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EARTH FIRST!

LITHA EDITION

June 21, 1989

Vol. IX, No. VI

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

THREE DOLLARS

Los Angeles EF! Wins Fight For LA's Last Wilderness

By Peter Bralver and Don Strachan

Coming west into Los Angeles and driving through downtown for the first time would surely convince an aboriginal of the concrete reality of Hell. Yet barely 15 miles west of there, and a mere five miles beyond one of the busiest freeway intersections in the world, Reseda Boulevard runs south through wealthy Encino to end abruptly in Tarzana (named, aptly, for the Lord of the Rainforest) at the foot of sylvan Caballero Canyon — home to Cougar, Bobcat, Mule Deer, Coyote and raptors, rattlesnakes and other denizens of chaparral country.

Caballero Canyon is not big wilderness, but it's the biggest wilderness left inside the Los Angeles city limits. It lies in the Santa Monica mountain range, and snakes through Bel Air (home of "builderness" activist Ronald Reagan), Topanga State Park, and the Santa Monica Mountain National Recreation Area.

This whole area was included in Congress's original plan for the Recreation Area. In the 11 years since the legislation passed, however, our war debt-ridden federal government has been unable to appropriate more than a fraction of the funds needed to purchase the land. Developers have been gobbling up large chunks of this last wildland aside the temple of pollution, freeways and corporate media.

A development of \$200 million houses has begun to chew up the foot of Caballero Canyon. In return for being granted this plum, the developer has agreed to turn a mile-long wilderness trail winding up to an unpaved section of Mulholland Boulevard (yes, the world-renowned lover's lane named after America's #1 water bandit) into an 80-foot wide paved road. This road would give access to two other canyons, Rustie and Sullivan, where the county holds options to landfills. (Los Angeles' recycling program, still in pilot stages, is inadequate to meet its garbage crisis.)

At the end of May, an EF!er received a call from a friendly Sierra Club activist saying that the bulldozers had arrived, one week after a Cougar sighting. Immediately a large coalition formed, including area homeowners and members of mainstream environmental groups.

On June 1, 50 people demonstrated at the gates of the fire road going into the canyon. More than half of them were high school students with a glint of future monkeywrenching in their eyes. A June 4th rally saw 300 protesters gather by the bulldozer scars, and good media coverage. Two hikers

marched through the crowd holding aloft survey stakes they had just unearthed.

The next morning, 20 activists gathered at the site at 6 AM and unfurled banners. One 85-foot long message read, "DEVELOPERS GO BUILD IN HELL." A dozen scofflaws ran down the hill onto "private property" and six of them — Deborah Widel, Jerje Mooney, Janice Wilson, Ben Rosenfeld, Mark Williams and Peter Bralver — chained themselves to caterpillars. Another cat started up; Brenda Kilian led a theatrical charge that blocked it. The driver tried turning it around but the metal monster had no hope of outmaneuvering Brenda's ballet, and he gave up. Soon the land-raper was cloaked in more aesthetically pleasing EF! drapery and construction was halted — for a week, it turned out.

During the five hours that activists remained chained to machines, the press came in a steady pilgrimage. Many of the homeowners and mainstream activists joined our civil disobedience — without chains — as they sat on construction equipment. They also cleaned up garbage illegally dumped on the trail.

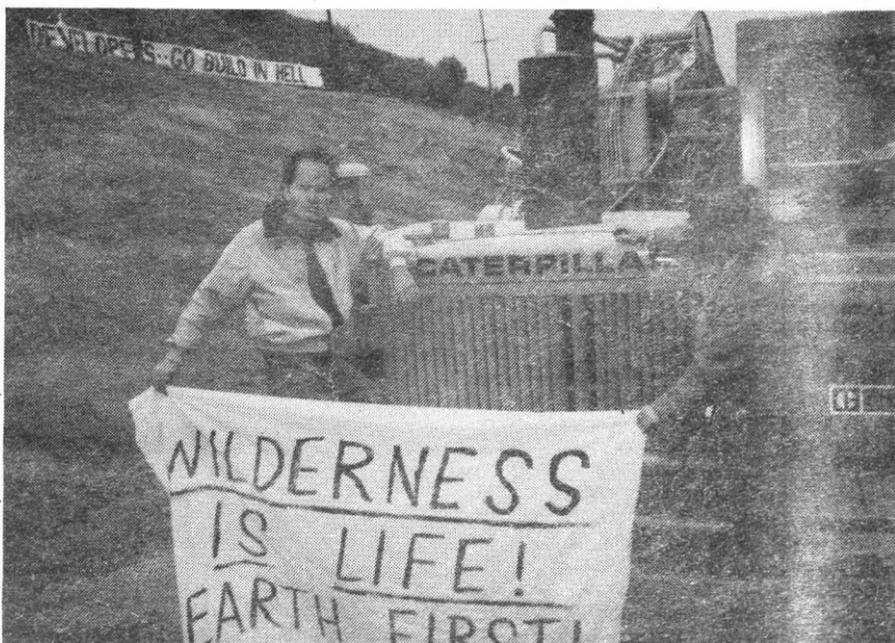
Our demands — a moratorium on construction in the Santa Monica Mountains, a new or supplemental EIR, no road up the canyon, no more paving of Mulholland Drive, no landfills in Sullivan or Rustic Canyon, and no housing development — were met by threats from the developer's lawyer. During the five-hour media circus, however, only two policemen briefly appeared and a helicopter buzzed the scene intermittently. Speculation is rampant as to why no one was arrested.

Finally, Friends of Caballero Canyon, one of the coalition groups, used an onsite car phone to negotiate a Thursday meeting for us with the local councilman, Marvin Braude. The developer agreed to halt construction until then.

On Thursday, 300 angry citizens showed up. Braude's position at the beginning was that the wheels were in motion and nothing could be stopped. After three hours of impassioned testimony, he stated that if he had his way, there would be no construction at all in the Santa Monicas — our position exactly.

At press time, we don't know whether we have won a concrete-less victory. Construction is still halted, but we have no illusions about stopping the project. Our allies regard it as a *fait accompli* and will settle for halting the road. Since Braude assures us that the city will never allow it to be used as

continued on page 6



Mark Williams and Peter Bralver occupy a scraper in the fight for LA's last wilderness area.

Round Three in the Struggle for Nevada's Wilderness

by Leon Czolgosz

Environmentalists are preparing again for a battle to protect Nevada's remaining wild National Forest lands. At stake are approximately three million roadless acres in the Toiyabe and Humboldt National Forests. These wildlands are as varied and vital as those anywhere in the West, ranging from valleys filled with sagebrush and grasses to high mountain meadows to snow-capped alpine peaks. The casual passerby, viewing the distant mountain ranges from the highway, hardly guesses at the variety of the forests found there: pinon-juniper woodlands and Mountain Mahogany at the lower elevations; the lush riparian vegetation of cottonwood, willow, alder, wild rose along the creeks; Quaking Aspen stands; the mixed-conifer forests of White Fir, Limber Pine, Douglas-fir, and Engelmann Spruce on higher slopes; gnarled Bristlecone Pines, some of them thousands of years old, clinging to seemingly impossible limestone outcrops. These wild areas are home to Mule Deer, Pronghorn, Elk, Bighorn Sheep, Bobcat, Mountain Lions, Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, and many other species.

Nevada wilderness is under threat as never before. Timber cutting, aside from

firewood cutting and christmas tree sales, is minimal in Nevada's National Forests; but the mining industry is on a rampage across the state. Fueled by high gold prices and new technology, a boom as great as that which accompanied the Comstock discoveries of the 1860s is under way throughout the state. Only this time, instead of the underground shafts, drifts and adits of 19th century mining, giant, open-pit mines are spreading across the landscape like the lesions of some unspeakable disease. Some of these mines occupy several square miles of land. Few areas are safe from the mining frenzy; incredibly tiny quantities of gold can now be extracted profitably by processing vast amounts of low-grade, formerly worthless ore with what is called the "heap leaching process." In this process, huge piles of ore are treated with a cyanide solution; the solution is collected in plastic-lined pits and processed to extract the gold. It is a highly destructive process: in addition to the scars, which will probably last thousands of years, caused by the mine and its tailings piles, the cyanide pits kill many birds and other wildlife. Reclamation requirements, under existing state and federal laws, are trivial.

As if the mining threat was not enough, *continued on page 5*

Update on "Arizona Four" Arrests

As reported in the special edition of *Earth First!* (June 16, 1989), four people were arrested in late May as part of a massive FBI attack on the Earth First! movement.

Not much has changed since that report. Marc Baker, Mark Davis, and Peg Millett remain in jail without bond. As we go to press, Millett has a rehearing on possible terms of release scheduled for July 5, but no such hearing has been set for either Baker or Davis. Dave Foreman is out on bond, and generally restricted to Pima County, AZ (the Tucson area). He has been given permission to fulfill some of his speaking engagements, as part of his normal business.

Good, private criminal attorneys have been retained for three of the four. Mark Davis is still officially represented by a Public Defender.

Charges against the four have been separated for purposes of their trials. The "Conspiracy" charge against all four will be heard in Phoenix, while all other charges against Baker, Davis, and Millett will be heard in Prescott. Both trials are scheduled to start August 1, but will almost certainly be rescheduled for later in the fall.

Money has been coming in to the Legal Defense Fund, but only enough to cover a small fraction of the anticipated needs. Despite pro bono representation by several of the attorneys, their expenses and court costs will probably mount to over \$100,000.

Related photos and news on page 6.

Depending on many variables, the final total could reach as much as half a million dollars.

The FBI continues to press their attack on the EF! movement. FBI agents have been questioning people in Tucson, Prescott, and Flagstaff, AZ, and in Missoula, MT. FBI spokesmen have also said arrests are likely in Colorado.

A Denver FBI agent confirmed that the *continued on page 6*



Young dozer-bashers got a chance to practice at the 10th annual Round River Rendezvous, held last month in northwest New Mexico. Articles and more photos will appear in the next EF! Journal.

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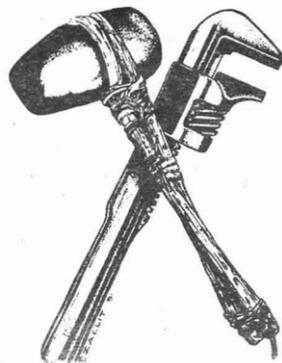
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A VIEW OF THE VORTEX

Life has been quiet in EF! circles of late: a few arrests, several supposed acts of sabotage, a covert FBI campaign to destroy the EF! movement; a few score acts of counter-monkeywrenching... nothing that ecological or social justice advocates shouldn't expect. These various recent events, predictable though they should have been, have an important message to convey: EF! is being effective. The federal scoundrels don't like us. It follows that we're on a good course, and ought not be dissuaded therefrom.

