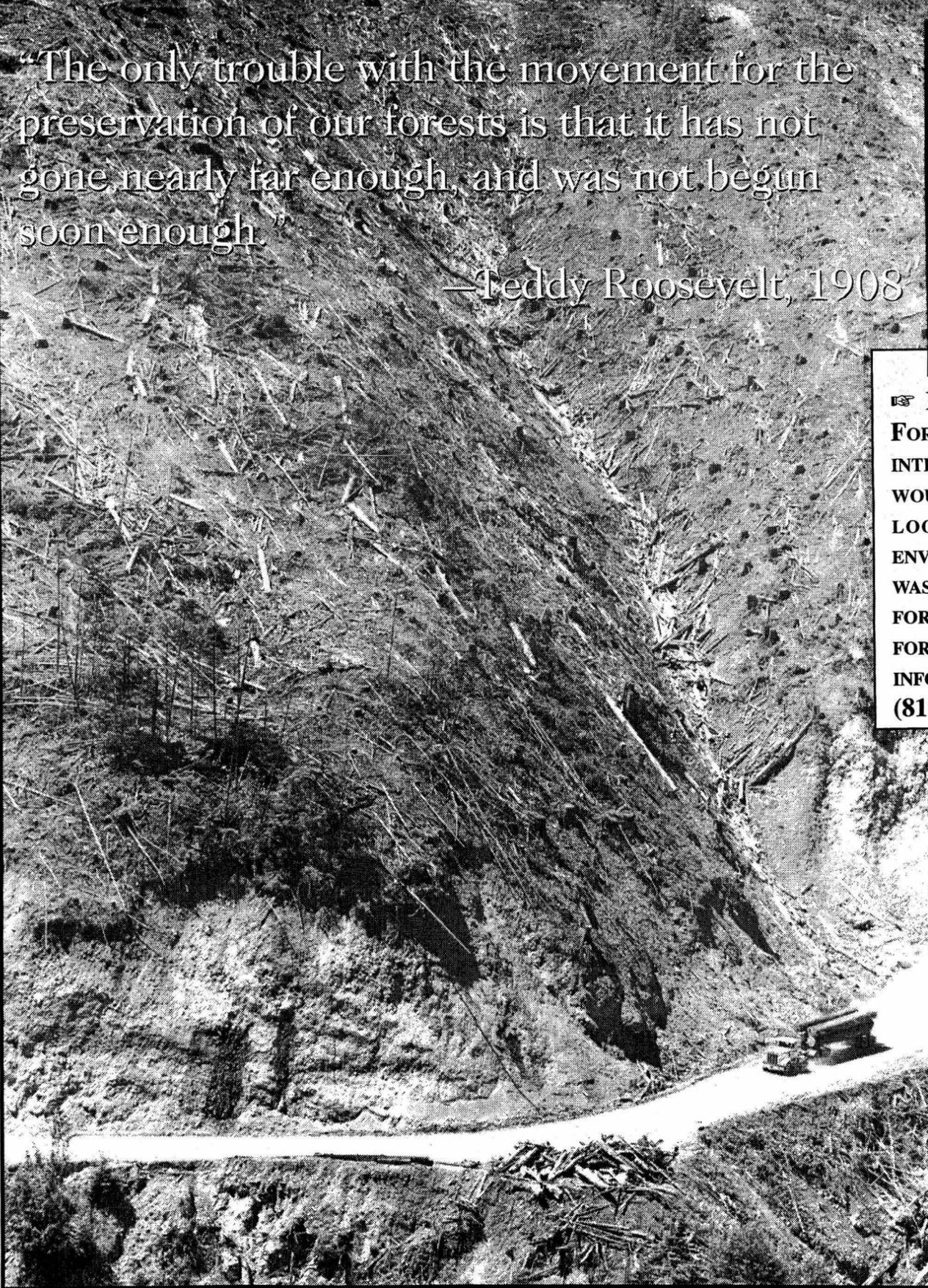
ZERO EXTRACTION: GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY

The ranching, mining and timber industries often claim that curtailing their activities will be devastating to the economy. However, recent studies conclude exactly the opposite to often be the case. A group of Pacific Northwest economists, in the report "Economic Well-Being and Environmental Protection in the Northwest," concluded the following:

- "Studies at the national level show that the income loss associated with environmental regulation is quite low or zero."
- "Environmental degradation has impoverished other regions; it can impoverish [the Pacific Northwest] too."
- Perceptions of a healthy natural environment in the Pacific Northwest are a major factor in the vitality of the region's economy—judged by a variety of standards to be among the healthiest in the nation. While automation and over-extraction have caused job losses in the timber industry, the high quality of living has simultaneously drawn other enterprises, resulting in a more diversified economy. This trend was found to be true in both urban and rural contexts.

“The only trouble with the movement for the preservation of our forests is that it has not gone nearly far enough, and was not begun soon enough.”

—Teddy Roosevelt, 1908



IN THE SUMMER OF 1997, A BILL, THE NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT, WILL BE INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS. THIS “ZERO CUT” BILL WOULD PROTECT FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS FROM THE LOGGING AND ROADBUILDING THAT IS SO ENVIRONMENTALLY DESTRUCTIVE AND ECONOMICALLY WASTEFUL. IT ALSO PROVIDES FOR RESTORING THE LAND, FOR ASSISTING TIMBER-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES, AND FOR FACILITATING ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE JOHN MUIR PROJECT AT (818) 792-1565.



IN APRIL 1996, THE FOREST SERVICE ISSUED A REPORT WHICH PREDICTS THAT BY 2000, RECREATION, HUNTING AND FISHING ON NATIONAL FORESTS WILL CONTRIBUTE OVER 30 TIMES MORE TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY THAN THE NATIONAL FOREST LOGGING PROGRAM.

Zero Cut: Ending Logging on Public Lands

Today less than five percent of our original native and ancient forests remain—

most on America's public lands. These forests contain most of this nation's remaining high-quality wildlife habitat. America's public forests are our wild heritage, supporting miraculously complex ecosystems that provide incalculably large benefits.

America's public forests are governed by an unholy trinity of the timber industry, Congress and the two agencies that manage this land, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. In exchange for nearly unfettered access to public land, the timber industry buys the favors of politicians. These representatives provide legislation such as the infamous “Salvage Rider” that void environmental law and mandate insanely high cutting levels. They also allocate huge budgets to the agencies' timber programs. The agencies, guided by a perverse set of economic incentives that rewards them for cutting the forest down, execute timber sales and planning with amazing efficiency while basic research and wildlife needs languish.

Despite the existence of numerous laws designed to protect our lands from excessive exploitation, the Forest Service and BLM use every opportunity to evade legal restrictions to logging off public lands. We cannot trust

these agencies to protect our forests. The Zero Cut campaign is calling on Congress to end the commercial logging of our remaining ancient forests, and begin rehabilitating millions of acres of cutover lands, providing thousands of jobs for displaced workers at no additional cost to taxpayers.

Established as the Forest Reserve System in 1891 to protect the land from commercial logging, today there are 192 million acres of national forests. The BLM administers an additional 50 million acres of forest land. Most of these lands are high, steep and rocky—uneconomical to cut but vital to wildlife. The vast majority of productive, low-elevation forests belong to private landowners and timber companies.

Ending public lands logging will encourage sustainable forestry practices. 72 percent of all US forestlands are privately owned. Zero Cut will increase the value of private lands timber by eliminating the glut of subsidized timber (\$3 billion below market value) that induces landowners to overcut their lands as they struggle to compete.

The federal timber program is a financial boondoggle. In fiscal year 1996, the Federal Government spent nearly \$1.3 billion to log the national forests, yet of revenue generated from timber sales (only \$535 million), not a dime was returned to taxpayers—it all went back into timber. From 1980 to 1991, the US Forest Service timber program operated at a net loss of \$7.3 billion.

The timber industry often blames environmental restrictions for below cost timber sales, but all environmental

analysis, documentation, appeals and lawsuits cost only around \$70 million in 1996—less than 5% of the total cost of the logging program. The losses really come from the Forest Service timber sale preparation costs and subsidized logging road construction.

The largest costs of the timber program go unmeasured. Forests purify the water, moderate the climate, control erosion and purify the air. They also provide homes for diverse lifeforms and a spiritual sanctuary for civilization's ills; the loss of which the Forest Service has yet to quantify.

The Forest Service is the largest road-building agency in the United States. More than 360,000 miles of roads have been built on national forest lands—eight times the length of the Interstate Highway System. Thousands of miles of roads are built and rebuilt each year. These roads exact a terrible ecological toll on out forest ecosystems. Roads are the number one cause of erosion in the National Forest system. They pollute streams, destroy fisheries, and desiccate meadows. High road densities are closely correlated with low predator and ungulate populations. If we cut all funding for construction of new forest roads, we could save \$99 million annually.

We don't need the wood from public lands. Three times more wood is dumped into landfills than is cut from public lands. Nearly half the wood cut in the Pacific Northwest is exported overseas as raw or minimally processed logs. Half of the wood fiber used in this country is for paper production, for which alternative fibers exist. Modest gains in efficiency and recycling would more than make up for any losses incurred from ending public lands logging.

photo by Michael Williams

CUTTING WORDS AGAINST TREES

BY BARB ARIEL AND LIAM KELLEN

*From my seat at Fefnedd, a city that is strong
I watched the trees and green things hastening along
Retreating from happiness. They would fain be set
In forms of the chief letters of the alphabet.*

—from *Cad Goddeu: The Battle of the Trees*
Welsh epic, ca. 400 BC

Language in Forest Ecology

The tree of language and the real trees—you won't find them listed on any family trees together.

Trees are objects claimed by hard science, rooted down, immobile, very physical and material—and only in a secondary, functional sense are trees acknowledged as part of a complex systematics or ecology.

Language is different, studied not in hard science but in liberal arts or "human sciences." Language is supremely mobile, an always juggling emissary of words that are said not to depend on any particular media or material format. Only in a secondary sense is language acknowledged to be a physical thing—a book made out of wood pulp, for example.

But for all this academic distance claimed to separate them, we think that language and trees interact directly, and that the trees always come up short. While language proliferates in every nook and cranny of the planet (reproduces whether or not people read or listen to it very much, like the ad-supplements stuffed ever thicker into the Sunday newspaper) at the same time the trees fall and the forests disappear.

Of course trees have long been appreciated by some as more than board feet and fodder for poetry. And the deforestation process has long been suspected of being more complicated than the debate or political caricature shown at the surface. "The outstanding scientific discovery of the 20th century is not television, or radio, but rather the complexity of the land organism," notes Aldo Leopold. But even with such a claim for vast complexity in natural ecology, humans don't reckon language as a direct part of that ecology. And that's because humans overrate the amount of oversight their intentions have on language, overrate the impact of their dances of reason and self-serving policy debates in controlling the saws. Using a vain assumption, they instead count language on the human side of the human-and-nature cleft, like the good dog in Indian legend that jumps the chasm at the creation of the world, jumps away from nature and leaves the wolf pack in order to join humans and travel the human road.

But language is not the trained dog. Language is always the untamed wolf. And language, in late commodity culture, has an insatiable appetite, which brings us back to our thesis that language is the predator against trees, that linguistic terms do in more trees than ligneous termites. And not just "bad" metaphoric language or wordy writing eats up lots of newsprint—even "good" language consumes trees. Discursive, clear-thinking, plain language saws trees, like it saws linear, dimensional meaning out of the heuristic dark woods of polysemia and plurivocality. Forests are at risk from language on its highest plain, language on its own turf purged as much as you like from corrupting "metaphor," language policed by Reason and trained in the boot camp of pure denotation, ratiocination and mathesis.

Refined "logical" language—this language has evolved as an anti-arboreal predator.

What language we talkin' about? This one. Our common American language, the tongue of George Weyerhaeuser and James Watt... but also H.L. Mencken, Mark Twain and Edward Abbey, proper English relaxing at home in what Jameson calls the realist floor plan. Not just words incanted monotone by bean-pushers in the Forest Service bureaucracy. Not just curses shouted by loggers with chainsaws.

The Words in the Woods

The forest's death is so imbedded in the common language that not only "cut down" but even the term "wooden" evokes death, reification and the corpse. Trees are not wooden. Observe the wood's suppleness, musical resonance, expansive growth and quick transformation into humus or ash in a forest. Both standing and reclining, living wood is home to symbionts and parasites, to molds, ants and beetles.



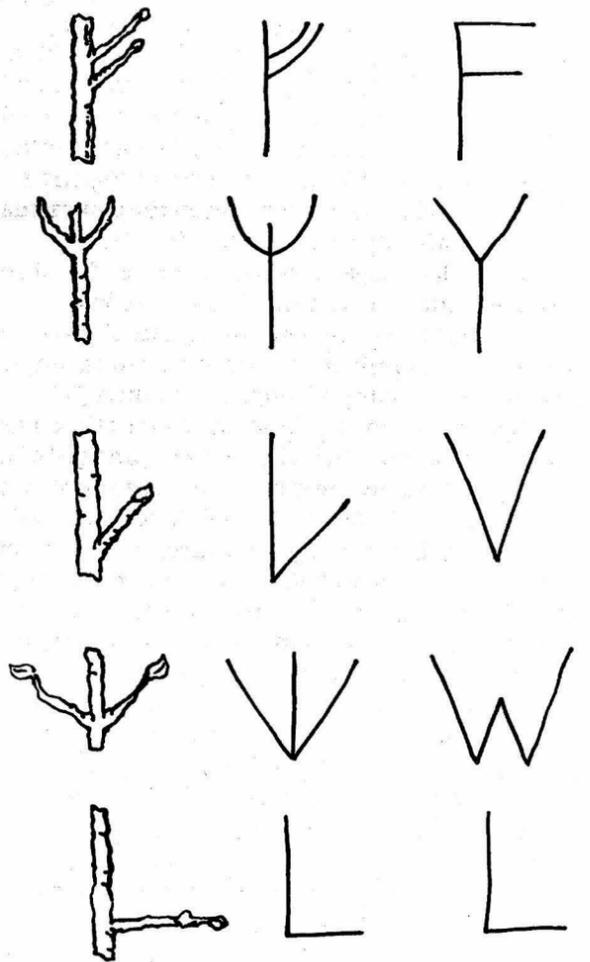
et a sign posted on a tree warns of cutting. Warnings languish in archives, newspapers, televised narratives and in official forest policy. A system of living expressions, a mature, sophisticated, terminological predator of forestlands, is at work. Predatory terms work unrestricted, unwilling, yet influence reasoning on forest policy—terms that today contend within a language/ecology corresponding to forest/deforestation—primordial millennium groves, prime old-growth stumpage.