Indeed, the recent \$2 million donation by the FBI to the EF! movement could spur continued growth in our strength. As John Seed — many of whose victories for the Australian rainforests have been won in the courts — stressed during talks at the Round River Rendezvous, if we hold the moral high ground in the present court battles, we shall win a tactical victory against the industrial machine. If we force ethics into the courtroom, we can win more public support. The claims of some iconoclastic rebels notwithstanding, EF! depends on the media to convey its preservationist perspective; and the trials will offer a chance to trumpet biocentric ideals.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of Dale, Kris, Nancy Z, and many Arizona EFlers, the FBI events have been covered in a special, first annual (?) tabloid recently sent to EF! subscribers. (Kudos also go to Kevin Dahl for helping us complete this issue amidst the frenzy in the Journal office following the FBI bust. Incidentally, despite this frenzy, the EF! mailing list has remained locked out of reach of infiltrators at all times. Subscribing to the Journal is safe.) Thus we return in this issue to our standard tales of ecological woe and efforts to avert such. These efforts have been greeted by new levels of counter-action from land exploiters and government agents. New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana EFlers, especially, have been victims of slashed tires, surveillance, and break-ins. Again, these attacks suggest EFlers are upsetting exploitation plans. These attacks also suggest we educate ourselves about infiltration and the FBI. To this end, among the most useful publications are *If an Agent Knocks* (a booklet available free from Center for Constitutional Rights, 666 Broadway, NY, NY 10012), *The War at Home* (available from EF! books), and *Agents of Repression*. If you are an EF! organizer, read these books... and if you want the FBI to know you're

informed, recommend these publications to friends during phone conversations.

Also read carefully the two articles in the back pages of this issue pertaining to legal matters. These could keep you out of jail.

Legal matters were, unfortunately but necessarily, frequent topics of discussion at the Round River Rendezvous in June. Jean Crawford will describe this wild gathering in our next issue. The blockade of logging in the Santa Fe National Forest after the RRR will also be described in our next issue.

Another topic in the air at the recent RRR concerned apparent factionalism in the movement. The question of whether or not EF! is trying to embrace too many diverse elements is complex and will be discussed at many future EF! gatherings. It is well to remember, though, that we remain an uncommonly cohesive group, with comparatively little infighting among us. Despite some fruitless arguments at this RRR, pitting urban anarchists against more traditional EFlers, the bulk of the movement remains characterized as much by its unity as by its diversity. Those of us nearing our third or fourth decade within the environmental movement realize that what is surprising is not the breaking away of some elements from EF!, but the infrequency of such fragmenting.

Furthermore, some of the groups that EF! has spawned but that have gone independent have done so for good reasons. The Rainforest Action Network — an alliance that necessarily reaches far beyond the bounds of our small movement — is a prime example. RAN was founded by EFlers and remains largely under the direction of EFlers, in particular Randy Hayes, an EF! Foundation board member; and Mike Roselle, DAF coordinator. Nonetheless, the trend toward increasing numbers of EFlers and erstwhile EFlers doing their work under different banners — Live Wild Or Die, Stumps Suck, Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, Greater Ecosystem Alliance, American Wilderness Alliance, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (to name a few, in ascending order of public respectability) — has both advantages and disadvantages. Among the advantages are spreading our ideas and tactics within circles (e.g., mainstream environmentalists and activists in other countries) who might shy away from green fists.

Another possible advantage is that this trend may humble us. Like most groups, we tend to be self-indulgent, as evidenced by the *Journal's* focus on EF! actions to the exclusion of other groups' actions. On the other hand, those among us who eschew the EF! name may be overlooking two disadvantages: 1. If we are really either a movement or a tribe, as we call ourselves, we may best maintain our strength by being cohesive, and uniting behind a name does lend itself to cohesion. 2. For EF! to carry real clout, we need our people bearing our emblem with pride, freely admitting that they are EFlers, showing that we are a large and active group. Moreover, our aforementioned self-indulgence may be a necessary part of tribal solidarity.

In sum, EF! is not splintering, but it is dispersing somewhat, and some elements presently within the movement will likely decide to start other groups. The implications of such dispersal — the wisdom of acting under other names — should be carefully considered by all EFlers who are letting entropy carry them away. Many times sporting a new name is wise; other times not — depending, of course, on the ramifications for the planet.

—John Davis

CORRECTION: The photo which appeared on the front page of the special June 16 edition was incorrectly credited. The credit line should have read "Wide World Photos".

MOVING?

The Post Office does not forward Third Class Mail but they do charge us 30 cents apiece to send us your change of address. Please send us your change of address promptly so you do not miss an issue of *Earth First!* and we do not have to pay the Post Office to receive it. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your postperson that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.



Darryl Cherney and George Shook sit high in the redwoods in the latest action against Maxxam. Details on page 7.

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

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

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For subscriptions, merchandise orders, donations, inquiries, general correspondence, Letters to the Editor, articles, photos, etc., send to: Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Phone: (602) 622-1371.

All poetry should go to: Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435. Please include SASE with submissions.

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Contributing Photographers: Joe Cempa, David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Orin Langelle, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuertner.
Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

SCHEDULE

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

Dear Cranial Feces,

To paraphrase Merle Haggard, "If you're runnin' down Ed Abbey, man, you're walkin' on the fightin' side of me."

I direct this comment to "Simon 'Chico' Zapotes and BBB, ¡Mirth First!" Your letter last *Journal* crossed the line. Ed Abbey was my friend, and a great man. I'm honored to have known him and am angered by those pretentious juvenile ideologues who insult his name. Come forth! Identify yourselves, you cowardly scum, and take responsibility for the slime which leaks from your ideologically enslaved brains to your slovenly pens.

I hope to meet you in some dark lonely place. Soon.

For the *Earth First!*

— Howie Wolke, Darby, MT

Dear EFlers:

Since Deep Ecology is founded on the principles of unity and interdependence, the sneering references to the animal rights movement as a bunch of "puppy-lovers" is troubling. That notion is wrong and wrongheaded. Animal Rights comprises a broad range of issues and approaches, and an equally broad range of attitudes. Sure, some AR people just love puppies, but the movement is shifting more and more to those with a global perspective and a Deep Ecology orientation. In terms of the over-used "web of life" analogy, we are on the immediately neighboring strand to EFl.

So please, don't be so taken with your own tough radicalism that you declare war on your allies. Toughness doesn't mean sneering — it means working effectively. If there are particular issues in which you feel that AR sentimentality is getting in the way of essential ecologic-environmental action, try to work with the AR people involved to explain your views and to seek a viable solution. We may not agree on every issue, but do EFlers agree among themselves on every issue? What counts is achieving results, and we can be a lot more effective working together than at odds. The occasional disagreements should not be allowed to interfere with the more frequent opportunities for joint action.

— Steven Tiger, Fort Bragg, CA

Dear EFl!

For me it began when *Fifth Estate* ran the "How Deep?" issue. I answered in a letter calling them all a bunch of armchair academicians who have nothing better to do than criticize people who are doing something. I told them I wasn't threatened at all by the "macho image" of EFl simply because I didn't have time — there's too much work to be done. I told them that the hardest thing in the world is to get a bunch of pig-headed EFlers to agree on anything, that none of us are accustomed well to the concept of leaders or authority and that we don't consider Foreman or Abbey or anyone else to be our "leader," at all. There was more to the letter, but they answered me saying that indeed, they had gotten lots of feedback from EFlers saying the same thing, that they had even travelled to the west coast to meet some EFlers and they felt I was right. But they wanted to know, if that was true, why wasn't my voice being heard in the EFl Journal? (That's a collective "my".) That question hit home with me in a big way, and that's when I jumped in head first with *Live Wild or Die*. For me, it wouldn't even have answered the challenge to just demand that my artwork and articles get printed in EFl! The whole structure bothered me, and I had to do something more drastic. That whole theory is covered pretty well in *LWOD*. . .

The movement is growing by leaps and bounds and we can't afford to become stagnant at this point. Our horizons are broadening, our talents are maturing, we're becoming gutsier and stronger. Some things will never change — our love for the wild earth, our friendships, our determination. But other things will change — like our need for a crutch, be it a spokesman, a banner, a name, or a newspaper. As we become stronger both in numbers and in spirit, our need for dependencies will cease.

We do what we do because it's in our hearts — we feel the wild wind in our hearts and we don't have a choice. We don't do it because "we're Earth Firsters."

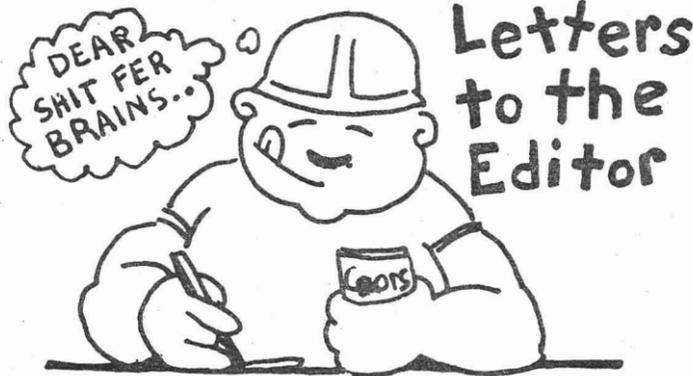
We grew to a certain point under the name Earth First!, but we won't stop growing if we start to disregard the name — anymore than a baby will stop growing if she stops using the (once beneficial) diaper.

Earth First! the organization won't go away. It will remain a useful stepping stone for many people. But my intention with *LWOD* (and hopefully there will be many more and different avenues cropping up), was to begin to offer ways for people — and the movement — to grow even bigger and stronger.

— Chaco

Dear Marc Baker, Mark Davis, Dave Foreman and Peg Millett:

Political differences make little matter



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

to us when the state victimizes those fighting to destroy the megamachine. You are to be congratulated for your efforts, not prosecuted.

We offer our full support to the four of you and pledge an all-out effort to defend you. Our current issue was almost complete at the time we heard the news of your arrests so we didn't have much to go on for an article. Please keep us informed of legal and defense developments as time goes on.

We sent greetings to the three who remained in jail over the last weekend; hopefully they were received. We just had 25 arrests fighting the Detroit incinerator after quite a melee with the cops. I think the struggle will be heating up.

For wild anarchy,

— The *Fifth Estate* Staff

Dear EFl!

I was so shocked to read in Philip R. Knight's recent article ("The Real Destruction of Yellowstone") that the Park Service has allowed the 30,000 acre Red Bench Fire burn to be logged that I called West Glacier to confirm the report and give the Superintendent a piece of my mind. I was told that the only logging allowed in the burn was a 100 foot (more or less) swath immediately along the highway, because of the danger to motorists posed by falling snags.

Now we can argue whether the Park Service was right to sell the cut logs. But their motivation for removing dead snags is understandable enough. My own view is that the dead timber, once cut, should have been left to rot where it fell. In any event, the case hardly constitutes a precedent for logging burns in National Parks.

Mr. Knight's statement that the Red Bench "is all being logged" was misinformation, pure and simple, and — unfortunately — discredits the rest of his article. Hopefully in the future Mr. Knight will expend the extra effort to double-check his sources of information. If EFl is to be successful generating effective responses to the many real crises we are facing, we need clear and accurate reporting, not hyperbole.

— Mark Gaffney, Chilcoquin, OR

Ed. note: We forwarded the above letter to Phil Knight, and got the following response.

Dear SFB,

Mark Gaffney is right, if we can believe the information given by Glacier Park headquarters. I apologize for the misinformation presented in my article, "The Real Destruction of Yellowstone." Only burned trees along roads and near developments in Glacier have been felled; the entire area burned by the North fork fire is not being logged.