"A mobile army of metaphors" against the forest arrived with the Mayflower, ready to go to work, prefiguring the forest as an impediment to forward westward progress (see Margarete Mckenna's *The Death of Nature*). The task at hand was the beating back of wilderness, the clearing of the land. The *Columbia and Oregon Timberman*, as late as November 1900, argued, "So long as timber lasts woodsmen and farmers have work cutting it down, and the revenues derived from the sale continue to flow into the country. After the wood is gone there will remain something else for the people to do—emigrate." How did the forest become a tool to be used, eliminated and hacked down?

History narrates deforestation, explains and laments it. Plato wrote: "...not long ago there were still remaining roofs cut from the trees growing there, which were of a size sufficient to cover the largest houses; and there were many other high trees, bearing fruit and abundance....[after deforestation] there are remaining in small islets only the bones of the wasted body, as they may be called; all the richer and softer parts of the soil having fallen away and the mere skeleton of the country being left."

Deforestation continued as Romans and Anglo-Saxons became skilled at incursions and clearing forest for roads and agriculture. England postponed forest elimination when, in AD 1066, the Norman Conquest introduced "royal forests," which preserved trees at the expense of ordinary people. The royal forest, governed by the "foreste lawe," preserved animals inhabiting forest land for the king's pleasure, not for the trees' sake per se. Enforcers of foreste lawe tortured poachers. In consequence, commoners hated forests—a hatred that enhanced long-held fear of wolves and bandits harbored there. Forests, nevertheless, were visited, consumed for smelting ore and cut for ships, buildings and bonfires until the last tree fell. Then the gaze turned to North America's "inexhaustible" forests. So many of these inexhaustible

SPRIG/DRAUGHTS RUNE LETTER



trees were cut by 1700 that "...it was necessary to go twenty miles into the woods on the Piscataqua [off Chesapeake Bay] for a good mast." Still, the solution to England's wood shortage lay in North America's inexhaustible forests.

The westward march continues 300 years later. The last original stands of the Pacific Northwest go to the auction block. The multinationals already turn to Malaysia and Siberia.

In opposition to the multinational agenda, and deferent to the Bible's advice to "know thy enemy," we turn to language.

But why get worked up over language at large with a sweeping broadside attack, rather than tackle specific ways of talking about forest policy? And why English, which has been accepted in diverse nations, which has become even hegemonic, the imperial language of world commerce, the English Ivy creeping over delicate, soon-to-be extinct native plant type languages from Havasupai to Madagascar and the "climax" word-forest which has become what Greek was to Europe before Constantine? "The English of today, the language on which," Charles Morris claims, "evolution has produced its fullest effect."

It's possible that the reader doesn't share the cultural chauvinism expressed by 19th century naturalists, and yet would still prefer to focus the battle within language, the battle between pro-forest and anti-forest discourses. Aren't the humans in charge of every human tool, and isn't language a private tool, used by individuals as they wish, or controlled by the human race collectively, maybe not always used accurately, but still isn't private thought behind everything said or written? Isn't human reason directing forest policies? More specifically, isn't it unreasonable human decisions which cause deforestation?

EF! generally doesn't go out and monkeywrench



Inscription rock pictograph found on Monhagan Island, Maine, confirming that the first settlers in 1657, as they cut down and cleared the trees, found runic-like characters.

logic or syntax. In an organization of activists, in the heat of actions, language just happens. If and when there is time for armchair theory, language is present but not on the table, since language as a system is diffuse, the sea in which competing ideas like fishes compete. Forest defenders, assert the proponents of representational language (who don't even know they are the proponents), should just use language well, master the traditional arts (male arts, it may be granted) of logic and rhetoric to better sway human adversaries.

Ideas put forth "rationally," the prescribed building blocks of language, can, of course, be offered in support of forests: examples include the advantage of preserving habitat or the true cost of logging roads. One can write motions to question the contractual or juridical authority to cut specific forests.

Modern language is in such cases used against its own tendency, with difficulty, just as wood can be split against the grain. Our immediate aim is to challenge the unexamined, human-centered assumptions about the neutrality of language, as though it were a kind of Switzerland in the World War of the environment. Not neutral. "It is always a wolf, and not a lamb, who quenches his thirst in the transparent stream of a pure reason," warns Michael Serres. Our task involves exposing language not as a referee or courier for ideas but as a material, living and in many ways parasitic system, evolved from the earth. We would explore language in its empiricism and real ecology as a system which interacts with other systems, including forest ecologies. We are focusing on what has come to be called, within radical feminist ecology "rationalist text," the good-ol-boy discourse of law, science and most other venerable, rigorous mortis institution, and written text in particular as the paragon of this discourse, which lives on in court documents and scientific journals to decimate forests long after homo sapien "authors" of such documents have returned to earth.

Forest plans thus live beyond forest planners, inscribed on archival quality wood-pulp, calling for the productionist forest ethic: "Deeded to the state of Oregon mostly by counties about 50 years ago, the land came with a mandate to earn the 'greatest permanent value' for the counties and the state," explains a news article recounting Oregon Department of Forestry planning. "Our rule is trying to honor those agreements," said Ray Craig, an assistant state forester. "Sure, they're public lands and we agree there are public values we need to manage for, but on the other hand there is a legal mandate to produce revenue."

The reader may grant that language is an interactive system, and that it does more than deliver "ideas" from one human to another, such as the above "excuse" of a dusty tomb as to "why" the cutting must take place. But why would, the web of Western language systems, in their "structure," be predatory on forests? For Dewey, "The heart of language, is not 'expression' of something antecedent, much less expression of antecedent thought. It is communication; the establishment of cooperation in an activity in which there are partners, and in which the activity of each is modified and regulated by partnership."

Thus, language is held to be a tool made by humans, for humans, a tool used for human benefit against the nonhuman world, which is then held to be the object or rather target of language. Exceptions where the nonhuman origin of language surfaces, where there is a cross-species complication of language, are viewed as trivialities or at best curiosities. Take, for example, Myrdene Anderson's field work among Laplander herders, who work closely with herding dogs in the daily movement of sheep. Dogs and humans have incorporated, in shared locutions, commands and responses that are easy to produce yet hard to mistake, for both dogs and humans. The older dogs train the younger dogs to understand such locutions. The co-evolved language of herding is a "co-species" tool.

Human language, in the established rationalist order, originates from humans, represents the external world imperfectly (with a more original, perfect version in either the "ideal" in human consciousness or the "empirical"), is controlled or mastered by human volition and is necessarily fully present in human voice first, and written language only as a mimicry, supplement or substitute of voice.

The reduction of the complicity of "nature," in the language of reason, took place concurrent, or at least

became articulated with, the rise of Platonism, in the move that privileged voice (the human voice) over visual nature-signs and writing. As Derrida has demonstrated, oral speech became the standard of pure or original language, as the source and guardian of "human presence." Dependence on writing was renounced as external, as something which would waste and even atrophy the human memory and as too permanent a media for words. Written statements may be turned on their head and used against a speaker or used for political subversion.

Plato's famous censure of writing, or rather his demand that writing stay subservient to a human "metaphysics of presence" and instrumental goals, should be considered in the context of Socrates denigration of trees: "You must forgive me... I'm a lover of learning, and trees and open country won't teach me anything, whereas men in the town do."

But, the known genealogy gives no evidence for the humanist-assumed phonocentric origin of language: that voice and speech came first, that written signs were "stand ins" when speech was over too great a distance or time. Edward Davies in *Celtic Researches* provides more credible speculation from philology and analysis of Biblical text, "It may be inferred that certain trees and rods, or staves, or branches, were considered as means of information, or as the symbols of distinct ideas."

The rod stood for perhaps not a symbol, as in the modern economy in which it would be more than the minimum (a single word) but for a deity, "Not only, in general, trees were esteemed sacred; but a particular species of tree, was consecrated separately to each individual god. Branches of trees, and of plants, were formed into garlands, and crowns, to be worn upon solemn occasions; they were not indiscriminately used, but every particular species was appropriated, by a definite usage, to its peculiar occasion."

As specific woods became scarce, language was adopted as a substitute. "This inscription of rods appears to have been a refinement upon the earliest, or primitive custom, and seems to have been introduced, when the symbolical species could not be readily obtained." Spoken language replaced trees in a process: First, previously speaking nature was limited to diving rods, oracles, to special mythopoetic animals, trees or places. Later, with the rise and hegemony of the modern symbolic order, such special non-rational sources of language were themselves stripped of power, muted to fable or, as for Jacob Grimm, to household story, to imagination originating, of course, from humans.

An other writing, a mythopoetic or nature-connected incarnation of writing, can be traced as marks on a wooden staff or runic draughts—the rightful enemy of Socratic phallogocentrism. When trees, rods or runic sprigs were engaged in dialogue with humanity, a dialogue called language, trees were spiritually valorized, esteemed and protected. When speech is made primary (as it has been now for over 2,000 years from Plato through Rousseau), trees are disenfranchised, letters are disenchanting and wood competes with clay or papyrus as an arbitrary and "necessary evil" media when the need to "record" speech outweighs the dangers Plato itemizes.

And, "Arbor magna, in medio paradisis, cujus rami, dictiones, ulterius, in ramos parvos, et foli, quea sunt literae, extenduntur"—"the great tree in the midst of Paradise, the sprigs, and leaves of which, were letters, and the branches, words."

In Davies, the biblical "tree of life" and the human fall from the garden through a forbidden fruit of language can be read as a journey from wholeness of language to calculative, instrumental language in which trees are reduced to their edible fruit, to objects of symbolic language. But Davies finds the general mythos and trio of tree, emblem and writing generated in cross-cultural repetitions uncovered worldwide: "Even the Chinese use the same metaphor, si, a tree, (siah, Chald) is the key, or the radix os su, a man of erudition; of sai, learning, wisdom, a master of arts, a mandarine,—and of su; a book."

The "invention" of agriculture by humans was demonstrated by David Rindos to be as much the "preference" of certain camp follower plants that trailed nomad homo sapiens from

encampment to encampment, preferring the disturbed soil found in the proximity of this mobile species. Similarly, the "invention" of writing in the Runic characters is traced by Davies to be a reading of a text written by the trees, a "windfall" or gift received more than invented: "Being originally intended as draughts, or sketches, of the points, or sprigs, or knots of plants (trees), it is to be remarked that simple, and radical characters, represent either a straight rod, a forked sprig, or a simple knot on a twig... but the letters of the Celtae formed an object of superstition; it was their chief study to commemorate the images (of tree-gods).

Modern commentary (see Ralph Blum, *The Book of Runes*) quotes the 98 A.D. Roman Tacitus description of the interaction of oracle, divination and skilled reading of chance in the "casting" of runes. "They cut a branch from a fruit-bearing tree and divide it into small pieces which they mark with certain distinctive signs..." A priest casts them onto a white cloth, then "picks up three pieces, one at a time, and interprets them." But neither Tacitus nor his modern commentator venture speculation on the road from runes as a "special" alphabet to the sanitized 26 letters of modern English, nor on any stain or ghost of oracle, divination or chance that might surreptitiously have passed through from runes as "the midwife of alphabets" to haunt or provide spirit to the most modern and most rational inscriptions of humanism.

Seeing Forests with Cutting Vision

A forest or even a single tree is not a preformed image or object imaged on the visual cortex in an unmediated process. In a shift often made by Native Americans (such as Chief Seattle) or poets (such as Gary Snyder), the linguistic process and the perceptual process may be considered together. "In Native languages the understanding is that the means is the sound, it is in the word; the word is not a symbol for a meaning which has been abstracted out, word and meaning are together in one experience."

Physic and optics are proving investigations such as those of Edwin Land. The wave length and pattern of light reflected toward the eye cannot alone determine the perception of the human subject, cannot determine the color or the shape. Thus, concludes Land, the visual mechanism, "...has no separate existence at all, being in a thousand ways united with and continuously interacting with the whole exterior domain. In fact, there is no exterior red object with a tremendous mind linked to it by only a ray of light. The red object is a composite product... so that there is no tremor in what we call the 'outside world' that is not chocked by a thousand chains and gossamers to inner structures that vibrate and move with it and are part of it."

The cutting up of the visual landscape is thus conditioned by, and further hones the glancing ability of the eye's cones, the practice of reading. "When we read, the eye has to follow the guidance of the lines of letter and figures; we do no more than 'glance'... The same process that is gone through in learning letters of the alphabet, occurs over and over again when we observe objects..." How many people content themselves with constructing a single melody for all trees! A melody like this must be quite meaningless (except for calculating board feet) since it suppresses the differences which are characteristic of various trees. No doubt the use of writing, which governs our every step, especially in towns, is responsible for turning our attention from natural objects.

A quick "recognition" of the rational symbol, as opposed to the mythopoetic, the allegorical, cuts the possibility of forest as participant in language, the integral forest allied with the human, into sliced experience with forest as the Puritanized enemy of man. All experience is then vested with calculation. A reversal of the Buddhist Proverb: "Some look to the East, and see the lightning in the east. Some look to the West, and see the lightning in the West. But I, who care nothing for the ends of the earth, see the lightning in all its glory."



GRAND JURIES: THE FED'S BEST FRIEND

BY THE FERAL KID

As activists, history has taught us one thing: the government is less interested in prosecuting crimes than hell-bent on disrupting and destroying potent movements of social change. The grand jury has become a particularly favored tactic to harass, intimidate, divide and otherwise cripple social movements. The threat is real folks, and if we as individuals, communities and movements decide to just roll over, no amount of tail wagging will save us. The good news is that many hard lessons have already been learned, and we can avoid unnecessary mistakes and apathy. So what do we do?

First, we must educate ourselves and others about grand juries and our rights (or lack thereof). We must instigate a political counteroffensive to expose the government's decidedly undemocratic, fascist agenda and send a message that *we will not be intimidated*. Second, we must not talk to cops or grand juries, period. And most importantly, we must never lose sight of our purpose and never stop being a thorn in the side of the earth and animal rapers. Let's expand on these points, shall we...

Expose the Myths

Myth #1: the grand jury protects ordinary citizens against unjust and capricious prosecution.