As to whether the National Park Service was right to sell the logs (and the logs have been sold), I do not believe they were. Burned trees have also been sold from Yellowstone Park after being cut along roads. No public review of the decision to sell the trees occurred. Even the Forest Service would have conducted a public review. Up to 70 miles of road will receive this "safety corridor" treatment in Yellowstone. There is already talk of creating "manicured" forests around developments in Yellowstone to reduce fire danger. Certain campgrounds have come to resemble clearcuts due to removal of unruly trees which threaten to topple onto Winnebagos. This whole mess is yet another example of the steady, incremental development which is eating away at our wilderness and parks. Every new road or development means more manipulation of natural processes to keep nature at bay and protect "investments".

Please don't disregard the rest of my article due to one mistake (though it was a major one). Yellowstone presents a classic example of the fate befalling wilderness everywhere. Natural events like fire or bison migration are coming into increasing conflict with human activities as civilization encroaches ever further on wildlands. Age-old processes like fires are bemoaned as

catastrophes while roading and development of places which have been wild for 4 billion years is regarded as normal.

Thanks for pointing out my mistake, Mark. I'll be more careful.

— Phillip R. Knight, Yellowstone EFl

Dear SFB,

I, being quite concerned with the overpopulation problem, recently attempted to get a vasectomy. After calling several doctors in the area, I found it almost impossible. I couldn't even get past the receptionist on the phone. She more or less said I had to get married and have kids then call her back. No one seems to realize we have a serious problem here.

Do you have any information as to where I could get fixed?

— Joe Fournier, Southington, CT

Ed. note: According to what we've been told, the rules on voluntary sterilization vary from state to state. Your best bet would probably be to call the closest Planned Parenthood clinic and ask them. — DT

Dear EFl!

Is paganism compatible with Earth First!? Granted dictionaries have neither the last word nor absolute power over what something REALLY MEANS, but after having met some self-described EFl pagans, I consulted it. And you know what the book said?

pa-gan n. 1. heathen. 2. one who has little or no religion and who delights in sensual pleasures and material goods: an irreligious or hedonistic person.

Now I've never met an "irreligious" or materially-obsessed EFler. Could someone elucidate on the real meaning of paganism within the EFl movement? Why are folks lured to paganism? Is it the "delights in sensual pleasures" bit?

— Ringtail, Missoula, MT

Dear EFlers,

I was given a copy of your "Eostar" issue and, although I had been trying to ignore you, I felt compelled to write. I am an ecofeminist as well as a Witch and I have a few things I'd like to share.

The first is about your use of Pagan Sabbat names. I wonder if you know any of the background of Lughnasadh — myth has it that it was a festival started by Lugh Lamfada, champion of the Tuatha de Danaan, for his foster-mother Tailtiu, first held at Her home, the Plain of Oenach Tailten. This plain had once been the Forest of Cuan, but She had it cleared. I thought that this might interest you folks.

Personally, I'm offended by your use of the Pagan names (especially since you don't even know enough to capitalize "Pagan"). There really is a lot more to Paganism than calling the Earth "Mom" and putting Her on a pedestal to be protected. It also means respecting the power of female energy, in all its manifestations and I have seen little evidence of this from "deep" ecologists. My major problem with your self-styled Paganism is that I have been lumped in with you by some anti-Pagan social ecologists. The fight would be tough enough without me having to attempt to explain that your definition of Paganism and mine are not the same. (I'm not saying that I am a diehard social ecologist, either. A battle with a certain VT s.e. has gotten me challenging most of their ideologies, too.)

In regards to the AIDS and starvation issues — I think that Ratwung Munster, esq. covered the AIDS issue well, so I won't use up paper to repeat it, but I must say that I am deeply offended by the implications of AIDS as Mother Nature's weapon. As for starvation, it would work if we could get the Earth rapers to starve, instead of the people they'd like to get out of the way.

In regard to LaChapelle's article — I would never say that "deep" ecology excludes women, although there do seem to be many more men. I would, however, emphatically say that it excludes feminists —

the definition being a woman who values women as people and who sees a need to change the present power structure. I would like to add that many of the Witches who are fighting the patriarchy have more than faced the Dark Goddess, we are consciously working for Her. That we are fighting the patriarchy does not mean that we are fighting men, in fact some of us are men. It's the system which binds us all that we fight. The "corporate feminists" with whom you lump us are not feminists, they are "male-identified" — there is a major difference.

I would like to add that not all pastoral cultures were patriarchal, according to my research (I am an ecofeminism major at Goddard College, presently doing a study on Celtic and pre-Celtic cultures in the British Isles). The pre-Celtic people, some of whom survived into historical times as the people who came to be called "Fairies", were pastoral — it is also apparent that they were matristic.

My condolences to the friends of Abbey, may his Gods bless his spirit.

Dark Blessings,

— Kym Lambert, Colebrook, NH

Ed. note: Just for discussion, would you rather we called our March issue by the Christian celebration, "Easter"? Would you have us forget the Beltane fires? —DT

Dear EFl!

I don't quite understand all the controversy over use of the pagan calendar for EFl! The names are wonderful, and give reason for contemplation. The first time I saw some of these names, I felt a sense of having recovered yet another missing piece of the deep mysterious. And, I do not quite understand the controversy over Christianity either. It is curious that, being wilderness proponents, Christianity is dismissed so easily when wilderness figured very prominently into the life and drama of Christ.

I sense that there are splintering factions in EFl, chards of people shattering and regrouping, falling away like icicles off of a roof at spring thaw. It is probably difficult to recognize evolution within such a movement as has grown over the years at EFl! Yet I have been particularly impressed by one special thing at EFl! which I hope will not change and that is its ability to absorb and encompass many different levels of interaction while maintaining a constant direction.

It seems, however, that the surge toward wilderness activism should somehow address the flipside of that coin as well; that agriculture should somehow become part of the whole picture. Somewhere within the idea of wilderness deliverance, the "population growth finality" exists like a dangling participle. Families must be able to sustain themselves. Not only are biodiverse species being displaced in wilderness demise, but so are starving families who do not have the wherewithal to learn of agricultural practices which would sustain them independently of agri-business or governmental subsidies, things everyone could practise no matter where they happened to live. (I am also curious to know how architecture can figure into all of this — how Neanderthal managed to cope in a mud hut.)

— Lana Summers, Frederickburg, TX

Dear Scat-fer-brains,

I'm, what you humans call, an Opossum.

As an intrinsically valued member of the wildlife community you claim to protect. . . I'm just a little pissed off!

The human that resides here is an EFler but is so busy with his adversarial role with other humans, that he can't see the parking lot for the pavement.

I mean. . . hey, I'm all for stopping developers, industrial polluters, and all other forms of humanoid onslaught, but destroying the mad machine appears to be upstaging the rebirth of habitat.

This guy will write letters all day, rant and rave with other Earth First! cronies, then drive 200 miles to participate in an action. . . but won't take the time to plant a couple of damn trees!

Charity begins at home, right? Well, I live in a bucket underneath a tool shed! You call that habitat? Do I have to be endangered to get a little respect?

I know the rest of you out there aren't like this clown, that seems to forget that every square inch of this planet is potential housing for myself and others like me.

Spend as much time on positive hands-on improvement around your own burrow sites as you spend on throwing rocks at bulldozers. Let the grass and weeds grow, erect brushpiles, plant trees, dig ponds and knock down a few of your own outbuildings.

And lay off the roadkill jokes! If you'd help out a little, I'd be suckin on sweet persimmons instead of flattened raccoons.

The only concern for me shown by the humanoid here is the repeated reading of a

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Letters . . .

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scientific paper attempting to explain why my penis is forked... and wondering why his isn't.

If this crap keeps up, I wanna talk to this Carlton fella.

Keep up the good work and thanks for your support.

— Opossum

Editor:

Although I have tremendous respect and appreciation for Dolores LaChappelle's work, I must take issue with the final recommendations she made in her essay on "Play" in the last Brigid edition.

I disagree that Earth First! can ever hope to encourage people to devolve out of what she calls the Industrial Growth Society (IGS) by advocating that people turn off their TV sets, start using gourds to eat out of, and start performing "earth rituals" like the Festival of Returning Light she describes in her essay.

It seems to me that the pre-eminent fundamental goal of the environmental movement, and more especially the Earth First! movement, is to change the IGS paradigm of our culture to a biocentric, ecologically-sustainable paradigm. That cannot be achieved by telling people to give up their present life-style to adopt a ritualistic one, even of the "earth-ritual" variety. Rather, we should use all forms of media and technology — especially the untapped resource of TV — to actively stimulate and promote the necessary change. Since the vast majority of people are, shall we say, rather intensely committed to the boob-tube, let's use their addiction to swing their minds and hearts our way. Our goal should be to get the Average Joe to see things our way, not to make a lot of noise making them get mad. In the Earth First! Journal, face it, we are only talking to ourselves, when what we should be doing is talking to the Great Unwashed Masses as social change agents.

I don't deny Dolores' conclusions as to the beneficent nature of ritual on the limbic system, but I just don't see how we can ever hope to change our IGS by making those kinds of suggestions to people who will for the most part simply be turned off by them. They are not yet ready: you have to plow the field before you can harvest it. Forgive the agricultural analogy; I know Dolores advises a shift from agriculture to hunting-gathering; but both ritual and hunting-gathering seem to me to be simply possible ultimate results of social change, not the method to achieve it.

I perceive tremendous current social awareness about environmental problems; and though most people are clearly still mired in limited, anthropocentric thinking, it seems to me that Earth Firsters, more than other environmentalists, should be thinking of creative ways to stimulate that awareness into social change, in finding ways to change that anthropocentric mind-set to an ecological one, not playing with ourselves in rituals which may be fun for us but don't stimulate those who are collectively making the crucial decisions. TV is a tool; it is, like it or not, what engages the sensory inputs of the majority of Americans; if it can be harnessed by the IGS, it should not be ignored but rather harvested by EF!

— Harold Wood, Visalia, CA

Dear Earth First! Types —

We just wanted you to know that we see your group as an impediment to the ongoing paving of the world, and as such, un-American and anti-capitalist. So watch it, we've got your number. And, hey — Hands off Exxon, OK?

— Jack Napier, Billboard Liberation Front

Ed. note: Enclosed with the above letter was the following press release.

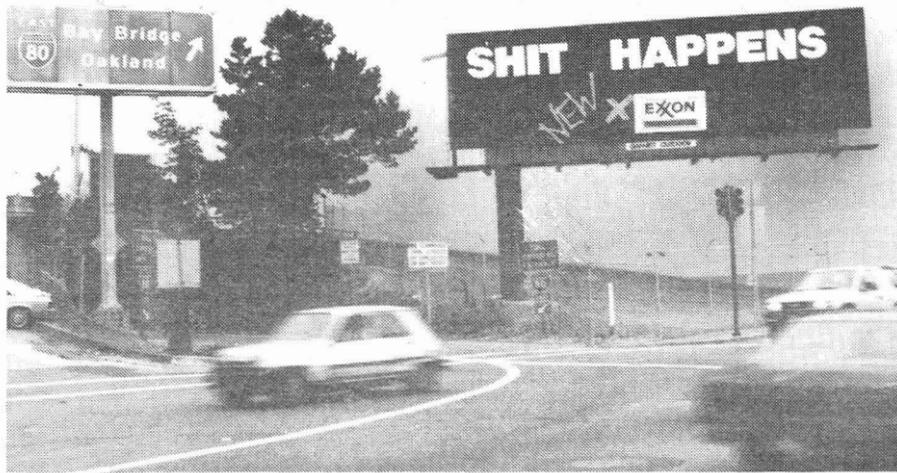
Billboard Liberation Front Communique:

One of the primary goals of the BLF has always been to encourage and accelerate the ongoing paving of the world. For, as we all know, where there are roads, there are billboards.