This statement belies the actual history and practice of grand juries and the circumstances they operate under. Grand juries are indeed granted a measure of autonomy and independence which they hardly ever exercise. Except for isolated and extraordinary cases, grand juries generally "rubberstamp" a prosecutor's charges, bringing indictments in an overwhelming majority of cases. And most importantly they are a powerful tool for the government to gather information on (with little or no practical restraints), harass, intimidate and punish activists and supporters. The reasons for this are rooted in the role that prosecutors play in grand jury proceedings. The prosecutor in a grand jury proceeding is granted extraordinary powers which circumvent the most basic constitutional and procedural protections afforded (though not always provided) to criminal defendants. Lacking subpoena powers directly, government agencies like the FBI, BATF, etc., work hand in glove with the Justice Department which commands the subpoena power in the name of the grand jury. As Frank Donner notes in the *Age of Surveillance*: "There are no limits to the number of individuals a prosecutor can choose to subpoena... An irresponsible prosecutor can spray subpoenas wildly over the entire country in pursuit of objectives wholly removed from the grand jury's basic concerns. He [or she] may do so on short notice, out of pique, to show his [or her] power, to harass the witness, and in the knowledge that it will serve no legitimate purpose. Moreover, the prosecutor can ask whatever questions he [or she] chooses and in whatever form suits his [or her] fancy since he [or she] is unrestrained by the evidentiary requirements of an adversary trial."

Once subpoenaed, a grand jury can compel testimony from a person (read: inform on your friends) under threat of jail for up to 18 months. Additionally, the secrecy of grand jury proceedings and the fact that witnesses are not allowed to have counsel inside the grand jury room creates a situation ripe for prosecutorial misconduct. Many of us may understand this and probably aren't surprised, but the point needs to be drilled: the government uses grand juries to harass and disrupt social/political movements making an utter mockery of our so-called constitutional rights in the process.

Myth #2: the grand jury acts as the "people's, fourth branch of government," a so-called "check" on abusive, centralized governmental power.

The grand jury's supposed "historic" role of protecting against arbitrary government power is generally unrecognized because of the typical passivity of grand jurors. The prosecutor stands as the sole legal "expert" presiding in a grand jury proceeding and jurors principally rely on the prosecutor (i.e., the state) for legal advice, jury instructions and subpoenaing witnesses. The prosecutor, moreover, does not have to inform the jurors of their "historic" role or even the broad powers at their disposal.

It has been suggested that the antidote to grand jury abuse is to inform the jury of these powers (a witness does have the right to address the jurors directly). However, this strategy seems unassuring given the *institutional* passivity of jurors and the rapport prosecutors develop with jurors.

Like every aspect of our legal system, grand juries are never "above" politics, as the prevailing ideology would have us believe. For example, while it is true that grand juries have delved into and indicted individuals guilty of political corruption, they have done so in a political climate where there was overwhelming popular disillusionment with the status quo and where those in power saw a need to save the public's disaffection and restore confidence in the system (i.e., Watergate). In fact, in a politicized context, a grand jury's powers may or may not be exercised to a witness's benefit when information is primarily and selectively administered by the prosecutor. While it is crucial that we recognize the political nature of grand juries and organize legal defense with that in mind, it seems foolhardy for a witness facing the prospect of imprisonment for resisting compelled testimony to rely on empowering a grand jury.

Just say NO!

The prospect of appearing before a grand jury is undoubtedly daunting. Know your rights and exercise them. But most importantly, know that you have almost no rights when it comes to refusing to give a grand jury every bit of information

it asks. A grand jury witness must either resist completely and face possible contempt charges or deal with the guilt of informing on others, ensuring that more subpoenas will be issued and more grand juries will be convened.

Be Prepared

The government is inclined to attack any movement that successfully challenges the status quo, and grand juries seem to be a favored tool of this repression. Grand juries can pop up anywhere and at any time. They are coordinated and, in fact, one grand jury often leads to another. That is why it is never too early to educate ourselves and others about these tactics and become ready to fight back politically whenever grand juries appear. If no one ever talked to the police or testified in a grand jury, this monster would shrivel up and die. We must strive for that ideal by giving everyone the most realistic options and support possible under the circumstances. Otherwise, we will share the blame when our movement is ripped apart by fear, mistrust and infighting.

Some Additional Points

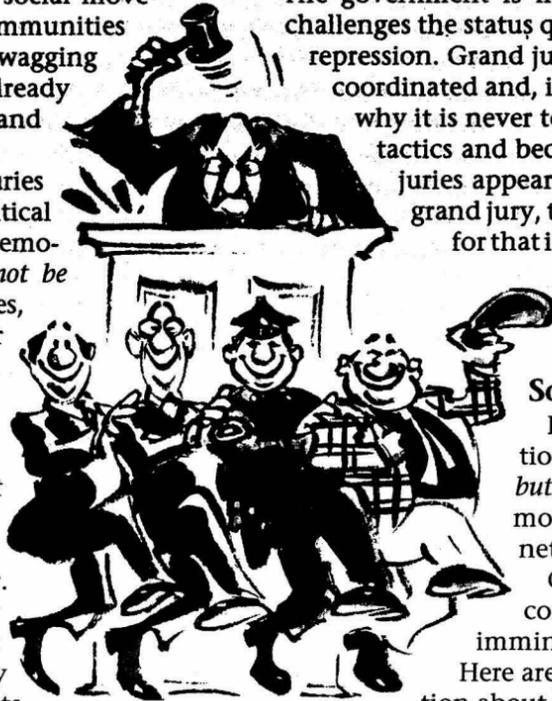
Don't get caught with yer pants down. Share information with other activists about government harassment, but don't allow rumors to spread! (Sheesh, if that isn't the most obvious, yet disregarded bit of wisdom.) Network, network, network!

Contact sympathetic lawyers and form a defense committee whenever and wherever a grand jury seems imminent. Lots of work to do, why not get started early?

Here are some excellent sources to refer to for more information about grand juries:

Donner, Frank; *The Age of Surveillance*; Vintage Books, New York, 1981.
Clark, Leroy; *The Grand Jury: the Use and Abuse of Political Power*; Quadrangle, New York Times Book Co., New York, 1975.

Representation of Witnesses Before Federal Grand Juries; by Grand Jury Defense Project of the National Lawyers Guild, San Francisco, 1976.



Paul Watson Free

BY JIM BOWLER

Paul Watson, president of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, co-founder of Greenpeace, and author of the *Ocean Warrior*, will not be extradited to Norway on charges that he and Lisa Distefano, international director of Sea Shepherd, sunk a whaling vessel in 1992. However, a Dutch court has accepted a 120-day sentence from a trial in Norway in 1994, and Watson will be released June 20.

In 1992, Norway announced it would return to the commercial slaughter of whales despite the International Whaling Commission's global moratorium on whaling, declared in 1986. In 1993, the Clinton Administration announced it would not enforce a mandated US embargo against Norwegian commercial whaling. In 1994, Watson and Distefano were convicted in absentia in a Norwegian court on the charge of sinking a Norwegian whaling vessel dockside in 1992. No summons was issued to the defendants. Watson and Distefano offered to appear if the Norwegian government would guarantee their safety or agree to a change of venue from the Lofoten Islands district of Norway, the source of numerous death threats against them. The request was ignored, and the trial was held without the defendants present. (Norway's extradition warrant claimed Watson and Distefano personally sank the vessel, but the court record notes, "the two accused were not in the country and could not take direct part.") In July 1994, in Norwegian coastal waters, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society vessel *Whales Forever* was

rammed by the Norwegian Coast Guard, fired on twice, and had four depth charges detonated under its hull. Norway accused Watson of ramming its vessel. They failed to serve papers on charges, and abandoned the case in October 1996.

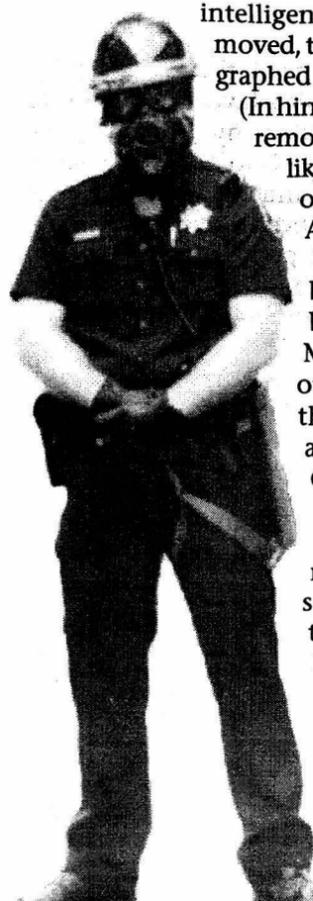
Last year, Norway's pro-whaling prime minister handpicked her successor. This is an election year in Norway, and the un-elected prime minister desperately needs the support of the politically powerful coastal fishing and whaling industry. For the last several months, the High North Alliance (a Scandinavian wise-use group) has been steadily lobbying the Norwegian government to extradite and jail Watson and Distefano.

On March 31, while supervising the transfer of a Sea Shepherd vessel in preparation for a campaign against illegal drift netting in the Mediterranean, Watson was arrested by German harbor police acting on Norway's Interpol warrant. German authorities elected not to extradite and released him. Three days later, Watson was seized by Dutch police in Amsterdam. At a preliminary hearing on April 3, a Dutch judge ordered Watson held until Norway made a formal request for extradition.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society is a non-profit organization that investigates and documents violations of international laws, regulations and treaties protecting marine wildlife species. For more information contact the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society at POB 628, Venice, CA 90294; (310) 301-7325; fax (310) 574-3161; e-mail: nvoth@estreet.com; <http://www.seashepherd.org>

HARRASSMENT IN CANADA

continued from page 1



intelligence. Both transmitters were removed, taken apart to be inspected, photographed and locked in a filing cabinet.

(In hindsight, the above course of action, removing listening devices, could quite likely have resulted in the next course of action for the cops—house raids. Activists take note!)

Three days later, having been burned for their surveillance bugs, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) carried out several raids. On March 20, the RCMP served search warrants at five locations: mine and Gina's house, David's house, David's storage locker, David's partner's house and my mother's house. Four of the searches were carried out simultaneously in Vancouver and North Vancouver, British Columbia, while the fifth in Edmonton, Alberta, was carried out later that evening. An estimated 30 plainclothes RCMP officers were involved in the five searches.

The search warrants indicated that they were investigating 21 counts of intent to cause bodily harm (regarding letters equipped with razor blades sent by the "Justice Department" to big-game guide outfitters in January 1996) and four counts of attempted murder (regarding mail bombs sent to three racist leaders and a cattle genetics company in May, June and July of 1995).

The warrants allowed for the seizure of unspecified items allegedly relating to those alleged crimes including computers (and all relevant equipment), modems, software (programs and instructions), hardware used to create bomb components (such as timers, batteries, explosive material), dark items of clothing, razor blades, utility knives, envelopes, tape, keys and instruction manuals for all computer equipment seized. The search warrants also listed the electronic surveillance devices by serial number under the list of items to be seized (which is only supposed to be items connected to the alleged criminal activity—not their lost toys).

By using language such as "... including, but not limited to..." the warrants basically allowed for the seizure of anything and everything they wanted to take. We don't have grand juries in Canada—instead we have giant fishing expeditions in the form of these searches.

One of the most ambiguous areas of the search warrant listed "any documentation and/or files that belong to, or relate to Darren Thurston and David Barbarash including, but not limited to, letters and correspondence, telephone bills, diaries, address books and lists, notes, receipts, records of purchase, postage stamps, bomb-building manuals and other literature relating to the building of bombs, and other papers including communiqués, files and books relating to the offenses described below including newspaper clippings, scrapbook collections, diagrams, drawings, notes and texts."

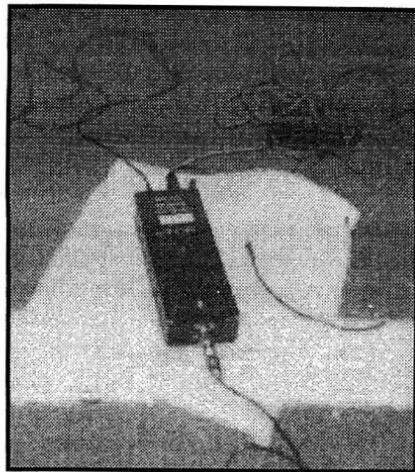
From our house, they took my laptop computer and external hard drive, my entire four-drawer file cabinet plus 10 boxes of stuff including miscellaneous files, over 100 computer disks, about 15 video tapes, assorted literature, several books, personal correspondence including letters sent to me in jail, photos, cell phone, bolt cutters, typewriter, photographs of the electronic surveillance devices, my daytime planner with all of my identification, all of my keys, phone bills, tax records, money, bank book, etc., etc., etc. Some of the items belong to Gina, including letters from Rod Coronado, her hairbrush and a pile of her personal papers.

From David's house, his storage locker and his partner's house, they took all of his tapes and CDs, eight boxes of his research and archival files, years of personal correspondence, clothes, money and boxes of irrelevant stuff (such as elementary school report cards, a box of plastic animals and dinosaurs and his niece's drawings).

On April 16, without our knowledge, the RCMP obtained a detention order allowing them to keep all of the above for three more months pending further investigation.

Over the past few years, there have been dozens of actions in British Columbia and across Canada against animal abusers and their businesses, none of which have been "solved" by the police. These latest searches represent a desperate attempt by the cops to appear that they are making progress by focusing their attention on two well-known animal activists. Although extremely stressful and disruptive, it is exactly this type of harassment which we must expect and be prepared for. As we collect the fragments of our files and our lives, we continue to move forward.

Send support and inquiries to POB 78061, 2606 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, BC, V5N 1G8, Canada.



ANATOMY OF THE SPOOKS' TOOLS

The black metal box was shoved up under the dash on the passenger side of our pickup. It was roughly the size of a box encasing a cell phone (7 5/16" long by 2 1/2" wide and 1" deep). In fact, the device was basically a modified cell phone. The box contained three outputs, antenna and power on one side and microphone on the other.

The power was connected by a direct line to the truck's battery via the fuse box (the cops disconnected the horn and some dashboard lights while the truck was detained late last year under false pretenses, but that's another story...) and the antenna was connected to the car stereo antenna. The microphone was threaded under the dash from the transmitter and up under the corner paneling (the one between the windshield and the side window) coming to rest across and to the right of where the passenger's mouth would be.

On the box and cell phone were serial numbers and a phone number. Speculation is that the number could be called and reception would be obtained (after entering a touch tone code) at any time, even when the ignition was off. The use of a modified cell phone leads to further speculation that the bug was doubly used as a tracking device, since cell phones indicate where they are being used.

The bug inside the house was behind a piece of ceiling drywall (cut out and screwed back in place). A massive battery pack, consisting of 24 D cells wrapped in electrical and duct tape, was connected to a circuit board (1 1/4" by 2 1/4") wrapped in soft plastic. Connected to that was a pager (for turning it on and off remotely). Also connected by a wire to the circuit board was a flat, black-plastic-covered box (2 1/8" by 1 1/4" wide).

On one end, attached to a gold connector, was a long, black, flexible antenna measuring 5 1/4" long. Also coming out of the box were the microphones—two grey wires that each ended in tiny (1/2" long by 1/8" wide and 1/16" thick) clear plastic pieces, one labeled "R" and the other "L." The microphones were hidden above the drywall and stuck to a pipe which came out of the furnace room and into the living room running a few inches below the ceiling. (The metal pipe makes a good sound conductor.) There were serial numbers and a pager number on this device as well.

LIBERATE THE GANDALF SIX

In January 1996, four editors of *Green Anarchist*; the Animal Liberation Front Support Group's newsletter editor; and Robin Webb, the Animal Liberation Front's press officer were arrested by Special Branch, Britain's secret police, for conspiracy to incite criminal damage. The Gandalf (GA-and-ALF) Six's only "crime" was writing the uncensored truth about animal liberation or knowing others who did so. Their punishment could be up to 10 years imprisonment.

Britain has the most repressive conspiracy laws in Europe. For the thought police to prove their case, no damage need be done nor anyone incited; the "conspirators" need not know anyone doing damage and may know each other only tenuously (in this case, the six only attended the same rally—along with thousands of others). Proving conspiracy is about

intent, which in practice means the defendants have to prove a negative in court, that they didn't intend anything. Conspiracy/incitement is a catchall law, it's heavy penalties making it a useful tool in suppressing direct action.

The Gandalf case is not just about animal rights. It's about fundamental freedoms, your freedom of speech, association and conscience being taken away. The six defendants are on the front line for you—defending them is defending yourself, stopping a potent new instrument of State repression before it reaches you.

What You Can Do:

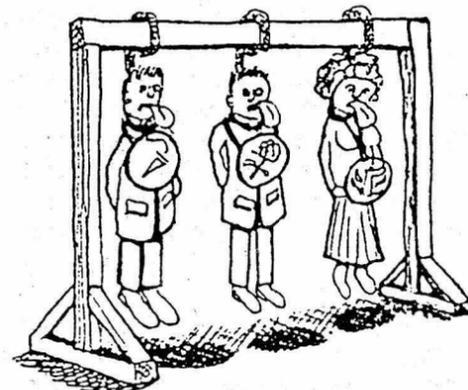
The State won't use the conspiracy/incitement laws in the future if they lose more than they gain now. The cops want to silence their critics and make the movement smaller and less

effective. Do *not* be intimidated! Use this case to expose the thought police and to make the movement larger, louder and angrier.

- Affiliate your group and/or donate generously to the Gandalf Six defense campaign.
- Invite defense campaign speakers to your town or event.
- Organize demonstrations in support of the defendants, such as the one to mark the start of the Gandalf defendants' trail (August 26, 1997) at Portsmouth Crown Court.
- Take exactly the actions the defendants are accused of inciting if they are convicted—that way the jury will have incited you, not the defendants!

Send support and inquiries to the Gandalf Defendants at POB 66, Stevenage, SG1 2TR, England.

—GREEN ANARCHIST



BARE BONES

SW Logging Shut Down

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals issued a preliminary injunction on May 30, shutting down all timber sales on all national forests in Arizona and New Mexico which are inconsistent with the recently amended Forest Plans. In September 1996, Forest Guardians, the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and Dr. Robin Silver filed suit, arguing that NFMA requires previously authorized timber sales be revised to be consistent with Forest Plan amendments. As a result of the decision, about 25 of 30 active timber sales have been shut down, including the Bridger Salvage sale on the Kaibab National Forest, the Hay timber sale on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest and the La Manga sale on the Carson National Forest. Logging will be stopped on about 75,000 acres.

Logging was previously stopped from August 1995 to December 1996. That injunction was lifted when the US Fish and Wildlife Service completed a Biological Opinion for the Mexican Spotted Owl and the US Forest Service agreed to amend all 11 Forest Plans to conform to the recovery plan. While the Forest Service agreed to subject all new logging to the recovery plan, it tried to insist that previously authorized timber sales did not need to meet the new requirements.

White Pine Mine Victory

On May 29, the Copper Range Corporation withdrew its permit for acid solution mining at the White Pine copper mine in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The Midwest Treaty Network hailed the company move as a major victory for grassroots environmental organizing and traditional Native American activism. "The death of the White Pine mine shows that mining companies are now on the run in our region. We anticipate the company withdrawal to begin a domino effect across the North Country. Today White Pine, tomorrow Crandon!" (See page 16.)

The project would have reopened the White Pine mine, which was closed in 1995, in order to extract or leach out the remaining copper ore with a sulfuric acid solution.

The White Pine acid solution mining project was the cause of a train blockade on the Bad River Chippewa Reservation in northern Wisconsin last year. The Anishinabe Ogitchida (Protectors of the People) blocked the Wisconsin Central Railroad tracks from July 22 to August 18 out of fear that sulfuric acid being transported in tanker cars to White Pine would spill into reservation waterways.

For background on the blockade and the White Pine mine, look at the Midwest Treaty Network web site at <http://www.alpha.cde.com/treaty/mtn-brx1.html> or call Walter Bresette at the Midwest Treaty Network Northwest Wisconsin office at (715) 779-5071.

Ozone Hole Over Russia

A Russian newspaper reports a huge ozone hole has developed over north Siberia stretching towards the North Pole. The *Moskovsky Komsomolets* daily says Russian scientists estimate the size of the hole has now reached a record 2,000 km in length and taken ozone levels to a new low, matching the levels seen in Antarctica.

The hole has been holding over the area for two months and is becoming a major environmental concern. The paper reports ozone levels have dropped by 40 percent in the last month alone.

REDUCE, REUSE, RELAX

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, nationwide recycling efforts eliminated more than 50-million tons of guilt in 1996. The figure represents the greatest reduction in consumption-related guilt among Americans in over a decade.

Thanks to community-based recycling programs, landfill waste was reduced by some 70,000 pounds, or .00004 percent, last year. But even more important, Americans themselves experienced a whopping 47 percent drop in guilt.

As recently as 1990, the US consumed 88 percent of the world's resources and felt 87 percent of its guilt. But by 1995, though the nation's share of world consumption actually rose to 90 percent, through the institution of mandatory recycling programs, America's share of global guilt plummeted to 41 percent.

"I used to feel terrible when I threw out perfectly good things," said Francine Dahl of Lawrence, KS. "But now that I recycle a little bit, I could throw out a whole couch and not feel guilty at all."

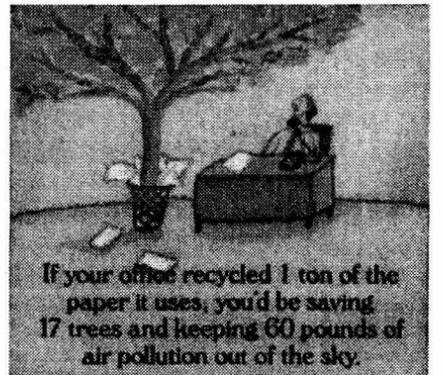
Recycling is not the only thing Americans are doing to assuage their guilt. "People are doing lots of things to make themselves feel better about their fervent participation in our mass consumer culture," said University of Texas Environmental Studies professor Arthur Boykin. "They're supporting companies whose products have pictures of globes on them. They're buying greeting cards printed on grayish, non-glossy paper that appears to be recycled. They're wearing T-shirts with pictures of endangered species on them. The list goes on and on."

Others are taking an even more active role. "We've printed and distributed over four million pamphlets to raise awareness about the importance of recycling," said Lori Herbst, founder of San Francisco's RecycleUSA! "I can't believe how successful the pamphlets have been. The city's drains are literally clogged with them."

According to EPA spokesperson Patrick Toomer, while most Americans are "doing a tremendous job recycling," there remain many ways to reduce guilt even further. "A reusable mug only makes you feel good once—at that moment when you first buy it. On the other hand, using a new disposable cup made from recycled materials every single day will make you feel like you're doing your part to help the environment."

Of course, with worldwide consumption of nonrenewable resources at an all-time high, the world will still undergo total environmental collapse by 2065. "But with careful planning," Toomer said, "guilt levels should remain low right up until then, long after the baby boomers are dead."

America's citizens are not the only ones working to reduce waste: Corporate America is also doing its part. "Five years ago, my toilet-tissue products were suffering losses in the millions," said Frank Costello, CEO of PulpCo, Inc. "But ever since we put a tree on our package and a banner reading, 'Made From At Least Five Percent Recycled Post-Consumer Waste,' our sales have gone through the roof. We can barely cut down trees fast enough to meet the demand. I guess the bottom line is, for me, recycling is all about green."



MAI CONTINUED...

continued from front page

-ment climate, 2) easy repatriation of profits, 3) open-market access by establishing National Treatment and Most Favored Nation designations, 4) freedom from complying with regulations and legislation pertaining to environmental, social and health safeguards and 5) freedom from any obligation to serve local needs.

The MAI dwarfs NAFTA in a number of ways. First, the MAI is geographically broader by its inclusion of 29 countries, not just three. Second, it is substantially broader by including all economic sectors and by establishing National Treatment, which requires countries to treat foreign investors at least as well as domestic investors. Third, unlike NAFTA, the MAI is binding for 20 years. In short, the MAI is a gigantic leap in corporate power far surpassing NAFTA and WTO.

The MAI will ban performance requirements, which are laws requiring foreign investors to invest in the local economy and to behave responsibly in exchange for market access. For example, selective purchasing laws such as the Massachusetts Burma law, which restricts state agencies from purchasing goods or services from companies that do business with oppressive regimes, could be outlawed as discriminatory. Thus, the MAI will serve to prop up dictatorships, like the one in Burma, which routinely terrorize, murder, rape and torture its citizens.

Local communities will be sacrificed to ensure that foreign corporate profits are maximized and repatriated with the greatest of ease. So, say good-bye to the US Community Reinvestment Act, which requires absentee-owners to reinvest profits in the communities where they operate; the Act could be challenged as a violation of foreign investors' rights.

Also, bid farewell to laws and regulations that protect natural resources and environmental quality. For example, laws requiring that glass and plastic containers be made from a minimum percentage of recycled materials and laws limiting foreign ownership and land use could be sacked as obstacles to free trade. Other important environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Clean Air Act and hazardous waste laws could be challenged under the MAI by transnational corporations based in OECD countries, like Mexico, which have lower environmental standards. Imagine how US cities would fare if pollution laws sunk to the protection levels like Mexico's.

The MAI could also push threatened and endangered species to extinction. For example, a South Korean-based transnational corporation, which profits from selling bear parts, could attack US hunting regulations as a barrier to free trade.

Perhaps the most alarming element of the MAI grants private investors and corporations direct legal standing to sue governments and seek monetary compensation at international tribunals for failure to provide all of the MAI's

benefits. Just to emphasize the magnitude of the investor-to-state dispute resolution mechanism of the MAI, consider for a moment, the fact that such private legal rights of corporations against governments do not even exist in the extraordinarily powerful and far-reaching WTO.

In order to better understand how the investor-to-state dispute mechanism of the MAI works, take, for example, the case of Ethyl Corporation, which is suing the Canadian government under a similar provision in NAFTA's investment chapter for imposing a ban on the toxic gasoline additive, MMT. Ethyl Corporation claims that the Canadian ban on MMT violates provisions of NAFTA and seeks restitution of \$251 million to cover losses resulting from the "expropriation" of both its MMT production plant and its "good reputation." This is corporate extortion! The Ethyl case is an example of how the MAI will apply NAFTA-like standards worldwide, overturning environmental and health standards on a global scale.

Secret negotiations about the MAI have been ongoing since 1995, but obtaining information about the agreement was impossible until February 1997 when the negotiating text was leaked. Negotiations were expected to be completed by May 1997 but have been delayed until August.

The MAI text is currently about 90 percent complete. After the agreement is finished, it will be introduced in Congress in one of two ways: as a treaty, requiring 2/3 Senate ratification, or as an executive agreement, requiring a majority vote in the House and Senate. Shortly thereafter, other OECD countries and, eventually developing nations, will be asked to sign on.

The proposed MAI is no more than a wish list for corporate interests, serving to accelerate the race to environmental and social Armageddon by dismantling environmental safeguards, governmental sovereignty, social justice and welfare, labor rights, food production systems and more.

Economic growth, trade and investment are not ends in themselves. Genuine development and progress must be centered on the needs of Mother Earth and her people in order to deliver real social, political, economic and environmental justice. The MAI's furtive, indiscriminate, shortsighted and unregulated grope for corporate power and expansion promises to deliver exactly the opposite. Its consequences will be socially unjust and ecologically disastrous; it will inflict irreparable social and environmental damage as well as arrest the last remaining mechanisms and powers that federal, state and local governments have to protect their citizens, leaving them at the mercy of transnational corporations who are accountable to no one.

Write your congresspersons at the US House of Representatives (or US Senate), Washington, DC 20515.

To get more information on the MAI, check out Public Citizen's web site at <http://www.citizen.org> or write to 215 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20003.

NAFTA PAVES THE WAY TO THE FUTURE

BY RANDY GHENT

What's the largest destructive project threatening North America that has escaped environmentalists' radar screens? Under the guise of "free trade," politicians and private corporations are planning a highway development project more massive than any since the 1970s.

Pushing for several "NAFTA Superhighways" from Canada to Mexico, special interests hope to cash in on the large amounts of long-distance truck traffic resulting from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Or at least that's their excuse for building more highways, even though the US Interstate Highway System has been declared "complete."

The NAFTA Superhighway scheme would increase air pollution, traffic congestion, oil dependence, global warming, road kill and human death. Local economies would also suffer as development moves from town centers to narrow strips along the highway.

Many realize that NAFTA, which affects the US, Mexico and Canada, has caused a corporate exodus to the South, robbing the US of over 600,000 jobs. But this lesser-known NAFTA-related scheme would be even more disastrous than the trade agreement itself. Predictably, the media has steered clear of this international issue.

The I-69 Boondoggle: A Corporate Hoax

"Small, independent farmers need help, not road blocks," testified southern Indiana farmer Gary Siebert.

"That is what the I-69 extension will be, a great dam that splits up our farms and separates our communities. We have a name for it when you take our homes, our natural resources and our way of life, and promise us pie-in-the-sky in return. It's called rural exploitation. We've heard it all before, and we decline your offer."

Of the various proposed routes, the extension of Interstate 69 would be the most damaging and costly NAFTA Superhighway. I-69 presently extends from Flint, Michigan to Indianapolis. But as a superhighway, it would plow through farmlands, forests and hundreds of communities in eight states, in addition to cutting through Canada and Mexico.