Exxon and other fine corporations contribute to this necessary evolutionary process through many methods, including the use of petrochemicals in the production of asphalt.

Man, being a natural creature, can create or produce nothing that is not "of nature", or unnatural. This is why we believe that Exxon should in no way be castigated for dumping millions of gallons of oil into some silly bay in Podunk, Alaska. The seepage of oil is a natural occurrence (as recently noted by an Exxon official), and, as such, the Alaskan spill should be applauded by all Americans as another step in our ongoing evolutionary destiny. We should capitalize

Page 4 Earth First! June 21, 1989



This billboard is one of two in downtown San Francisco recently modified by the Billboard Liberation Front. Prior to their "improvement and liberation", they read: HITS HAPPEN — NEW X-100.

on our good fortune as presented by Exxon Corporation.

PAVE ALASKA

In conjunction with the ongoing natural "greenhouse effect", we should use this occurrence as a beginning which will open up new opportunities for real estate development in colder climates. We at the BLF say.... "Pave Alaska."

Jack Napier, BLF Spokesperson

Fellow Friends of the Environment:

We are forming an organization on the local level called Phoenix. Our stated goals and objectives involve the advocacy of animal rights and environmental issues.

We would like to establish a network of information on environmental issues, in the hopes that as communication develops, mistakes can be circumvented. Southern Mississippi has for many years remained a relatively dormant voice in environmental issues. The only way to change that is through legislation, organization, and perseverance.

— Carleigh Scates, President, Phoenix, PO Box 16752, Hattiesburg, MS 39401.

Dear Shit Fer Brains,

A thought occurred in my crummy grey matter concerning non-radical responses to the powers-that-be (not that I don't support 100% monkeywrenching and its power to "motivate" typically unmotivated people like corporate executives [hey, I know, I'm one!], Freddie, and other narrow-minded types). I belong to all the environmental orgs and correspond (I'm on the distribution lists of most western National Forests for DEIS/FEIS and timber sales), but it's still hard to respond personally to each bullshit action the Freds, etc, want to make.

Pulling a trick from Amnesty International and the red alerts from Colorado Environmental Coalition and Utah Wilderness Association perhaps a network could be created to get "boilerplate" ideas (letters) shipped to whomever wanted them so we could respond to some of the idiotic things going on ON TIME (the Freds have just really set down the clamps on meeting their response and appeal deadlines so timeliness is crucial) — the sample letters could be changed, but the point is it's hard to know the facts on all the shit going on.

Clearinghouses for action crosscountry?

Anybody wanting samples on old growth, auto mileage standards, Antarctica protection, public grazing, below cost timbering, the spotted owl, etc — I'll help out. I write a lot and respond in economic, statute, and emotional manners the powers should (but don't always) respond to.

Just another thought to help save Gaia!
— Dave Naslund, 2450 Fenton, Edgewater, CO 80214, 303-239-6743 (H), 800-877-9911 (W: leave message and say EF! and I'll get back to ya!)

Dear Editor,

Can you settle a bet? My hunting buddies say, since grazing permittees only pay 20¢ on the dollar for BLM and Forest Service forage, that 80% of the beef is actually in the public domain.

I say you only have to leave 20% of the wet carcass weight for the rancher and that cows on National Parks and Wildlife Refuges are fair game too, as long as you have a valid elk or deer tag.

— Jim Beam, Reno, NV

EF!

We all know what we think of Allan Savory and his diabolical plot to keep livestock on public lands. Well, I was part of an Earth First! group that crashed his annual meeting in order to present him with a T-shirt which graphically depicted our opposition to welfare ranching. Instead of reacting angrily or becoming embarrassed, he invited us to join him at some point in the

future for an afternoon of discussion. Several of us took him up on his offer, and when we got together we went out on the mesa west of Albuquerque where we observed the state of deterioration of the land. We discussed our mutual concern for the environment, then he offered to send someone from Earth First! through the holistic resource management-core course, free of charge. I accepted his offer.

At the course I found myself in the company of teachers, (two of whom were EFlers from Montana), farmers, ranchers, foresters, people from BLM and the Apache reservation; in short, people from all walks of life, all of whom were obviously concerned with the condition of the planet and looking for solutions to the problems. We examined the effects of the removal of livestock to stop overgrazing and overtrampling. The effect was the recovery of the land, but it only lasted in environments where the decay process is fast and biological in nature. Over the greater part of America and the world where the decay process is achieved by oxidation and weathering, the result was only good for a few years. After that worse deterioration took place than had been the case with livestock on the land.

From there we went on to look at ways to determine goals for all areas and the means to achieve those goals through the application of a decision making process. This involved using all the knowhow available to mankind, without prejudice, and applying it through a testing process followed by a monitoring process.

I found all of this to be based on common sense. It meant that where livestock should not be on the land, a thorough planning process would determine that. On the other hand, where the land would deteriorate without the physical disturbance needed to speed the decay process and the successional advancement of complex communities of plant and animal life, the testing process would indicate the use of livestock if there were no other alternatives. The same applied to fire and all of the other tools available to us. At no time did Savory ever advocate or condemn any specific tool or course of action. All he did was show us that there was a way of determining what was needed and then attaining the desired results through sound planning and management. (I know that a lot of us have trouble with words like "management" and "resources", but as long as there are five billion people on this planet I'm afraid we'll have to "manage" our "resources".)

The results on land where these principles had been practiced were impressive. After taking this course and getting the information first hand, it became quite obvious that all I'd heard about Savory up to that point in time had been taken out of context and sensationalized by people who don't like livestock. Hell, I don't like livestock, but I don't like needles either. That's not going to stop me from getting a tetanus shot when I need it. If livestock can be positively applied in certain areas to stop desertification, they should be. We need all the help we can get, folks, and anyone who would refuse to use the appropriate tool simply because they have a personal prejudice against it may find themselves in a dead end situation. Allan Savory is more concerned about the environment than most people. Instead of pointing fingers and assessing blame, he has devoted his life to the solving of some of the monumental problems the earth finds herself confronted with. Also, he is pro predator and in favor of the reintroduction of the wolf, and has made his feelings known in the ranching community and government agencies alike. He has even suggested that the wolf be reintroduced in Yellowstone, much to the chagrin of ranchers and rangers everywhere.

As far as the article goes which was written by David E. Brown in the Sept. 22,

'88 edition of the EF! Journal, I find it bears no discernable resemblance to an informed discussion of holistic resource management or anything else Savory is doing or saying. If Brown did attend a core course he seems to have missed the point entirely.

In November '88 Savory's book *Holistic Resource Management* was published. Get a copy and read it for yourself. Make up your own mind. If Savory does have a viable solution then we owe it to ourselves and to the earth to see that it is applied wherever it will work. We don't have many options or much time left.

— Dave Davenport, New Mexico EF!

Ed. note: David Brown's article originally included far more detail on Savory's program. It was trimmed as much of the information duplicated material we'd previously published (see Mabon '87 and Mabon '86). —DT

Dear EF!

Some time ago I told EF! to list EF! Canada as a local group up here in the frozen north. I willfully committed this act, with malice aforethought, because I noticed that there was nothing in Canada other than on the West Coast. I thought that Canadian EFlers should at least have an address to write to so that we could talk about becoming formally disorganized.

A few of you have written to me and I have enjoyed your letters, even if I haven't always written back immediately. Unfortunately I have been tied up with heavy work with a rainforest group and some local actions, blah blah. However, the time has come to get our act in gear.

For those who hadn't noticed there is now an Eastern Canada EF! group, called "EF! Canada" (address below). Just what EF! Canada is, or will try to be, depends on who is involved. For the moment we are going to have a small newsletter called Praxis which will have some stuff on Canadian issues, but I also want to see some discussion on what EF! Canada should be, who wants to be involved, and all that other good stuff. For now there is no charge for Praxis, but I'll add the Usual Disgusting Plea for a couple of bucks to cover costs, OK?

When you write please note whether you wish your name and address to be confidential. One thing I would like Praxis to be is a way for EFlers to get in touch with one another, but only with your consent. I look forward to hearing from all of you closet EFlers, so write now;

EF! Canada
Box 4612, Sta "E"
Ottawa, ONT
CANADA K1S 5H8
— Mike Kaulbars

Dear SFB,

I am curious as to what prompted the *Earth First! Journal's* publication of Dolores LaChapelle's "No, I'm not an ecofeminist: A few words in defense of men." Was it just cause ya'll like Dolores, and are perfectly willing to give the "good ol' gal" a forum on any subject she might wish to blather about? If you really took her seriously, why didn't you challenge her to write a really good article about deep ecology and ecofeminism — one that clearly defines the philosophies, the differences, the areas of common ground? Instead, you uncritically allow her to engage in a survival tactic common to women raised in the era of her childhood — that of bolstering her own position by cuddling up to the boys and distancing herself from other women.

I respect Dolores for the sagacious woman she is and aspires to be, but she discredits herself by uncritically accepting the patriarchy's "dress for success" definition of the meaning of women's liberation as if it were what feminists themselves have called for. Women scholars and activists are at the forefront of debate over cultural values and paradigms, in science, philosophy, and history. In science, for example, read Evelyn Fox Keller, *A Feeling for the Organism* and *Reflections on Gender and Science*. Moreover, feminist scholars have not failed to point out that gay men and men of color do not benefit from patriarchy to the degree that their white counterparts do, and that all men suffer from their dis-connection from the Other: all that is "not-man" — women and the natural world, their own animas.

So, Dolores, I encourage you to really read the ecofeminists. Allow yourself just a moment of sisterhood with them. You might be surprised about the effect on you of such an encounter, not only as a thinker, but as a thinking woman. And the resulting article I could really look forward to.

Mary Ann Jasper, Austin, TX

Dear Shit Fer Brains,

Following publication in the March 21 newsletter of his article entitled, "Coca Cola, Belize and the Dilemmas of Protecting Biodiversity," Ed Grumbine apologized to Lighthawk for criticizing our work and saying that we were not serving the people of

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Nevada Wilderness . . .

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the higher fuel prices of recent months have caused a resurgence of oil and gas exploration. Some of Nevada's National Forest roadless areas have been specifically targeted for exploration by the energy companies.

At present, Forest Service protection of Nevada's roadless areas is minimal. Under RARE II, the FS recommended that only 512,000 acres of the Toiyabe and Humboldt National Forests be protected as Wilderness. Since then, the new Forest Plans have come out, and the agency has further reduced its acreage recommended for Wilderness. Theoretically, the FS is protecting those areas included in their Wilderness recommendations from development, pending the final decision of Congress. In reality, this protection is weak. Even if the Nevada National Forests wanted to protect their roadless areas, the FS could not easily do so, since the Nevada National Forests are understaffed. This understaffing is no accident: in the Forest Service, the jobs are where the commercial timber is, and the Nevada National Forests are not big timber producers. Since RARE II, a number of miners have intruded into FS roadless areas in Nevada, some with, and some without, Forest Service compliance.