Backers of the I-69 extension, now assembled into the Midcontinent Highway Coalition, originally wanted a leg from Indianapolis to Evansville. "We found out quickly that Congress wasn't interested in a 175-mile highway connecting one city to another," explained Jim Newland, head of the I-69 coalition. "The only way to get national attention was to create a coalition of states. That's how the I-69 idea grew beyond Evansville to Paducah and Memphis, then to Shreveport, Houston and Laredo." But if increased long-distance trade were in fact necessary, rail would be eight times more efficient, according to research conducted at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

In southern Indiana, over 200 farms would be bisected by the I-69 NAFTA Superhighway, including nine Amish farms. Over 1,000 acres of forests would be destroyed for the Indianapolis-Evansville right-of-way alone.

Free Trade: A Bad Deal for Everyone

All the significant funding of the Midcontinent Highway Coalition is from special-interest corporations. Moreover, all of the advantages to new and expanded highways are corporate advantages. For example, when highways are built, local and small businesses give way to shopping malls and chains such as McDonald's and Wal-Mart. Local agriculture also suffers.

The case of the tomato shows the reality of NAFTA in action. Between 1993 and 1995, NAFTA-induced US/Mexico trade caused prices paid to Florida tomato farmers to drop 22 percent. Meanwhile, the retail price on tomatoes rose three percent. The difference amounts to a 25 percent profit reaped by transnational corporations and lost to the consumer. "Indeed, the 'great sucking sound' that was so feared during the negotiations for the passage of NAFTA in late 1993 is being heard and cheered today," says the Dallas-based NAFTA Superhighway Coalition in a promotional article. "For it is the sound of corporate America gravitating toward this international trade corridor. It is the surge of products moving to market and the sound of money filling corporate coffers. It is the free enterprise system at work."

Corporations Lobby for I-69

Government records show that I-69 supporters, led by Rep. Bud Shuster (R-PA), chair of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, are guzzling contributions from donors along the proposed route. Texas is Shuster's biggest donor state after Pennsylvania. In fact, 62 of Shuster's 77 biggest Texas contributors are located along the proposed I-69 corridor.

Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-TX) is also a major NAFTA Superhighway supporter. As a senior member of the Appropriations Subcommittee, DeLay doles out federal highway money. His brother, Randy, a \$300,000-a-year highway lobbyist for the I-69, helped organize Texas fundraisers for Rep. Shuster.

Corporations that donated to Rep. Shuster's campaign include Williams Brothers Construction, which is already doing \$100 million of work on Houston highways, J & S Consulting Engineers (specialists in highway design), S & B Infrastructure Limited (bridge designers) and the Ayrshare Corporation and George Mitchell (both developers).

Superhighways Coming Down the Congressional Turnpike

America's primary transportation legislation, the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), is scheduled for reauthorization this year. And Clinton's version of the new law would provide up to \$40 million in grants for each NAFTA Superhighway route. While the final legislation is uncertain, whatever bill passes will likely shape the NAFTA Superhighway policy for several years. The public's message to Congress should be simple: include no funding for NAFTA Superhighways in the final ISTEA reauthorization bill.

Contact the NAFTA Superhighway Coalition at POB 4796, Arcata, CA 95521; (707) 825-7088; rghent@humboldt1.com.



BARE BONES

Federal Judge Sanctions Forest Service Cover-up

Despite evidence that the Payette National Forest may have conspired with Boise Cascade to cover up the results of old-growth surveys, federal magistrate Mikel Williams has given the go-head to continued destruction of old-growth habitat on Cuddy Mountain in southwestern Idaho.

The case drew nationwide attention when it was discovered that old-growth survey forms, which the US Forest Service (USFS) claimed didn't exist, established that the Payette National Forest was below minimum standards for old-growth retention as far back as 1992. A letter from timber beast Boise Cascade to the Payette NF "respectfully requested" that no records of the Cuddy Mountain sale be released to the public under FOIA or "any other laws that may require release." Three weeks later, the Missoula-based Ecology Center formally requested the survey forms, only to be informed that they didn't exist. According to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, those surveys showed that none of the old growth scheduled to be cut was expendable.

The Only Conasauga River

The US Forest Service (USFS) has announced plans to conduct large-scale road building and clearcutting in the headwaters of the Conasauga watershed, one of the South's most biologically important river ecosystems. The USFS is proposing to build 7.5 miles of new roads and log almost 600 acres in Tennessee's Cherokee National Forest.

At least 11 threatened, endangered and sensitive fish species live in the upper Conasauga watershed. Another nine species of federally-endangered, native mussel species depend on the Conasauga for their survival. These species are highly sensitive to the sedimentation from road building and logging.

Please write the USFS and urge protection of the entire watershed. Write to Ranger Franklin Lewis, Cherokee National Forest, Rt 1, Box 348, Benton, TN 37307.

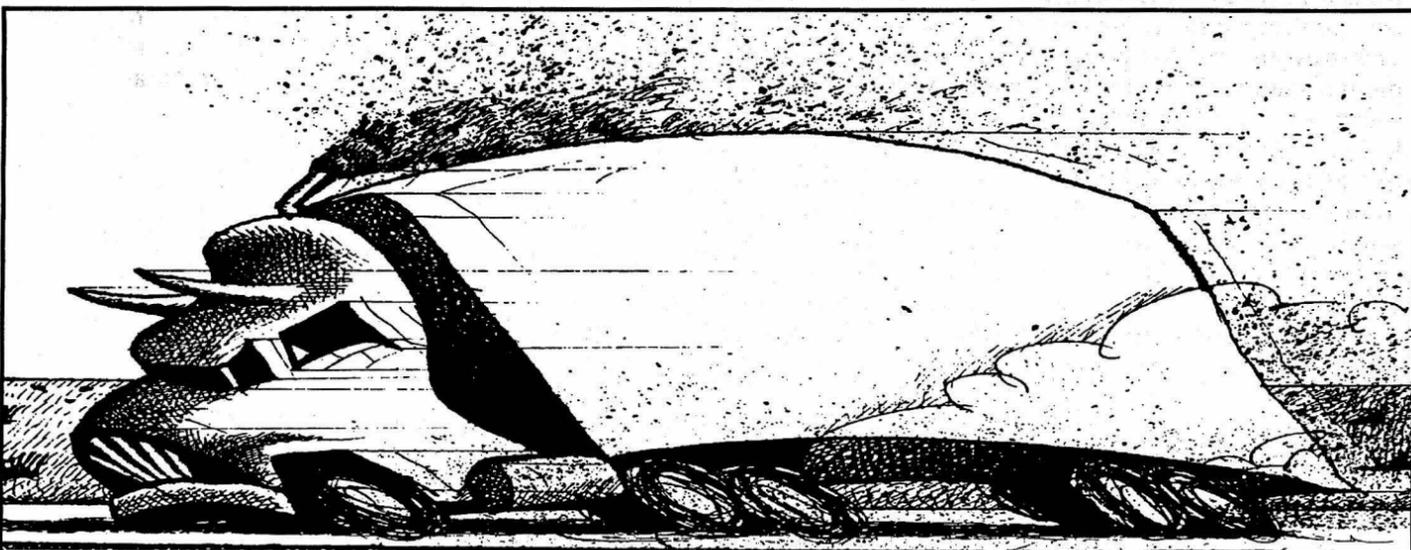
For more information contact the Southern Appalachian Biodiversity Project at POB 3141, Asheville, NC 28802; (704) 258-2667.

NAFTA Helps the San Pedro

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, with legal help from Earthlaw, is using the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to obtain international protection for the San Pedro River, which flows from northern Mexico to the Gila River in Arizona. In January, NAFTA's Commission for Environmental Cooperation ordered the EPA to respond to charges that the US government has refused to enforce its own environmental laws. This is the first time that the US has been ordered to respond to a NAFTA environmental charge.

The petition seeks sanctions against the US for failing to obey NEPA by allowing the expansion of the US Army's Fort Huachuca, which is sucking the San Pedro River dry. A second petition requests a study of the effects of development and water pumping on the river's ecosystem and recognition of "the river's importance to millions of migrating neotropical birds as well as many rare breeding birds."

The San Pedro River is Arizona's last undammed river and supports the largest remaining riparian forest in the Southwest. It is home to 500 species of animals. Hydrologists predict that it will be dry in 10 years if current water withdrawals continue.



BARE BONES

Turkish Greens Defeat Cyanide Mine

The community of Bergama, Turkey recently won a major battle in its long struggle against the proposed Eurogold cyanide heap-leach mine. In what was one of the biggest instances of environmental civil disobedience in Turkish history, 10,000 locals and 1,000 tractors occupied the site of the proposed mine in April. The action won a one-month moratorium.

Shortly thereafter, opponents of the mine took their case to the highest administrative court in the capital, Ankara. The court overturned an earlier decision, which approved the Eurogold mining project, and found that a cyanide-based mining technology was at odds with the constitutional rights of Turkish citizens.

Turkish activists would be wise to take heed, however, as the case was recently handed back to the Administrative Court in Izmir for another review. The moratorium on the mine may be lifted to allow Eurogold mining operations to continue. The Bergama community needs your support. Send a fax to the Secretary for Agriculture and Village Affairs urging him to safeguard the interest of the people living in the affected area by not allowing Eurogold to continue its mining operations. Contact the Secretary for Agriculture and Village Affairs, Mr. Musa Demirci, Ankara, Turkey; fax (0090) (312) 417-7168.

UN Conspiracy

Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) has reintroduced a bill that would require congressional approval of international land designations—such as United Nations World Heritage Sites within the United States. UN conspiracy theorists and "Wise Use" groups pursuing an anti-environmental agenda have lined up behind the measure, known as the American Lands Sovereignty Protection Act.

According to Dan Barry of the Clearinghouse for Environmental Advocacy and Research, UN conspiracy theorists are no longer just on the fringe of the "Wise Use" Movement.

"There are a number of people and groups working to demonstrate that there's a global conspiracy between environmental groups and the United Nations to establish an eco-world order," he says.

At a conference organized by the new group Sovereignty International, participants declared that national parks are the welcome mat for a new world order. The organization also claims that the United Nations has adopted the agenda of the "radical environmental group" Earth First! and that national park units will become "human exclusionary zones."

National Treasures Act

The American Indian Movement's Grand Governing Council is calling on President Clinton to declare, by executive order, the area known as the Hopi Partition Land a "National Treasure Area." This order would establish by boundary and by residents, the first National Living Treasures Area. People within this area would be exempt from any law attempting to relocate them, their belongings or their way of life from their ancestral lands.

The traditional Hopi villages, including the areas known as First Mesa, Second Mesa and Third Mesa, would be encompassed by this executive order and declare it a National Treasures Area, conferring on these villages and their inhabitants, mostly which are Dineh (Navajo) on the Hopi Partitioned Lands.

SLAKING WATER FOR A POTATO PATCH

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is the federal agency appointed to safeguard wild salmon in the Pacific Northwest. The Fish Freddie's, who unlike their terrestrial counterparts will actually stand up against the corporadoes, are now fighting a proposal by Boeing Corporation to build an irrigation intake pipe near Boardman, Oregon. Also unlike Forest Freddie's, these folks want your help!

Boeing? Like all megacorps, Boeing is a diverse beast. It happens to own 20,000 acres of land in Boardman, which it has leased to Inland Land Company (ILC). ILC wants to suck 196-million gallons per day from the Snake River to irrigate the mother of all potato patches.

The Army Corps of Engineers has no problem with this, but the Fish Freddie's say no way. As far as they're concerned, too much water is pumped out of the Snake already. This latest scam would jeopardize several stocks of salmon protected under the Endangered Species Act.

The Fisheries Service released a Biological Opinion on the proposal in May, which bluntly said the Army Corps of Engineers could not issue Inland Land Company the permit it needs to construct the intake pipe at John Day Reservoir.

"Inland alone will not overload the system," said William Stelle, head of the Fisheries Service's Northwest region in Seattle. "The whole system is already overloaded."

The tater farmer's proposal has also pissed off Idaho's government officials. The state has been working on restoring water flows in the river, following an unsuccessful appeal of the Fish Freddie's 1995 plan for the entire Columbia River basin. Idaho's governor is seriously wondering what sense it makes to increase water flows for salmon in the upper Snake, only to have agribiz make the river impassable to salmon downstream.

The agency's plan calls for specific flow targets in the river system to help speed young salmon downstream and adult salmon upstream. The plan improves the chances that these targets will be met by calling for significant volumes of water to be released from upstream reservoirs during the Snake River Chinook salmon's summertime migration.

Water withdrawals for irrigation throughout the Columbia River basin have an enormous effect on the flows in the Snake and Columbia rivers, especially during dry years when river volumes are low. In dry years, agribiz irrigation water withdrawals drop an already low water level in the Snake by another 50 percent.

So the Fish Freddie's are trying to get a requirement put into Inland Land Company's permit saying that, sure, it can withdraw 196-million gallons a day from the Snake River, as long as another irrigation leech drops its Snake River water withdrawal by 196-million gallons a day during the same time.

As Stelle put it, "Without fully offsetting new water withdrawals so there is no net loss from the river, we simply can't allow additional water to be removed from the Columbia River."

Ho ho! Can you imagine the response by Megawatersucker X Inc., when they get the phone call from



The proposed pump site is located in the Columbia River basin.

the wannabe potato potentate asking them to cut their water use by 196 mgd?

That should effectively put paid to the whole scam. Better yet, NMFS says it'll make the same recommendations whenever any future would-be water thieves request federal permission to take water from any part of the entire Columbia River drainage.

But, like all fed agencies, the Fish Freddie's get the shithammer from politicians whenever they try to do something even as wimpy as this. You can help them stand up to the industry-politician complex. Weak as this no-

net loss proposal is, it will let hundreds of thousands of salmon do the Snake River migration dance.

Contact these folks at their Portland, Oregon office, find out who's working the potato permit and tell them you support them and want to know what you can do, who to write

to, what the deadlines are, etc. The Fish Freddie's habitat folks will be so pleased that they'll spill their guts with hardly a prompt.

Get on their good side, and they'll tip you off whenever a particularly nasty pollution, development or water withdrawal scam is in the offing. It could be the start of a beautiful relationship!

You can also contact their HQ in the DC metropolitan sprawl to get on the mailing list for the free quarterly newsletter *Habitat Happenings*, which

covers the Fish Freddie's many battles to protect marine and estuarine fish habitat around the nation.

Get the goods on the potato caper from the Northwest Regional Habitat Conservation Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, 911 NE 11th Ave, Rm. 620, Portland, OR 97232; (503) 231-2308; fax (503) 231-2376.

Ask these folks to sign you up to *Habitat Happenings* at Office of Habitat Protection, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Hwy, Silver Spring, MD 20910; (301) 713-2325.

—EF! COASTWATCH

NAFTA EXPANSION ON CRUISE CONTROL

BY RANDY GHENT

On May 22, the White House launched its public relations campaign for "free trade" expansion, focusing on Clinton's proposal for "fast track" authority.

Fast track would allow the administration to negotiate trade agreements without the fear that Congress might later change them. Congress could still accept or reject the trade agreements, but could not amend them. Clinton wants fast-track trade authority in order to negotiate an expansion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to include Chile and eventually to unite all of the Americas in a massive trade bloc.

"It is important to emphasize that fast track will allow Clinton to get into all manner of free trade mischief," said Mike Dolan of Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch. "Sure, NAFTA expansion is top of the list, but he'll want to codify the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Pacific Rim NAFTA, if not slam the MAI, the bill-of-rights for transnational investors, through an ignorant

Congress. Therefore, there will be a lot hanging on this big vote when it comes."

Meanwhile, the NAFTA Accountability Act (HR 978) has garnered 79 cosponsors. This clever bill would run NAFTA through a series of simple "before and after" tests to see if it has held up to its promises. The areas to be examined include trade between the US, Mexico and Canada, related jobs and wages, environmental and health conditions and illegal drug flow. If NAFTA has worsened conditions and cannot correct for its failings, the bill would trigger US withdrawal from the trade pact. A nationally coordinated campaign has been launched to build grassroots support for the bill. Since it is opposed by President Clinton and the Republican leadership, HR 978 will likely need to gather more than 200 cosponsors to get a vote.

Contact Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch for further information on NAFTA at 215 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 546-4996; www.citizen.org.

Helloo, can you hear meee?

continued from page 3

tailings dump will be close by a tributary of the Wolf River. The Crandon Mine Company, a subsidiary of Exxon, et al., is pulling out all the stops to garner public favor and secure political blessings for this extensive and disastrous mine. We have a critical and very sensitive situation with respect to this proposed mine.

Emerging as the most effective opposition to this endeavor is a curious but delightful coalition of native tribes, sportsmen (and women) and some small but dedicated grassroots environmental groups. This informal coalition seems to have established more credibility with the public than would be predicted by its home-grown nature and its meager financial base. It appears to be on the verge of successfully thwarting the efforts of the multinational mining companies.

The situation is very sensitive because the coalition is tenuous. Many of the people involved were at loggerheads with each other not so long ago over issues that have not been fully resolved. The coalition is especially vulnerable to well orchestrated propaganda campaigns to discredit it.

It is critically essential that our community of environmentalists recognize and defend the integrity of this coalition. We cannot allow our enthusiasm for creative action or our frustration with the usual political process diminish the effectiveness of this coalition.

In Wisconsin now, civility and diplomacy are called for. Those who cannot or will not accept such tactics are threatening the foundations of this coalition. It is best for them to just stay out of the way, but they should come anyway. Come to listen, to confer, to enlighten and to be enlightened, but for just this one time, tread softly on the people of rural Wisconsin. Realize that they are actual or potential allies.

None of this means that we should compromise the ideals or dampen the passion of the Earth First! tribe. However, the challenge to the present is to somehow put the ideals and passion into language and action that will strengthen the coalition. Earth cannot survive the alternative.

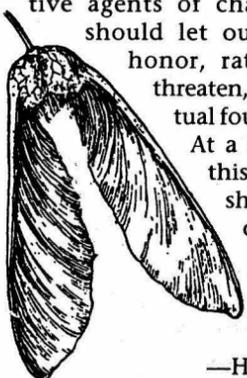
Of special concern are the native peoples who form a key element of this coalition to oppose the Exxon mine. I do not pretend to understand the spiritual foundations of Native culture. I wish other whites would be so humble.

Stand in awe, err on the side of respect and open all your senses to the ceremonies of the native peoples. But do so at a distance. Eventually we'll all learn something. Expect it to take a long time and demand a lot of patience.

The tribes are emerging as positive agents of change. We should let our actions honor, rather than threaten, their spiritual foundations.

At a minimum this means we should stay out of the way. See you all soon!

—HENRY BRUSE



Dear SFB and Hazel:

Please keep the leftist, feminist rhetoric out of the *Journal*, and the EF! movement. Every time a worthwhile movement comes along, there's always some leftist buttheads that surface and leech onto it, trying to find an audience for their anthropocentric agenda. And they always manage, through asinine logic, to relate their agenda to whatever is the movement's agenda. I'm sure some EF! followers are unconsciously sexist, and some aren't. Some are probably Republicans too! So what!? Do we first have to 'reform' everyone to Hazel's politically correct standards before we go on to protecting our ecosystems? Worthwhile movements have been brought down before, not because some followers were imperfect, but because some left, or right wingnuts gained control of them to promote their primary agendas. We can't solve all of Homoslobicus' problems, let's work on the main one. Stick to the subject: Earth First!

—"NAME WITHHELD TO PROTECT MY NUTS"



Hazel responds:

We are all fighting right now for the little bit of wild that is still left. However, I believe we can put the Earth first, while still thinking and acting holistically.

I want to clarify that I was in no way trying to say that we can't do the crucial work we do until we break down all the "isms" in the world. That would be unrealistic and by that time, would there be anything left to save? The point of my article was more the opposite. More people need to step forward and put their life and liberty on the line in defense of Mother Earth, while at the same time learning and teaching respect and breaking down years of unhealthy, societal conditioning. Maybe more people would get involved if they felt our movement was more encompassing and willing to dig at the roots of the problems while doing the crucial intervention and action to stop the destruction on the ground. Until we learn to respect all beings, including ourselves, the Earth will continue to pay the price.

—HAZEL

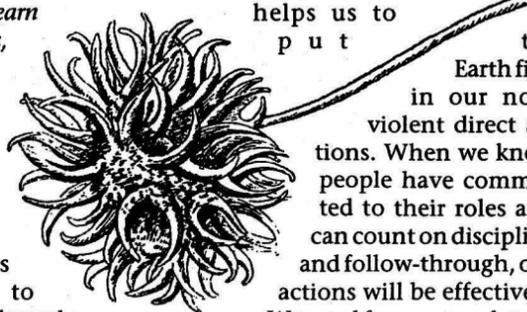
EF!,

Many thanks for continuing to send the *EF!J*. My knowledge of ya'll's philosophy and tactics grows. I am impressed with efforts and results of EF!ers in protection of our mother earth.

Any social system that is based on patriarchy and/or the generation of profit is a threat to the environment and to all inhabitants of our planet. Ya'll are keeping the bastards in check. Keep on, fucking up! Blessed be in our shared struggle for a society living in peace, harmony, and equality.

In anarchy,

—PAT EARL
XOXO



Dear EF! Journal,

The urgency of the crisis to ecosystems and the lives they support is what moves us into action. Serious thought about this global assault is easily overwhelming. Sometimes we need to celebrate life—the greatest gift we have. However, more and more I see this need confused with hiding from the reality we know too well. Alcohol, a common culprit in these discussions, may be only a symptom of a larger problem: reluctance to honestly face this overwhelming reality, to take the kinds of actions needed to defend our life source and to create a mode of humanity worthy of living with it.

Sometimes we think we are participating in active resistance, but on closer examination we are drowning our passions in situations that don't empower us. Our actions often fail before they begin, with poor planning and follow-through. Our hearts are in the right place, but we don't seem to know how to respect ourselves as warriors in a very crucial battle.

In my activist community (as is probably the case in others) there are often party-type occasions masquerading as conferences, campouts, potlucks or even meetings. Despite the few people who genuinely want to address an issue, they are essentially parties for most people present. (One might think it is possible to be an activist just by attending the right parties.) We all need to socialize with each other, but when the most reliable place to meet your peers for action planning is at a bar or social event, when our partying sabs our action plans or worse yet, keeps actions from happening, the Earth is not getting first priority.

Rather than pointing a finger at various occasions and disappointing outcomes, it is more productive to discuss solutions. Most of us have emerged from some dysfunctionality in our lives. Progressive movements can address these issues and create an environment in which to develop better patterns. As we strive for improvements for wild lands and creatures, we must also strive to make parallel improvements in ourselves.

Building community is a great start. We need to improve the quality of our interactions.

A strong, tight group helps us to put the Earth first in our non-violent direct actions. When we know people have committed to their roles and can count on discipline and follow-through, our actions will be effective.

We need forums to relate to one another, to honestly face this assault perpetrated on our Mother, develop Earth-centered spirituality, and band together in action. This need is too serious to be fulfilled in bars, at parties or otherwise in the presence of mind-altering substances. Let's strive to help one another realize their potentials for the good of the life on this planet. Then we may have real victories to celebrate! Then we will have no need to hide from reality; we will have pride in our community of resistance!

—LISA WISNEWSKI

Shalom Haverim,

I read with great interest John Bowling's "Time for a Safety Meeting" (May-June, *EF!J*).

Especially the part about applying Saul David Alinsky's strategy of confrontation to Maxxam's Charles Hurwitz. Charles Hurwitz, as some may or may not know, is Jewish. As is customary among Jews, we tend to take responsibility for one another—at least that's how it should work ideally—in those times when Jews need to support one another, as well as when some among us need to be potched (spanked).

This having been said, it makes me proud to have been at least remotely involved (I pay dues) with Shalom Center's involvement in this past January 26's (18 Shevat on the Hebrew calendar) observance of the holiday of Tu b'Shevat, the New Year of the Trees. The event was led by the group who has come to be known as the "Redwood Rabbis." Never underestimate the power of Jewish guilt and take heart that events such as these are sprouting up among the Headwaters fight. Gershom Gorenberg wrote of the Headwaters campaign in the *Jerusalem Report* under the title "The Jews and the Redwood Problem," in which he describes Hurwitz's Pacific Lumber Company's current incarnation as a result of a \$900-million takeover financed by Michael Milken junk bonds.... In a meeting with his new employees, he (Hurwitz) said, "There's an old story about the golden rule. He who has the gold, rules." His spokesman says the line was meant humorously (*Jerusalem Report*, vol. 7, no. 14).

The Shalom Center's newsletter reported that "Cantor and rabbinical student Reb Naomi Steinberg asked what it means for us to teach Torah to our children; what Torah was taught at their Bar Mitzvah times to Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken and Charles Hurwitz, who together created the complex of financial pressure that has led to the logging of the ancient redwood forests?" (*The Shalom Report*, March 1997).

It is good to see that the destructive impulse that Charles Hurwitz represents is being targeted, frozen, personalized, and polarized, as per Alinsky's methodology. I think it is a beautiful expression that there exist such responsible voices in the Jewish community who do so within the context of this confederation of a dozen tribes that is the Jewish People.

Am Ha'Aretz Chai!
(Earth-folk thrive!)

—BARRY DREDZE

Dear Ned Ludd,

The *Thomas Register*, a brilliant tool for every activist, can be found in the reference section of any university library. It comes out annually, this year comprising 33 giant green books, and is useful in finding out which companies make certain products, who heads particular companies, and how obscure machinery works. The *Register* lists everything that has ever been manufactured by inhumanity, from toothbrush cases to automotive castings to loaded brake calipers to pugmills and extruders.

"Products and Services" are listed alphabetically in volumes 1-22. Under each product, companies (and their addresses) that manufacture it are listed state by state. "Company profiles," volumes 23 and 24, are alphabetical listings of companies, containing addresses, telephone #s and names of company officials. "Catalog files," volumes 25-33 alphabetized by company, are a compilation of catalogs from each company.

So, for example, if you wanted to know how your local mining dredge works (or rather doesn't work), you could look up "mining equipment" under the products and services volumes. Here you would find the company "Phukeetup International" (PI). You could then look in the catalog file volumes under PI, where their "PI wheel dragon, a custom electronic mining dredge" is advertised. Finally, in the company profiles volumes you could get a list of all PI branch office addresses, phone numbers, and names of company officials. With all appropriate safeguards in place,



it would then be possible to pose as a potential client and ask all sorts of innocuous questions.

—THOMAS

Dear EF!,

There is a serious issue, a specter that haunts our western forests, and it is being studiously ignored by the mainstream media.

Timber theft is the bastard child of the marriage of interests between the Forest Service and multinational corporations bent on extracting every possible dollar from the harvest and sale of federally subsidized timber. Yet penalties are lax; enforcement is under-funded and unpopular.

Shall we start with the penalties applied to the timber theft in Wyoming last year where the cost of the stolen timber was cheaper than the stumps? A Missoula man offered a videotape of suspected timber thieves driving their trucks down "8 Mile" when no sales were in progress. Instead of accepting the tape, the Forest Service employee instead wanted to know everything about the caller, starting with name, address, and exactly what they were doing up 8 Mile at that time.

Penalties are so lax for stealing timber from our national forests that enforcement of timber theft was not even funded for years. When a special timber theft investigative group was formed, they immediately found more cases than they could possibly act upon. Needless to say, the timber beast got this dangerous group silenced as soon as possible, and a scant three or four brave newspaper articles were the only word the general public ever got, that is if they were looking at the bottom of page 14.

I wish there was a way to call public attention to this practice, for I'm sure that people would certainly object if they knew that in addition to the millions of board feet scammed by the timber beast through tax-subsidized money losing timber sales, still more trees are being outright stolen, and the Forest Service is busy looking the other way.

—TANAHO

CELTIC REVIVAL "CASEY NEILL" "THE PAST DIDN'T GO ANYWHERE"

MUSIC REVIEW BY ANNE ARCKY

The first time I heard Casey Neill's music was in a crowded living room in Missoula, Montana. The beer-soaked crowd had danced and howled for hours that night to Dana Lyons' rollickin' set at the Native Forest Network conference. As the moshing throng croaked out every word of "Resistance," I began to sense a spirit that would follow me to places like Warner Creek and Headwaters forest. Months later, as I hiked a quiet trail in the Olympic Mountains, those early poems echoed in my mind, "This is not the end of the world, it is only the beginning—an awakening, a reckoning, the nameless is returning..." Those poems have been with me ever since, and as I've watched Casey's art evolve and deepen, each new set of songs becomes a sort of soundtrack to my journey.

Casey's notoriety broadened with his second album, "Riff Raff." The irresistible "acoustic punk" anthems he played at eco gatherings and E! campfires became practically household words, as a rebellious political edge surged to the surface of his song writing, departing from the heavy earth-based metaphor of "Pawprints."

Casey's creative evolution through both albums landed him in the recording studio last winter with a whole new set of songs that express both his past and present musical and philosophical influences, and a uniquely crafted style all his own. Increasingly using alternate tunings, dissonant chords and percussive rhythms, Casey lends his voice to the ever-expanding roots of traditional folk and Celtic structure.