Efforts were made to pass a statewide wilderness bill for Nevada in both the 99th and 100th Congresses. The presence of powerful anti-wilderness members in the state's delegation prevented passage. (See "NV Wilderness Bill Looms Ahead," *EF!*, 5-88.) The state's political scene has long been dominated by anti-wilderness yahoos, and this is one reason why, 25 years after the passage of the Wilderness Act, Nevada has only one designated Wilderness Area, the 65,000-acre Jarbridge Wilderness.

Changes in the state's delegation in the present session of Congress have greatly increased the likelihood of a wilderness bill passing. But this is a mixed blessing, since any bill that passes is likely to be "moderate," meaning that many deserving areas will be left out of the bill.

Last fall, the anti-wilderness Senator Chic Hecht was defeated by then-Governor Richard Bryan, a moderate Democrat. Bryan joins Harry Reid in the state's Senate delega-

tion. Both Bryan and Reid are perceived in the press as environmentalists, but they are environmentalists only in the mainstream sense of the term. The state's delegation to the US House of Representatives remains the same as last session: moderate Democrat James Bilbray and conservative Republican Barbara Vucanovich. Last year Bilbray managed to get a 729,000-acre wilderness bill passed by the House, despite the efforts of Vucanovich. Vucanovich's anti-environmental credentials are so impeccable that she was one of the keynote speakers (along with Sen. James McClure) at the recent anti-wilderness conference in Reno. Luckily, Vucanovich is not a power in Congress, as was ex-Senator Hecht, who blocked Senator Reid's 600,000-acre wilderness bill in the Senate last session.

This year, the Democratic delegation has developed a unified wilderness bill — the "Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989," introduced in the House (HR 2320) by Rep. Bilbray and in the Senate (S 974) by Senators Reid and Bryan. It calls for the designation of 14 Wilderness Areas totaling 733,400 acres. The areas included in the bill and the acreages involved are as follows:

1. Alta Toquima (Toiyabe National Forest), 38,000 acres.
2. Arc Dome (Toiyabe NF), 115,000 acres.
3. Boundary Peak (Toiyabe NF), 10,000 acres.
4. Currant Mountain (Humboldt NF), 36,000 acres.
5. East Humboldt (Humboldt NF), 36,900 acres.
6. Jarbridge Additions (Humboldt NF), 48,500 acres.
7. Mount Rose (Toiyabe NF), 28,000 acres.
8. Quinn Canyon (Humboldt NF), 27,000 acres.
9. Ruby Mountains (Humboldt NF), 90,000 acres.
10. Mount Charleston (Toiyabe NF), 43,000 acres.
11. Table Mountain (Toiyabe NF), 98,000 acres.
12. Grant Range (Humboldt NF), 50,000 acres.
13. Mount Moriah (Humboldt NF), 82,000 acres.
14. Santa Rosa (Humboldt NF), 31,000 acres.

A coalition of conservation organiza-



Proposed new Wilderness area on Nevada's Mount Moriah.

Letters . . .

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Belize. The fact is that the majority of our organizing and flying work there was in direct service of Belizeans and their hopes for sustaining biodiversity in protecting some of the largest intact stands of tropical forests anywhere in Central America.

He acknowledged that he flew on only one out of 26 of our flight projects in Belize. He said he had not meant to defame our work there in any way. We have discussed working with him in the future and feel the misunderstanding resulting from this article is resolved. However we thought it would be best to clear our good name with Earth First! members and readers, many of whom have flown with us and have been Lighthawk supporters through the years.

Lighthawk received numerous endorsements for our rewarding efforts earlier this year in Central America. In the words of Victor Gonzales (President of the Belize Audubon Society), "Because of your (Lighthawk's) interest and dedication, the conservation movement here in Belize has taken major steps forward. . . I felt a resurgence of motivation and a strengthening of dedication to the conservation cause."

We have dedicated our lives to solid environmental conservation work and look

forward to many more years of providing the power of flight to Earth First! and other concerned folks who really want to get the work done.

— Susan Morgan, *EF!* founding member

— Michael Stewart, Lighthawk Executive Director

— Steele Wotkyns, Lighthawk

Dear Friends,

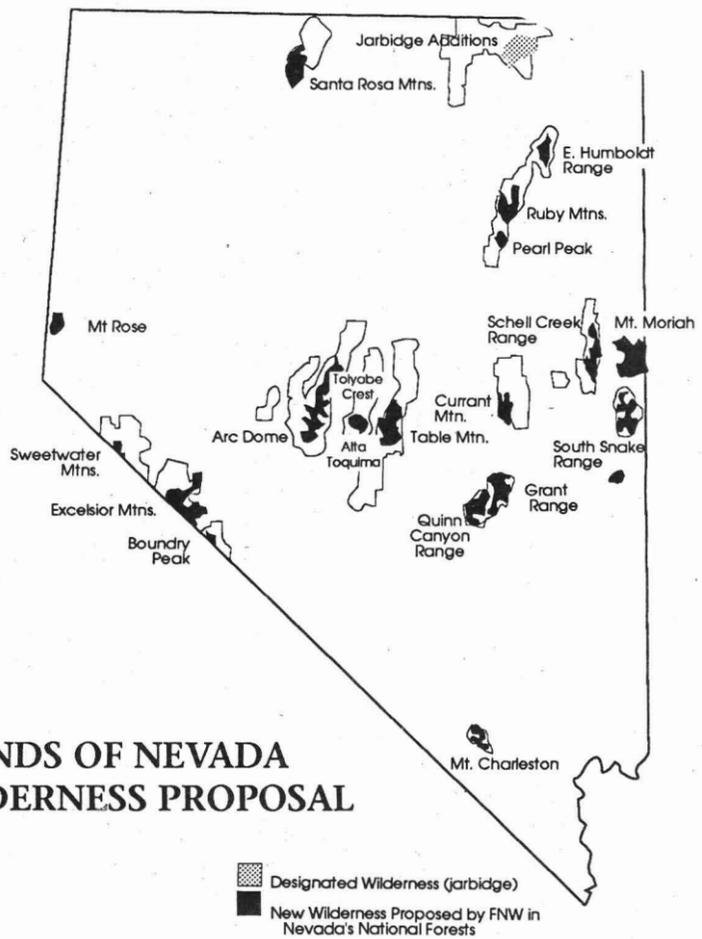
The L.A. *Times* recently published an excellent 4-part exposé on the BLM entitled "Public Land, Private Profit: Inside the Bureau of Land Management." Included in the series were articles on intra-bureau politics, budget, mining, grazing and management of the California desert. Anyone wishing a copy of these informative articles please send me 45¢ in stamps, and I'll get them out to you. Let's all get to work on reforming (or better yet, eradicating) the Bureau of Logging and Mining!

— Sally Miller, Box 22, Lee Vining, CA 93541

Dear Earth First!

Just a quick note to ask you for the phone number for ECONET and what to do when I "log on". I've just invested in one of these computers for my business and can't find the number anywhere in the Journal. A

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FRIENDS OF NEVADA WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

tions, the Friends of Nevada Wilderness, has proposed that 21 areas, totalling some 1.5 million acres, be designated Wilderness. Given that there are about 3 million roadless acres left in Nevada's National Forests, the "Friends" proposal is moderate. Unfortunately, the press will no doubt see the delegation's bill as a "moderate" compromise between the zero acreage advocated by the mining industry, ranchers, ORV groups and other assorted yahoos, and the larger proposal of the conservation groups.

It would be a mistake to decry as utterly worthless the "Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989," or to question the sincerity of its sponsors. Given the sad history of wilderness preservation in Nevada, and the vehemence of wilderness opponents, it is a positive step. An anti-environmental coalition of miners, ranchers, ORV users and slob road hunters campaigned against Bilbray and Bryan in the last election, trying to make Bilbray's and Bryan's support of wilderness an issue. These two and Reid did not backtrack on the wilderness issue despite the pressure. It is sad that these men don't have the vision to push for a better bill, but most Nevada conservationists feel that, for better or for worse, now is the time for a Nevada wilderness bill.

The areas in the "Friends" proposal that are not in the delegation's bill are the following: Schell Peaks, a 120,000-acre roadless area near Ely; Toiyabe Crest (79,000 acres) near Austin; Excelsior (122,000 acres), along the California border and contiguous with a roadless area in California; Sweetwater Mountains (12,260 acres), also along the California border; South Snake Range (42,000 acres), adjacent to Great Basin National Park; Elk Mountain (12,600 acres), near Wells; and Pearl Peak (23,000 acres), near Elko.

In addition to omitting these areas, the delegation's bill is deficient in that it severely reduces the area of several of the areas that are included. Among the worse cases are these:

Ruby Mountains — This spectacular area, with its alpine lakes and glaciated valleys, is probably better known outside Nevada than any other place in the current bill, which would protect 90,000 acres here. The Friends' proposal would designate 143,000 acres in the Rubies. Two large areas in the Rubies would be left out in the delegation's bill to appease a helicopter skiing operation; the largest of these amounts to several thousand acres surrounding Lamoille Canyon.

East Humboldt — This area is an extension of the Ruby Mountains to the south, separated from them by a paved road over Secret Pass. A problem here is checkerboard ownership, a relic of the days when the US Government gave corporations alternate sections of land for several miles on either side of proposed railroad lines as an incentive for railroad construction. The delegation's bill would exclude nine sections from the wilderness in Ackler Basin, in the very heart of the East Humboldt Range, ostensibly because of checkerboard ownership. The private sections here are owned by the Peavy family, who have reportedly ignored overtures by the Nature Conservancy to pur-

chase their land. It is also rumored that there are plans to build a major ski area here. The Nevada Department of Wildlife considers the Ackler Basin to be critical wildlife habitat, and is concerned about the effects of development here on the Basin's prime trout streams. Yet the Forest Service has been trying to trade their sections here away, instead of trying to acquire the private land to block up their ownership. Disturbingly, the Friends of Nevada Wilderness actually call for less wilderness in the East Humboldt Range than the delegation's bill would designate.

Quinn Canyon — This area, separated from the Grant Range by the unpaved Cherry Creek Summit Road, is under attack by oil and gas exploration. The Friends call for 95,000 acres of Wilderness here; the delegation's bill would protect only 27,000 acres.

Among the other flaws in the "Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989" are these: The bill specifies that there shall be no "buffer zones" created around any of the Wilderness Areas designated; since the Forest Service already goes out of their way in many parts of the country to promote development right up to Wilderness boundaries, this provision might actually incite the FS to allow more development adjacent to Wilderness Areas than otherwise would occur. The bill also allows a snowmobile corridor within the Mt. Rose Wilderness. There is also language reiterating the intent of Congress that grazing continue in Wilderness Areas; this language is probably harmless, since the Wilderness Act already essentially says the same thing.

A week after Senators Bryan and Reid and Representative Bilbray introduced their Wilderness Protection Act, Rep. George "Buddy" Darden (D-GA) introduced HR 2352. This bill, which is co-sponsored by Reps. Kostmayer of Pennsylvania and Lehman of California, would designate 19 Wilderness Areas totalling 1.4 million acres in Nevada's National Forests, or almost as much as the Friends of NV Wilderness are proposing. (The Darden Bill leaves out two areas — Excelsior and Pearl Peak.)

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and representative (House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515) and tell them it is time to protect Nevada's remaining wild National Forest lands. Tell them you think S 974 and HR 2320 (the Reid-Bryan-Bilbray bill) is a good start, but that it does not protect enough areas. Tell them the Darden Bill (HR 2352) is better, but that even it doesn't protect all deserving areas. Be specific about areas needing more protection. Send a copy of your letter to the members of the Nevada delegation. *Nevadans:* Tell Senators Reid and Bryan and Representative Bilbray that you appreciate their concern with wilderness protection, but that you would like to see them include more areas and more acreage.

"Arizona Four" . . .

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recent arrests were part of a larger campaign meant to entrap more people. In an interview with the Boulder *Daily Camera*, agent Bob Pence said the action at a Central Arizona Project power line "necessitated us to move before we'd have liked to." Pence also confirmed that the investigation began in Washington, D.C., "rather than at the individual sites."

What you can do: 1) Contribute to the Legal Defense Fund. This money will be used for legal expenses of EFlers around the country threatened by the current investigations. Thus, it will work for far more than just the four recent arrestees, though their legal bills are presently the largest and most urgent. The fund will not be used to defend those arrested for civil disobedience actions (worthy as those actions may be). Make checks payable to "Legal Defense Fund" and send to: PO Box 4666, Salem, OR 97302-8666.

2) Write supportive letters to the three imprisoned activists. They need to know that they're not forgotten. Remember that all letters to prisoners will be read by prison authorities. Write separate letters to: Peg Millett #120394, Building M-1, Room D-57, 3225 W. Durango, Phoenix, AZ 85009. Marc Baker #120194, or Mark Davis #120179, 3127 W. Durango, Phoenix, AZ 85009.

3) Help distribute copies of the *Earth First!* special edition about the arrests, in order to get the real story out to the public. We printed lots of extra copies, and will gladly send you a bunch if you think you can distribute them productively. Write the Journal office, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, and tell us how many you want.

Who Is The Criminal?

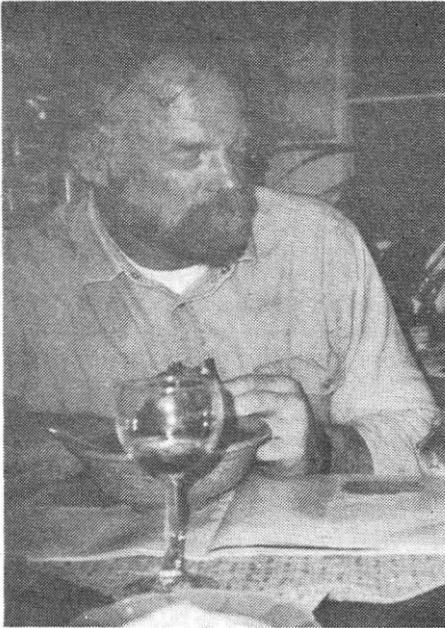
In a brief phone interview, attorney Gerry Spence described the reasons for his pro bono representation of Dave Foreman.

"Ordinarily those who are held without bond are people who pose a serious threat to society, only people like murderers where the evidence is very clear. In this case, the FBI misrepresented the facts to the magistrate to scare him into detaining these people. They probably made the same misrepresentations to the grand jury to get them to indict.

"Picture a little guy out there hacking at



Tait at the back of the crowd during the Okanogan National Forest action following last year's RRR.



This photo of Tait was taken while he ate dinner with Peg Millett and her husband in Millett's house.

a dead steel post, an inanimate object, with a blowtorch. He's considered a criminal.

"Now see the image of a beautiful, living, 400-year-old tree, with an inanimate object hacking away at it. This non-living thing is corporate America. They (corporate executives) are not considered criminals at all. They lounge around in the country clubs of America and are held up as great citizens of the land."

LA Wilderness . . .

continued from page 1

a landfill access, it appears to have no purpose.

The road may be stopped, but the greater issues of saving habitat and preserving biodiversity remain unaddressed — as usual. Nonetheless, LA EF! is elated for several reasons:

1) Blockading bulldozers and chaining oneself to construction equipment is a new phenomenon in Los Angeles. It appears to have potential.

2) This may be the first time in our city's history that radical testimony on biogeography, park reserve stability and ecological hydrology and geography confronted development politics.

3) We have found a way to work with a broad spectrum of other groups, and with citizens of moderate persuasions. As mainstream groups realize they may associate with radical tactics, so is the public helped to see the fundamentally conservative value of deep ecological activism.

4) Since the action, we have been contacted by a few anonymous sympathetic people who have given us valuable inside information on hushed upcoming development plans. "I still have my chain," says Deborah Widell. "I'm prepared to do what I have to do again."

5) After the action, a developer advertisement appeared in two newspapers comparing landfills and bulldozers to the condor in that all three are endangered species. YOU BET!

Letters . . .

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phone listing in the editorial credits column would be helpful.

— Mark W. Smith, Irving, TX

Regular use of EcoNet requires a nominal subscription fee, which allows you access to a huge variety of computer conferences and bulletin boards, along with the ability to send and receive electronic mail. For more information, write the Institute for Global Communications, 3228 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, CA 94115, or phone (415) 923-0900. If you're already on EcoNet or on some other network that can connect with EcoNet, our mail address is earthfirst (one word, no exclamation mark!).

—DT

Dear SFB:

The FBI's mandate is not to defend society from law breakers. Its mandate is to destroy opposition to the lawbreaking state. The only difference between the FBI and the KGB is one of language.

In carrying out this mandate, the FBI uses time-honored tactics: reliance upon snitches, eavesdroppers, agents provocateurs, and, of course, the all-time favorite: fabrication of evidence.

Once the FBI has been given orders to discredit or destroy individuals and groups who are "Enemies of the State" (which, as we all know is an industrial-totalitarian regime), the FBI will leave no stone unturned.

Evidence which exonerates the intended victim is ignored. Derogatory information, no matter how absurd, is always conscientiously (if somewhat unimaginatively) investigated.

Sure, it's unjust, immoral, absurd. But, that's the American Way!

And, fellow wrenchers, it can work to our advantage. Since the dolts are so conscientious in tracking down derogatory info, let's flood them with anonymous tips.

Tell them a local scum-bag developer is really an eco-terrorist (they won't even see the irony in such a true statement). Make up a story about his/her plans to blow up a dam or a bridge. Make the story outrageous — the zanier the better. The FBI is a trifle dim-witted, and it might overlook a subtle lie. But a clumsy absurdity, if linked to their intended victim, will prove irresistible.

Did you hear about the laser vaporizer Idaho's Senator Jim McClure is working on deep in the Bitterroot-Selway Wilderness? Seems it can vaporize skidders, dozers, chipper and other implements of destruction from a distance of 10 miles. These closet Earth First!ers expect to be able to extend the range to 100 miles within 6 months. And you thought ol' Jim was anti-Wilderness.

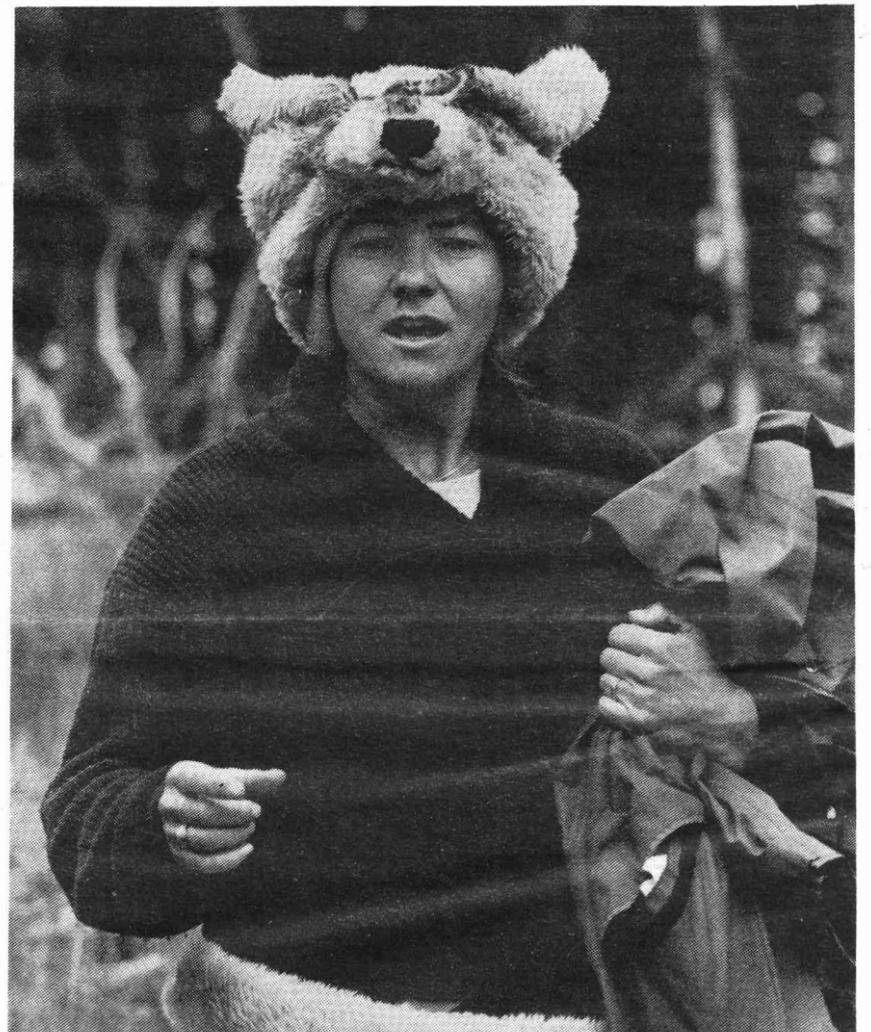
— J. Edgar

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FBI INFILTRATOR "MIKE TAIT"



Tait, second from left, sitting with Foreman, left, and others at an EF! gathering on Arizona's Mt. Graham.



Peg Millett with a raccoon mask on her head. In a recent phone conversation, Peg hoped her friends would "carry on, in the tradition of Abbey. Don't stop just because we're in jail."

The Sword of Power

or, Rod Mondt Gets Woo Woo

The 4th day of June is, I'm told by the calendar, the day John Muir was elected first president of the Sierra Club. But it will live in my mind as the day I discovered Woo Woo, or what I call an out of mind experience.

Z and I were having a bad day. Having the FBI take our friends to jail and wake us before our second cup of coffee, and feeling the frustration of their keeping our friends in the pokey until an appeal could be completed, was a strain. We spent the day working the phones and providing support to family and friends, and the emotional pressure weighed heavily on our minds.

We arrived home to a violated house, a house probably bugged and invaded by the FBI. Not a comfortable place to relax.

Z convinced me that we needed to search out spirits I have rarely known and with which I've seldom felt comfortable. We walked into the desert behind our home and looked to the natural world for direction. She moved off toward the east with the parting advice that I should just follow wherever the Earth might lead me in my search. I wandered up a small draw to a Palo Verde tree. I stopped and talked with it. I pleaded with the tree to show me a sign that what we were doing would work to help our friends and the earth.