The new, self-titled album weaves traditional arrangements with Casey's familiar infectious, edgy folk anthems. Lyrically, the newest songs tend to reflect the thoughtfulness and introspection that Casey's always been coming home to. The poetry transcends the simplistic label "eco-folk," while remaining true to Casey's eco-philosophical roots.

As with any Casey album, this one's got a couple surefire hits. "Double Dutch," an upbeat hip shaker inspired by NYC artist Eric Drooker's pen and ink urban portraits, opens the album with jangly guitar and Dave White on congas. "Mayday" is a rollickin' folk tune anchored by traditional Celtic fiddler Martin Hayes' exquisite accompaniment. A handful of other players highlight the entire album, including a full drum set, acoustic bass, Zak Borden's faithful mandolin, sporadic hand drums, a concertina and Jim Page's soulful fingering on a new recording of the melancholy ballad "Sad Bones of Her Hands." A chilling Celtic ballad, "From the Yardsarms," continues the traditional thread, which appears

again in a fresh rendition of a 1930s land liberation anthem by Scottish folkie Ewan MacColl exclaiming, "...Rather than part from the mountains, I think I would rather be dead"

Of the new tunes, Casey's favorite, and one of his most finely sculpted, voices the theme of dislocation and loss of homeland. "Long March of the Exiles" describes the westward mass exodus from Ireland during the potato famine to St. George Island, the forced relocation of the Nez Perce Indians across the freezing Bitterroot Mountains, and finally, a temporary mountain escape from the city, "It's here that I have come to flee, from the asphalt tyranny that has logged and mined these Northwest hills and abused the very ground. And you and I stand in this place, scornful of our own race that makes war against the indigenous, and war against the wild."

Casey's urban backdrop is reflected throughout the album, in the soulful love song "A Quiet All Her Own," and most prominently in "Breathe Life," a percussive purging of the apathy and numbness of (post)modern city life. "Beyond the face of fallacy, secret America revealed. In the corners, nooks and crannies there are those who still feel. We are shining in our dignity as we make our final stand—gone all pretensions, gone to Croatan."

"Another Point of View" is a churning, melodic plea, "I am loathe with a mind run rank with empire—tell me, do you feel the same?" "Whole Cloth,"

the sweetly optimistic call for activist unity, and "It's Not Okay," a groove-full diss on corporate commodification of alternative culture, both stand tall on the album, rounding out the collection.

The biggest departure Casey's making with this CD is in signing up with Appleseed Records, an independent folk label from New York that's also working with Dick Gaughan, Si Kahn, Sine and other political folk music "exploring the roots and branches of folk music and sowing the seeds of social justice." Appleseed is also putting together a Pete Seeger tribute album featuring the Indigo Girls, Ani DiFranco, Bob Dylan, and yep, Casey. Casey's doing Seeger's eco tunes "Father Hudson" and "My Dirty Stream" in a fresh and energetic style that retains Pete's authentic folkie flavor.

As with any good folk singer, the live realm is where Casey's music is strongest. The effect of Casey's thought and heart provoking poetry combined with his musical exploration in an interactive setting, carries on an ancient tradition rooted in direct action... all simple instruments—guitar, voice, heart, mind and soul—harmoniously connected to the roots of Western music "carried by a magic wind, alive again... alive again."

"Casey Neill" will be available soon through the usual channels.



MUSIC REVIEW BY BRETT CLUBBE



Ani DiFranco and Utah Phillips' joint album, "The Past Didn't Go Anywhere," brings together two artists from two generations with similar ideals and modes of operation. Both record and distribute their own material through mail order. Both are against corporate control of music. Ani has woven 20 years worth of Utah's rants with her own improvised rhythms to create a multi-textured taste of the stories of Utah Phillips.

Like most younger listeners I came at this as an Ani DiFranco fan. She epitomizes the modern '90s "rebel girl," articulating a lot of the frustrations young women and men have with the sociopolitical restrictions that surround us.

Utah is a self proclaimed bridge between the past and the present. He is part of a dying breed of storytellers whose songs and stories fueled a movement and brought working people together to protect their communities from the ravages of corporate interests. He explains succinctly what anarchism really means. He tells us some of the story of Eddie Balchowski, a veteran of the Spanish Revolution who returned to America to sing the songs of revolutionary Spain as a junkie with only one arm. He rants about the presidency, the plunder of our "natural resources," the disparity between wealth and poverty, his experience in war, his struggle to live as a peaceful anarchist and what genuine heroes really are. Within all of this Ani grooves and harmonizes; she mixes in monologues of Jessie Jackson and Douglas MacArthur, and she sculpts Utah's stories into songs that one can learn from and enjoy for their musical and lyrical integrity.

On the track "Natural Resources" Utah addresses the Washington State Young Writers Conference. Utah tells it like it is: "You are about to be told one more time that you are America's most valuable natural resource. Have you seen what they do to valuable natural resources? Have you seen a strip mine? Have you seen a clearcut in the forest? Have you seen a polluted river? Don't ever let them call you a valuable natural resource. They're going to strip mine your soul. They're going to clearcut your best thoughts for the sake of profit, unless you learn to resist. Because the profit system follows the path of least resistance and following the path of least resistance is what makes a river crooked." He advises the young folks to "...flee to the wilderness, the one within if you can find it."

In a movement where participants are often as seemingly different as Ani (the young, punk, urban woman) and Utah (the crusty, old, bearded, rebel folk singer) an album like this can help bring us together to learn the history of our struggle and how to work together better. I encourage everyone to check this album out. You can expect to laugh heartily and to feel tears trickling down your cheek if you give this recording an honest listen.

This and other Ani DiFranco albums are available from Righteous Babe Records, P.O.B. 95, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, NY 14205. CDs—\$15, tapes—\$10, plus \$1 for shipping.

EARTH NIGHT NEWS

On March 14, 1997, the Robinson Scott clearcut area near the McKenzie River was chosen as the site for the first in a series of solidarity actions between the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and the Earth Liberation Front (ELF). Forty-seven trees were spiked either with rocks, stakes or metal nails to call an end to the clearcutting of habitat important to owls, voles, woodpeckers and all species endangered or otherwise.

Two of the trees were marked with red paint. All spiking was done at high levels in an effort to avoid harm to workers. The spiking was claimed by a cell of the ALF known as the Eco-Animal Defense Unit.

Recently, the ALF sent a communiqué stating that they released 10,000 mink and destroyed equipment at a fur farm near Mount Angel, Oregon. This release is the 27th in the last 21 months at US and Canadian fur farms. Earlier this year the ELF released 240 mink and destroyed valuable breeding cards at a fur farm near Toronto, Canada. Combined, the groups have freed more than 45,000 animals from fur farms in Utah,

New Hampshire, New York, Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Oregon, Ontario and British Columbia.

Despite this barrage of actions, no one has been injured. Supporters take pride in the fact that both the ELF and the ALF have a strict nonviolence policy against injuring or killing any animal life.

The ELF and the ALF will continue their nonviolent campaigns of direct action against morally bankrupt industries until they're six feet under. Clearcutting habitat and imprisoning genetically wild animals in intense confinement and killing them using crude methods such as gassing, neck-breaking and anal electrocution are environmental oppression, and neither one is going to be tolerated.



ARMED WITH VISIONS



CLEAR AS CUT GLASS...
...AND JUST AS DANGEROUS

COYOTE

Coyote went with Badger to the Health Club. As Badger spun madly on a stationary bicycle, Coyote stared around in puzzlement at all the people working so hard to get nowhere. A man was struggling to lift a set of weights. "That looks too heavy for him," thought Coyote. So Coyote went over and helped him.

"What in the hell do you think you're doing??" the man bellowed.
"Well jeez, I was just trying to help," said Coyote.

Next Coyote went into the sauna. He saw a man covered with sweat and breathing hard. "He looks hot! I'll cool him off," thought Coyote. Coyote went back out, got a pail of cold water, and doused the fellow with it.

"You asshole!!" the man spluttered, chasing Coyote out into the main room but forgetting he was naked.

Coyote gazed in amazement at a room full of women in skin tight leotards, performing some odd ritual. The sign on the door said "Aerobics Class." It appeared to be a dance, but they all danced alone. "They must be lonely" thought Coyote.

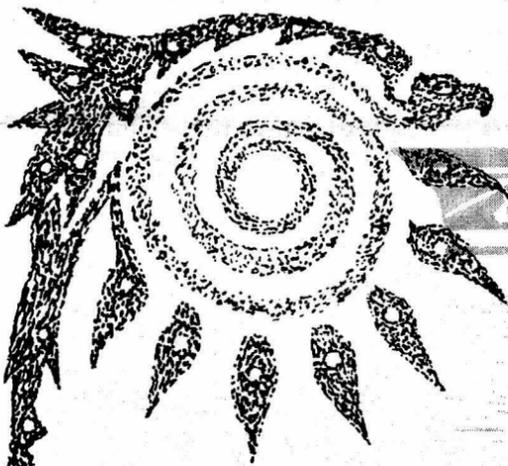
So Coyote picked out the most attractive woman, went in and began to dance with her as she performed her routine. Everyone stopped and stared at him. The woman at the front of the room stalked over, grabbed him by the tail, and threw him out.

Badger found Coyote sulking in the rain outside the back door.

"How did you like the health club?" asked Badger, who was wearing a lycra bodysuit.

"Those people don't seem very healthy to me," answered Coyote.

—PHIL KNIGHT



CANYON COUNTRY WILD

*snow on redrock
of february—
coldest nights
warm days melt to dream,
redrock covers an
old Ranger's grave.*

*bones in an old
tattered kelty
—an unknown canyon*

*dream to dust,
dust to canyon country wild.*

—Daren Allen



BEAVER SPEAKS

AND FROG SINGS

*Beaver said to ring the trees,
Beaver said to cut the roots,
Beaver said the trees would fall,
Beaver said the soil would loosen.
He said this would happen behind the dam.*

*Frog begins to sing for rain,
Frog's vision becomes clouds,
Frog's voice turns to thunder,
Frog is happy when it rains.*



*They said to listen to them
and they would show how to break
a dam.*

*They showed this to me behind the dam.
Listen! For Beaver speaks and Frog sings.*

—W'KAWIN PETHAKWANINK
(HE SLEEPS IN THUNDER)



DESTRUCTION

Gray trees sift the wind after work.
This is the moment when the rush hour dies
and your own body returns from distant fields of glass.

The round face of the bank clock wants you
to remember. It is your coin of solitude.

A breeze comes across the waters of the Sound.
Beyond the black freighters that push safely
into their own silence, there are the mountains
for whom the hours of cars mean nothing.

You know this, shut your eyes, and smile.

A coal orange moon burns through the windows
of every empty building.

the desert sunset spills crimson
luminescence across the mountain stones.

Surreal striated skies.

The desert comes alive.

A thousand shining eyes.

A quest to find the void.

Lizards scatter barely touching the desert floor.

The owl, majestic, scans the sky.

The giant saguaro bends its arms to feel.

Every living, breathing creature trying

so desperately to find this anomaly.

The absence of a desert-heart which
once beat in sync with the heart of the desert.

My heart too yearns for the desert.

I reach, I grasp at ghosts, memories, dreams.

May the Spirit Wind soon take me home.

I long to reunite with the desert,

but until then...

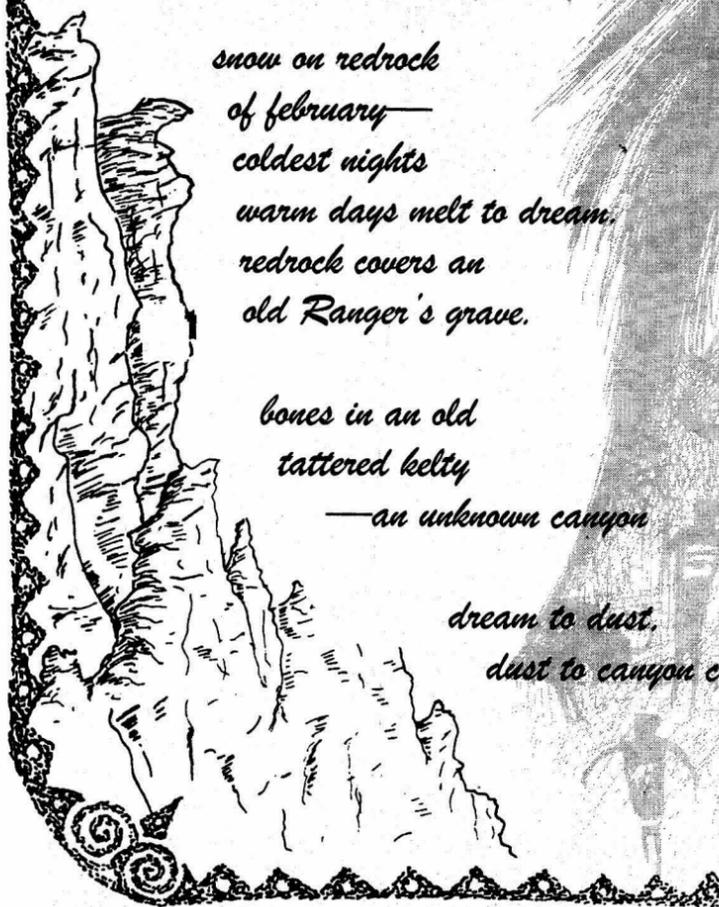
The Eagles will fly,

The Coyotes will run,

Searching, ever searching,

For Don Juan's Reckless Son.

—GRASSHOPPER BILL



©1996 by Marie Radfox

NONUNTSMNTSS

North Woods Summer is Now! Earth First! Gathering in the UK

July 8-13 • Action 14-15

"Welcome to Wisconsin, where the prairies are returning and waters flow free and clean." That was one of the ad slogans that businesses in Wisconsin used to run. That was before Exxon came to town. Our region's most pristine watersheds are being threatened by mining corporations intent on extracting minerals and dumping hundreds of millions of tons of toxics—heavy metals and sulfuric acid waste.

Yet in Wisconsin, there is currently an effective, widespread, grassroots movement that is challenging the ability of multinationals like Exxon to move into our state. We are passing higher standards for waste disposal, moratoriums on mining, and we are learning more about the corporate infiltration of our state government and regulatory agencies. Folks are no longer going to stand aside and let it happen.

North Woods Summer is the culmination of numerous gatherings throughout the Upper Great Lakes Region that are bringing together a wide range of activists to face this immediate threat to the North Woods.