My emotions were high and after a very one-sided discussion I moved off through

the wash toward the north-facing slope maybe 20 yards away. There I found a stone covered with lichen. Bending down I took a small sample of the growth and knelt beside the rock, staring down at the earth.

When I looked up at the hillside, the butt of a saber lay right in front of my eyes, impaled at the base of another Palo Verde. I reached out, grasped the handle, and drew a sword from the Earth, like some kind of Excalibur. I felt a power and an urge to scale the mountain behind me.

Somehow I knew that the FBI and Mike Tait, their informant, could feel that same power. I crashed through the cactus and scrub, oblivious to the terrain, running toward the top of the ridge where I emerged from the brush with saber in hand and the sun setting behind me.

It was a sign, I know that. To find this saber in my normal wanderings would have been a great joy but to find it at this time, in this place, and after I had begged for a sign, was truly phenomenal. Far below I could see Z, and I descended the hill to join her. With tears streaming, I told her the fight would be long and hard but we would win.

The saber now sits on a mantle at the Journal office as a talisman of strength and a sign that we must not give up this fight.

Rod Mondt is an office spouse and resident redneck among EF! Journal circles.

Anti-MAXXAM Warriors Climb Back Into The Trees

By Greg King, EF! Redwood Action Team

Mid-May 1989: Earth First! organizer and cheerleader Darryl Cherney, seated across from me in the Emerald Triangle's Meteel Cafe, Redway, Humboldt County, leans forward with a mouthful of pizza and says, "I want to go up; I want to do a tree-sit."

Great. Another tree-sit. Spend a few thousand dollars on a risky venture seemingly destined for early discovery by the dozens of spies I perceived to be lurking in every public head. Haul a quarter-ton of gear on not enough backs for too many miles and place neophytes at deadly heights to symbolically stop ubiquitous logging of the world's greatest forests. Spoon feed numb media news of continuous catastrophe only to have reporters cite sitters' height in the canopy, food consumed, and logger reaction as the most salient events of the day.

Unique was Darryl's aerial involvement. A media broker for scores of anti-MAXXAM, -LP, -oil, and other actions, the gutsy New York native would make his point in our sixth aerial redwood occupation in two years aimed at Pacific Lumber's illegal forest liquidation.

Darryl glanced quickly to either side, jerked back a fresh ale, and delivered his crusher: "I want to do it before the Rendezvous."

I wanted to quit the movement. In-

stead I began sorting items from the RAT Gear Bank: mechanical ascenders, ropes, tree climbing spurs and lanyards, prussack loops, carabiners, harnesses, pulleys, webbing, flashlights, paracord, walkie-talkies, scanner, voice-activated headset radios, binoculars, rain flies, platforms, and backpacks. I emptied the Redwood Action Team bank account while Darryl secured \$1500 from the Direct Action Fund and spent two-thirds on a radio phone and batteries. We normally send sitters up with a radio phone for their own protection and media hype. In Darryl's case we realized that a week without a phone could send him into convulsions and over the edge of the platform. We would take no chances.

Joining Darryl would be George Shook, a musician, wood carver, and former Forest Service timber cruiser; and Martha Stone, a surfer and jewelry designer attending Humboldt State University.

Our tree-sits normally occur in areas being logged; this sit would be similar, but included an added bonus: The timber harvest plan (THP) targeted, on Yager Creek, was visible from Redwood House Road. It was a MAXXAM 47-acre old growth Coast Redwood and Douglas-fir THP surrounded by 100 acres clearcut in 1986. We reasoned that if industry could establish the lie of roadside "demonstration forests," then we could — by exploiting the location of this

THP to bring it into the public's eye — create a "demonstration forest slaughter" and correct the lie by allowing people to view annihilation that normally lies unseen over a ridge from public highways.

On Saturday, June 3, we followed our usual pattern: Enter the grove near midnight, conduct final reconnaissance at dawn, sleep that day, climb that evening. Stodd climbed and rigged Darryl's tree with platform and gear; Berberis Nervose, whose past MAXXAM actions earned a superior court injunction barring him from entering Pacific Lumber property, rigged two other the trees.

Monday was calm. Loggers arrived to argue that Spotted Owls, Tailed Frogs, and Olympic Salamanders can live in second-growth forests, and that the salamanders can even survive denudation and the weight of a 17 ton tractor. Lurking Bear asked the loggers if they worried about the greenhouse effect, acid rain, the ozone hole.

Logger Tony, a young smart-ass with a penchant for uttering the ridiculous, replied, "The only hole I'm interested in is my old lady's."

Tuesday proved more interesting. Photographer David Cross arrived and complained about our "inadequate" placement of sitters for photographs, then left without shooting. Soon arrived *National Geographic* photographer Jim Blair, who shot

several roles of film, and Earth First! contact Dr. Bill Devall.

Blair and Devall were on the scene when a man and a woman drove on company property behind the sitters and parked. The man scurried down the hill to the base of Darryl's tree and donned surgical gloves, before pouring the contents of two vials onto the base of the giant. Darryl was on the radio phone with Tierra Paiz, creator of the banner for this action ("STOP REDWOOD SLAUGHTER/EARTH FIRST!"), and asked her to call base camp, PALCO security, and the sheriff.

Leaving base camp — eight miles of steep dirt road from the action — Andy Caffrey and I sped toward the commotion. Soon we passed the truck that had parked behind the sitters, and whipped a U-turn downhill after the perpetrators. Both vehicles slid at near-uncontrollable rates until we caught up, Andy recording the license number on video tape. We turned around to check on the sitters. They were fine.

On Wednesday, shortly before our public rally, Darryl received illegally transmitted threats on his radio phone from "The Equalizer." The logging community of Carlotta, along the Van Duzen River into which flows majestic Yager Creek, was monitoring the radios on scanner and CB, and a few — like The Equalizer — decided to play games. Some phoned media contacts that Darryl had phoned, impersonating media coordinator for the action Judi Bari, to contradict information the media had just received.

Exclaimed Bari, "Finally the wood workers are learning how to monkeywrench! Now all we have to do is organize them to stop MAXXAM."

Wednesday's rally included the usual fare of 30 counter-demonstrators from Eel River Sawmills, a company receiving old growth logs from MAXXAM, about the same number of EFlers and slightly fewer cops. Reporters seemed poised for a mill worker attack on environmentalists. A TV correspondent, apparently bored "with the same old thing," was ready to leave until a mill worker became hostile. "Wait," she told her camera man, "I think something is going to happen." Except for an otherwise excellent dialogue between wood workers and environmentalists, and a dramatic public tree-sit, nothing "happened" until the next day.

On Thursday, six loggers yelled epithets at the sitters and threatened to get their chainsaws. Darryl called Southern Humboldt radio station KMUD and, live on the air, announced that they were in danger of being cut down. He then sang "Where Are We Gonna' Work When All the Trees Are Gone?" to tame the savage timber beasts. Judi received a message from "The Enforcer, brother of The Equalizer," that things were going to get rough. Alerting the press and therefore Carlotta that they would descend on Friday, Darryl, Martha, and George left the trees at dusk on Thursday, evading arrest and confiscation of their gear.

It was not "just another tree-sit" — there is no such thing — but a show of resolve, a witnessing of mindless destruction, and a lot of fun often unobtainable when battling a rapacious corporate mindset and corrupt state bureaucracies. After the action, MAXXAM reactivated an old lawsuit against Darryl and the *San Francisco Examiner* ran a piece on EF! activism.

INEL: Yellowstone's Nuclear Shadow

By Phillip R. Knight

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), located west of Idaho Falls on the Snake River Plain, has operated since the 1950s as a testing ground for "peaceful" nuclear production. It has also become a temporary storage facility for much of the nation's nuclear waste, military and otherwise. And, if the US Department of Energy (DOE) has its way, INEL will soon be producing weapons-grade plutonium for nuclear bombs, greatly increasing the threat of a severe nuclear accident in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

The DOE proposes to build the Special Isotope Separator (SIS) at INEL to process plutonium feed from the Hanford reactor into plutonium for nuclear triggers. The plutonium would then be shipped to Rocky Flats in Colorado and made into triggers. Problems with the SIS are multiple and growing. Plutonium feed would be shipped from Hanford as plutonium oxide powder which is highly radioactive and, in the event of an accident in transit, would be difficult to clean up and would scatter in the wind. The design of the SIS has not been tested. It is being developed at the Lawrence Livermore Lab in California and research and development is behind schedule, being only 30% complete. The SIS would have only an 8-10 year operating life since, by law, it can only use plutonium from military installations and Hanford has the only military reactor, which is due to shut down in under a decade. The SIS would produce 440 tons of transuranic (TRU) waste annually, and there is no approved place to store it.

The DOE has not even demonstrated the need for a facility to produce more plutonium. They will not release figures detailing how much plutonium the US has in storage because it is "classified" information. Informed sources estimate that we have 120 tons of plutonium in storage. Most plutonium for nuclear warheads now comes from dismantled warheads since plutonium lasts a long time and can be recycled. The US now has 24,000 nuclear warheads. Under pending arms control agreements, many warheads will be dismantled and plutonium from those would be available if "needed."

Costs of constructing and operating the SIS have nearly tripled since it was proposed, to over \$3 billion and rising. The DOE may not even complete the Preliminary Safety Analysis Review until 1990. None of this is a barrier to the DOE. Construction of the SIS may now be under way.

Thanks to citizen watchdogs like the Snake River Alliance, opposition to the SIS in Congress and elsewhere is mounting. The Alliance has sued the DOE over the final EIS on the project, which was released in 1988, and is demanding that the money from SIS be spent instead on cleanup of nuclear contamination at INEL. The DOE is coming under increasing scrutiny in Congress and elsewhere due to the incredible messes they have left in the process of producing nuclear weapons. DOE is bound by few environ-

mental laws since their work supposedly is essential to "national security." As a result they have left over 3000 sites and hundreds of buildings contaminated with nuclear waste. Cleanup costs could exceed \$100 billion!

The SIS is not the only horror proposed for INEL. Tritium is also used in the production of nuclear weapons and DOE proposes building a tritium reactor at 4 times the cost of the SIS. This reactor would likely produce an excess of tritium even though stockpiling tritium is futile since it degrades rapidly. Another project is the Process Experimental Pilot Plant (PREPP) to be built at INEL to incinerate nuclear waste prior to transport elsewhere.

On top of all this, a huge amount of nuclear waste is in storage at INEL; 61% of all military TRU waste is stored there. Some of it has been there since the '50s. The core of the infamous Three Mile Island reactor is being shipped there. Two million cubic feet of high level waste was buried there improperly and has contaminated 5 million cubic feet of soil, including sediment beds 230 feet below ground. The Snake River Aquifer, southern Idaho's main water source, is threatened with contamination from the INEL. Another 2.5 million cubic feet of high and low level wastes are stored above ground there.