The gatherings began in mid-May with the Big Woods Regional Earth First! Rendezvous in south central Minnesota, run on through SEACotopia—the national summer gathering of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (June 19-26)—and then there is the Earth First! 1997 Round River Rendezvous at the Wolf River Headwaters (see schedule below). As you read this, folks are gathered in northeast Wisconsin and are acting in defense of the headwaters of the continental heartland. The schedule for the rest of the summer:

- June 30-July 6—Earth First! 1997 Round River Rendezvous at the Wolf River Headwaters. July 1—"Power Dynamics Day" Addresses the issues involved in growing a movement that's conscious of the differences within it, and in recognition of those differences is doing something to give everyone equal voice. Sponsored by Katúah EF!. July 3—"Sovereignty Day Potluck" Bring your food, experience and music to share with folks from all across the North Woods and the globe. July 5-6—"Two-day Rendezvous Rally" The traditional Rendezvous rally—Earth First! lore alive.

- July 7-24—Ongoing Earth First! actions across the region—encampment begins
- July 25-26—12th Annual "Protect the Earth" Gathering at Mole Lake. Family gathering of the Upper Midwest anti-mining community. Tribal and non-tribal members welcome. Music, fry bread, recreation and workshops at the Sokaogon Chippewa Community Powwow Grounds, just off of Highway 55 at Mole Lake.

If you have any questions about how to help, just call (888) 875-2233, ext. 0797.

To make contributions for our bail fund and camp costs, please make a check or money order payable to Midwest Headwaters, 731 State Street, Four Lakes Madison, Wisconsin 53703. ¡Wisconsin Forever! ¡Exxon Never!

Last summer at the EF! Gathering in the UK, there were talks and workshops ranging from saving the Australian rainforests to self defence to blockading nuclear convoys to setting up solar panels. There was also plenty of football, tai chi, acoustic music, swimming in the lake and all round having a good time with old and new friends.

The '97 gathering will be similar, but there's always room for improvement. We want presentations by eco-direct action campaigns in Britain and abroad. We also want to discuss movement-wide issues, such as gender, the history of previous UK movements and how to run a successful campaign. A space will be provided to allow discussions on controversial issues within the movement.

The gathering is an opportunity for people to learn new skills and techniques that are of use to direct action campaigns. We need trainers to teach such things as building lock-ons, producing press releases, self defence, first aid, putting up tripods, legal support... you name it, we need it. If you've got the skills we need YOU!

This year's gathering will be in Scotland, but the exact location of the site will not be announced until the day before the gathering. The site will be near public transport, so there's no excuse to bring a vehicle, unless you live in it or you're bringing a minibus full of people.

Rampenplan from the Netherlands have offered to provide cheap vegan organic food throughout the gathering. A creche will be available for people bringing kids. Toys, games and art materials will be needed. There will be an area for sessions on such things as alternative medicine, yoga, permaculture and meditation.

Calling all acoustic bands, musicians, performers, story tellers and comedians, come and entertain us! Keep in mind, there will not be any sound system or amplified music on site.

We'll need money to make this all happen. Send cheques to "Earth First!" at the address below. We'll be asking for a donation from people, probably around ten pounds for the week.

So, if you'd like to be involved or have any suggestions/criticisms send them to the EF! Gathering, c/o 16 Sholebroke Avenue, Chapeltown, Leeds, LS7 3HB, UK; phone/fax (phone 1st) 0113 262 9365; e-mail: cornerstone@gn.apc.org.

FAN THE FLAMES OF WILDFIRE!

The Cascadia Fire Ecology Education Project is offering free copies of its 12-page publication, "Wildfire! An Endangered Ecosystem Process," to anyone interested in fire-related forest issues. This issue of Wildfire! includes new articles on firefighting and the militarization of forestry; the environmental impacts of firefighting, how to FOIA firefighting documents, analysis of the federal wildfire policy, fire salvage loopholes in the north-west Forest Plan and more! Send name address and number of copies desired to CFEEP at POB 3563, Eugene, OR 97403. Donations to cover postage are gratefully accepted.

Fund for Wild Nature

A non-profit, tax-exempt foundation which funds research, education and literature projects. Funding proposals and donations can be sent to: POB 1657, Corvallis, OR 97339

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Stoltmann Wilderness Action

This is a call for activists to come to Vancouver's last backyard wilderness area. The Stoltmann Wilderness is the home to the southern most range of grizzly bears in North America. The bears roamed the western coast of North America from Mexico to Alaska less than 200 years ago. Today, due to continued habitat destruction, hunting and poaching, only a small percentage of the grizzly population and habitat remain, and it is disappearing at a rapid rate.

The time for ACTION is NOW, so please come out and help Peoples Action for Threatened Habitat (PATH) this summer. PATH is a group of concerned citizens that supports nonviolent action to save the seven remaining pristine valleys in the Stoltmann. We are looking for mature and dedicated activists who will contribute to the goals of the group and respect the rules of the campaign. We are active now and will be setting up a permanent camp in the Stoltmann, starting July 1, 1997, and remaining throughout the summer.

If you are interested, contact PATH at (604) 733-PATH or write us at POB 19596, Vancouver, BC V5T 4E7, Canada.

PLUG IT IN DAY

Who: Everyone in the US with access to electricity. (Anyone is encouraged to participate and to organize a Plug It In! day in other countries. Turn it on!)

Why: To blackout power across the country by empowering the citizens to believe they can make an impact, to show the government and the industrial state that the people have the power!

What: A national day of lounge-chair activism using household appliances to shutdown the entire power grid of the United States

When: The average hottest day of the year, a date in August of 1997 to be announced....

Where: Everytown, USA

Slogans: "Power to the People!", "Empower the People!", "The People Have the Power!" and "Tune In, Turn On and Turn On Some More!"



Live Wild Or Die #7

"Hastening the collapse, hearkening the Dawn"

Hereby Issues A Call For Submissions

Send your letters, artwork, rants, poems, theory/action/praxis articles, graphics, photos, profiles of eco-fuckers, recipes for Chez Fawkes, and t-shirt and back issue orders to:

LWOD POB 204
2425B Channing Way
Berkeley, CA 94704

NO COMPUTERS USED IN PRODUCTION OF THIS NEWSLETTER!!!

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Direct Action Gets the Goods

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無政府

Landmark Innu Video Release

During the months of September and October, 1996, a collaboration between the Innu Nation, Friends of Nitassinan (Burlington, VT) and Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers Video Project (Missoula, MT) brought activists Jon Clarke and Storm Waters into the heart of Nitassinan—home to the Innu people and the largest pristine roadless wilderness left in North America.

The Innu are the last remaining aboriginal hunting culture in North America. Home to whales, seals, polar bears, harlequin duck and the continent's largest free-roaming caribou herd, Nitassinan is threatened by many multinational corporate and military interests. In particular, huge deposits of nickel, cobalt and copper are believed to reside under this diverse bioregion of taiga and tundra—primarily in Innu hunting, fishing, and gathering areas.

Many priceless hours of videography resulted from the expedition, and the subsequent documentary is anticipated for early summer, 1997. Funds are still needed to complete the project; please consider making a generous donation toward this effort. Those interested in a copy of this video, "Mining in the Land of Cain," along with a copy of the publication "Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Innu of Nitassinan", can contact:

Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers, Box 7941, Missoula, MT 59807; phone/fax (406) 728-0867; storm@wildrockies.org.

Friends of Nitassinan, Box 804, Burlington, VT 05402; phone/fax (802) 425-3820.

Cost for the book and video together is \$50—check or money order payable to either organization.

January 1, 2000 ONE DAY IN PEACE?

What if, whosoever happens to be at war on December 31, 1999, agrees that for one whole day no guns would be fired? ONE DAY IN PEACE. This is a concept of no guns being fired anywhere on earth for 24-hours, including on television. The silence would be golden. And what if the television programmers of the world agreed to not air any programming with a violent content? (It would probably be easier to get warring nations to stop firing than it would be to get the world's television programmers to not air violent programming.)

At present, this ONE DAY IN PEACE concept is getting further attention. (On April 6, 1997, it was 1,000 days until January 1, 2000.) This is a thought-wave campaign. Which is to say, the more people who grasp this thought, the more it comes into reality....

ONE DAY IN PEACE, January 1, 2000... pass it on... expect a miracle.

Rebecca Giltner, Vassar College, Maildrop 1989, Poughkeepsie, NY 12604; (914) 451-2018.

"The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point, however, is to change it." —MARX

John Seed "Council of All Beings" Workshops and Roadshow Tour

John Seed, author of *Think Like a Mountain* and originator of the Council of All Beings, will be in the United States for a limited fall tour. The tour is a combination of the Council at some dates and a roadshow performance at other dates. The Council of All Beings workshops is "a unique series of re-Earthing rituals to help end the sense of alienation from the Earth that most of us feel." The roadshow performances will include a slideshow about the rainforests, music by John and Aussie eco-bard Neil Pike, as well as various local environmental musicians and raps about grassroots issues by local speakers.

All proceeds from the workshops and the performances will go to help fund Rainforest Information Centre conservation projects. John and Neil are paying all their own travel and other expenses.

AUGUST

8-16 Institute for Deep Ecology Summer School, NH

15-21 "Earth Story," MA

22-24 Petersham, MA, Council of All Beings

29-31 Oxford, MI, Council of All Beings

SEPTEMBER

4 Los Angeles, CA, Roadshow

5-7 Los Angeles, CA, Council of All Beings

8-11 Hunt Badiner, Big Sur

12-14 Esalen, CA, Council of All Beings

15-19 Esalen, CA, Roadshow

19-21 "Practicing Ecological Interdependence" with Ralph Metzner, SE, CA

26-28 San Francisco, CA, Council of All Beings

29 San Francisco, CA, Roadshow organised by RAN

30 Berkeley, CA

OCTOBER

1 Willits, CA, Roadshow

2 Garberville, CA, Roadshow

3-5 Willits, CA, Council of All Beings

8 Arcata CA, Roadshow

9 Ashland, OR, Roadshow

10-12 Ashland, OR, Council of All Beings

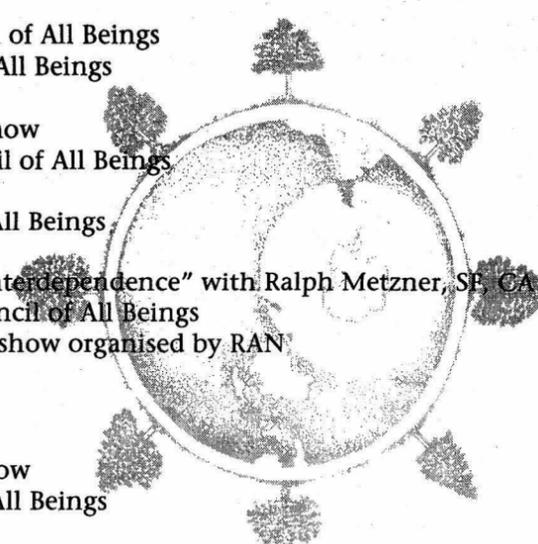
13 Eugene, OR, Roadshow with Dana Lyons and Joanne Rand

14 Portland, OR, Roadshow

17-19 Whidbey Island, WA, Council of All Beings

24-26 Toronto, ON, Keynote speech, Holistic Education Conference

For more information contact the Rainforest Information Centre at POB 368, Lismore, NSW 2480, Australia; phone (066) 21 85 05; e-mail: jseed@peg.apc.org.



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Kas-kâdi'a Sum'êr

Cascade Range. A mountain range in western Oregon, Washington and British Columbia

cascade (kas-kâd') n. [Fr., It. cascata <cascare, to fall]

1. A small, steep waterfall, especially one of a series (i.e. Warner Creek, China Left, etc.)

2. A thing like this; rippling or showering fall as of sparks, lace drapery, etc. v.i. & v.t. to fall, or cause to fall, in a cascade

summer (sum'êr), n. 1. the warmest season of the year...

2. that period between the summer solstice and autumnal equinox...

3. any period regarded, like summer, as a time of growth, development, fulfillment, perfection, etc.

At the 1997 Northwest Rendezvous, activists from a diversity of campaigns came together with ideas for improved communication and a summer of coordinated direct action.

For a summer action primer with a calendar and relevant contact information (includes the greater Pacific Northwest from BC to Idaho to California) write or call the Cascadia Forest Defenders, POB 11122, Eugene, OR 97440; (541) 343-7305 or 302-3399.

Additionally, in the Northwest there are two phone numbers with updated information on ongoing forest defense campaigns: the Ancient Forest Hotline (W.A.L.L.) at (800) 283-5926 (leave a message on line two with upcoming actions for your campaign) and the BC Activist Hotline at (604) 878-4400.

Kas-kâdi'a Sum'êr Events:

- Sphynx Free State in central Cascadia—ongoing direct action NOW!, call (541) 343-7305
- China Left (Sucker Creek) in SW Oregon—ongoing direct action NOW!, call (541) 592-4394
- Dillon Creek in No. California—ongoing direct action campaign after June 19, call (707) 825-8911
- Stoltmann Wilderness in BC (see separate announcement)—basecamp opens July 1, call (604) 733-PATH
- Ruckus Action Training Camp in the Bay Area—mid July, call (406) 543-5787
- RoadRip Show/Cascadia Forest Revue in Portland, Oregon—July 17, call (503) 241-4879
- Eagle Creek Family Campouts in NW Oregon—July 18-20 and August 22-24, call (503) 241-4879
- Wild Rockies Wilderness Week in Idaho—mid Aug., call (208) 882-9755
- Earth First! Journal benefit concert with TCHKUNG! in Eugene, Oregon—Aug. 16, call (541) 741-9191
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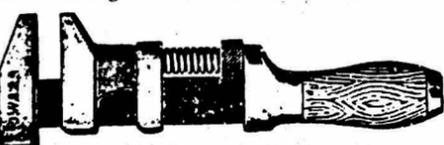
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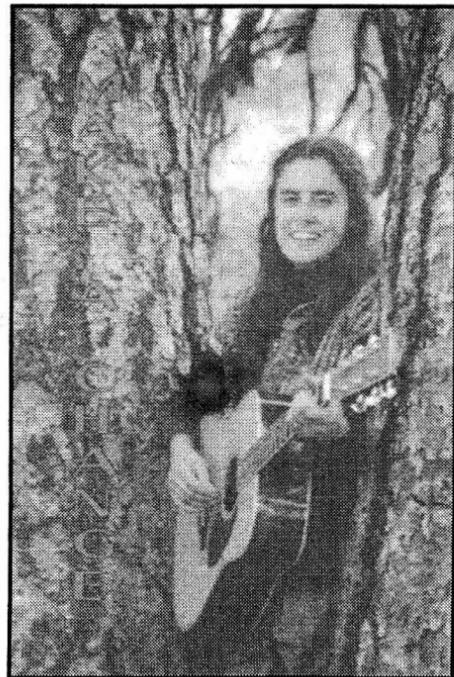


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