All this waste is stored at INEL "temporarily", but where it is to go is unclear. The Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico is supposed to be the first safe repository for TRU waste, but it continues to be plagued with problems. In fact, WIPP may never open. If it does, it will only be able to hold 19% of TRU waste now

in existence. Most likely, the 440 annual tons of waste from the SIS would pile up at INEL and further contaminate the site. If WIPP does open (which would mean that EPA has written off many potential problems) waste would be transported through 23 states by truck — even though trains are three times as safe as trucks. Nearly 4000 loads would cross Oregon from Hanford and over 10,000 would pass through Idaho.

We do not need more nuclear production of any sort, especially on the edge of the Yellowstone Ecosystem, one of the largest ecological reserves in the temperate zones. Prevailing winds from an accident at INEL would carry fallout into Yellowstone. In April of 1988 Yellowstone EF! submitted a comment on the Draft EIS for the SIS. We stated, in part, "The proposal to build the SIS on the western edge of the ecosystem...is totally unacceptable. The 'No Action' alternative is the only logically, morally, and biologically sound alternative."

Congress may yet kill the SIS, probably due to the cost and the DOE's poor record. Write or call the following people and tell them to vote against any spending for the SIS. Representatives: John Spratt—South Carolina, and Richard Stallings—Idaho, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; Senators: James Exon—Nebraska, John Glen—Ohio, Albert Gore—Tennessee, Jeff Bingaman—New Mexico, William S. Cohen—Maine, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; congressional switchboard: (202) 224-3121

Contact the Snake River Alliance for further information: Box 1731, Boise, ID 83701; (208) 344-9161

LOGGING COMMENCES IN YELLOWSTONE

Brand S lumber of Livingston, Montana is logging in Yellowstone National Park. Not only is a horrendous precedent being set in the world's first National Park, but thousands of trees are being cut without any public review.

The justification given for the logging is removal of "hazard" trees along roads where trees burned by last year's fires could fall on vehicles. It is supposed to be merely a "maintenance" project; but, predictably, the situation is getting out of hand and it looks like many more trees will be removed than those that might fall in the road. (See "The Real Destruction of Yellowstone," *EF!*) Up to 250 miles of road — most of the road mileage in the park — will undergo "hazard tree removal." The NPS is supposed to mark the trees to be cut but sources say NPS is being told which trees to mark by Brand S. Green trees are being marked, trees barely singed, burned trees leaning away from the road....

As of June 1 they had been logging for several days along the west entrance road, and will next proceed north to Norris Junc-

tion. Trees to be cut are being marked with blue flagging. Logging may continue all summer. Brand S is supposed to haul logs on trucks through the park only at night but they have been observed hauling during the day.

This is a crime! Yellowstone's infamous Superintendent Bob "Barbecue" Barbee is caving in to pressure from local economic interests, especially lumber companies. Barbee appears likely to grant permission for Brand S to haul logs through Yellowstone from salvage sales on the Gallatin and Shoshone National Forests, even though he stated in an April 10 letter to the Greater Yellowstone Coalition that "we have rejected...hauling through the park from the Clarks Fork [district of the Shoshone]." It is unlikely that Brand S could economically haul logs over the Beartooth highway, the only other route to Livingston. If Yellowstone is opened to logging trucks (as has already happened to some extent), the "savage flogging" of areas on the Gallatin and Shoshone will be hard to stop. Salvage sales on the Clarks Fork district have been

exempted from public review or appeals under the new "emergency exemption" clause of the Forest Service appeal regulations.

Logging is also happening in Glacier Park in the wake of the 1988 fires. This is more than an issue of whether a few trees should be sold from a National Park. The logging industry is making serious inroads into some of the last places free of the scars of "progress." Industry has eyed the National Parks' timber for a long time. Situations like this tend to worsen, especially under the kind of administration that now controls the destiny of our public lands.

Write, call or visit Bob Barbee and Yellowstone today. Tell Bob not to cave in to industry, to hold a public review of the roadside logging and impose a moratorium today, and to forbid logging trucks in Yellowstone.

Bob Barbee, Superintendent, Yellowstone NP, WY 82190 (307) 344-7381

—Phil Knight, Yellowstone Earth First!

The Cumulative Impacts of Coors

By Tom Skeele

A few issues ago, in a Dear Shit for Brains letter, someone asked us all to lay off Coors now that the company and labor unions have made amends. The request was premature. Yes, the AFL-CIO got Coors to concede on two issues — Coors will use union labor to build all new facilities, and won't interfere in the brewery workers' unionization vote. In return, the union federation called off its ten year boycott. However, as I'll explain later, others say the AFL-CIO's "victory" was hollow and incomplete, and are still pushing the boycott.(1)

Fortunately, the SFB letter came at about the same time I saw a Coors advertisement in *Buzzworm*, a new environmental magazine published in Colorado. The ad pictured a discarded beer bottle at the base of a USFS Wilderness sign. The caption read "We wouldn't be caught dead in some places," and the text stated the following:

Some companies talk about the environment. At Coors, we've done something about it. We've taken a leadership role in the industry.

We know that when a person walks through a forest he changes it, just with his footprints. We also know there are some natural resources which can never be replaced once they are consumed or lost. That's why Coors has devoted so much time, and so many resources, to programs that can help protect the environment....

The combined impact of these two pro-Coors pieces jolted me into literary action. I'd heard enough of this "Coors ain't bad" drivel. What follows is a detailed look at the "Coors Dynasty" — both company and family.

An analogy is appropriate here. Frequently, we environmentalists play the game and work on environmental impact statements. This article is an EIS on the Coors Dynasty. As is frequently the case, no single impact within the document is overwhelming. Rather, the cumulative impacts are what makes the project inexcusable.

THE COORS FAMILY

The Coors family has been on this continent for five generations, all the while in the Colorado Rockies. They have been brewing beer (though many question whether "Colorado Kool Aid" is really beer) since 1873, except during Prohibition.

At present, the hierarchy of the Adolph Coors Company and its subsidiaries closely resembles the Coors family tree.

*William (Bill) Coors, oldest of the third generation, is chairman of the company.

*Joseph (Joe) Coors, Bill's brother, is vice chairman of the company.

*Jeff Coors, Joe's second son, is president of the company.

*Peter Coors, Joe's third son, is president of the Coors Brewing Company.

*Joe Coors Junior is president of the Coors Ceramics Company.

*Grover Coors, brother number four, is president of Microlithics (one of the Adolph Coors Company's "technology companies").

*John Coors, youngest of the brothers, is head of Coors Customer Satisfaction Division.

Joe Sr. is the leading public figure of the family, though he claims he's trying to keep a low profile.(2) Known as an ultraconservative zealot, Joe, according to one investigative reporter in 1982, "has been cultivating more than hops and barley. Power is his main crop. After decades of muttering right wing causes and politicians, Coors is now ready to reap the benefits of his harvest ... and it reaches all the way to the White House."(3) Joe stated that "The election of President Reagan — with his basic philosophies and ideas and programs — is like a lifetime's dream come true for me."(4) Coors was one of Reagan's "Kitchen Cabinet," and is dedicated "to the work ethic, to hardcore capitalism, a strong America and to an absolute minimum of government interference in practically everything."(5) Joe's political activities have been so extreme as to cost him the potential to be a public official. His nomination by Presidents Reagan and Ford to the board of Public Broadcasting Corporation, and his hopes for a position as White House Counselor to Reagan (after Meese left), were shot down due to his right-wing extremism.(6)

Bill Coors is similar in his political conservatism. His comments regarding various ethnic groups have earned him a reputation as a racist. In 1964 Bill held a mandatory meeting for his workers at which he "urged the employees of the Adolph Coors Company to write their Congressman opposing the Civil Rights Act. The employees were paid to attend this meeting. At the

meeting, Coors talked of the possibility of blacks replacing whites if the act was passed."(7) In his 1980 editorial in the *Rocky Mountain News* titled "Without Nuclear Power: Crippled Economy" came the following: "[M]any of the visible leaders of the anti-nuclear power movement are identifiable with the New Left — the most active wing of the Communist Party in America."(8) The company's chairman justifies his support of the far right by his economic views: "I believe in the free-market system."(9)

Both Bill and Joe are thought to be billionaires. Their success has earned them acceptance into the Bohemian Grove, an elite club to which Reagan and other "ruling class" members belong.(10)

Joe's five sons have been more politically diverse than their father and uncle, but only a bit! Grover, a one-time hippie and anti-war demonstrator, confessed in a 1988 *Los Angeles Times* article that he could imagine voting for Dukakis. "I'm an economic conservative, but I'm a social liberal, in many ways." In reference to why the family opposed the Teamsters' union vote, Joe Jr. was quoted in the same article as saying "[W]e had a union before, and it didn't hurt us." These comments are almost blasphemous amidst the rest of the family's beliefs. On the subject of unions, brother Jeff said "What else should we do? Just give them the keys to the place?... It's just like inviting the Russians in to take over America." Pete has considered taking his politics into the public arena.(11)

All five of Joe Sr.'s sons agree on key issues. They are all "born-again" Christians who feel that selling alcohol is morally acceptable; that moderation is essential; and that alcoholism isn't an illness, but rather a sin (as is homosexuality).(12)

PUBLIC LIMELIGHT

The Coors Dynasty has been in the public eye over many issues in the past two decades, though their actions deserved public attention prior to the 60s. Following are the events that caused most of the controversy.

**While on the University of Colorado Board of Regents (1967-1972), Joe Coors called for the government to penalize radicals and "pleasure-loving parasites" such as welfare recipients and hippies. Displeased with the progressive opinions voiced in the campus newspaper, Joe financed an alternative paper. This paper eventually attacked him for trying to force the resignation of the university president, who refused Joe's request to ban the Students for a Democratic Society from campus. Coors also opposed other "permissive" activities on campus, among them, giving birth control information to female students.(13) Joe was criticized while on the board of regents for passing John Birch Society literature to other regents. (He had given \$6000 over a ten year period to the society).(14)

**A boycott by labor groups, which has been called off after ten years by some groups, has given the company the adverse most publicity. At times various groups, including racial minorities, gays, feminists and environmentalists have been involved in the boycott of Coors products. Coors officials consider recent events to have put the issue to rest, but others, both in and outside of the labor unions, still support the boycott.(15)

**Rumors have circulated in the gay community that the Coors company discriminated against homosexuals, and had given financial support to Anita Bryant.(16) Joe Coors has been outspoken in his opposition to the ERA.(17)

**Joe Coors helped propel several of his Colorado colleagues into key administration positions, including James Watt as Secretary of Interior, Anne Gorsuch Burford as head of the EPA, and Robert Burford as head of the BLM.(18)

**Bill, in what has been referred to as the "slave trader" speech of 1984, told a meeting of minority business executives in Denver that one of the best things slave-drivers did to American blacks "is to drag your ancestors over here in chains" because blacks in America have greater opportunity than in those Africa. He further said that Zimbabwean blacks "lack the intellectual capacity to succeed..."(19) He added that descendants of Mexican "wetbacks" should also give thanks that they got here, even if they had to swim the Rio Grande.

Shortly thereafter, Joe addressed the plight of the Native Americans: "...Indians chose to stay on the reservations, versus becoming Americans. And now they're upset that the government didn't give them more money. But they were given a choice.

They could have come in to any community in America, like the Mexicans did, and become a part of it. But they couldn't cope with it..." Coors is now helping fund drug rehabilitation programs on the reservations, and spending money trying to appease minority groups. They have a public relations staff to extol the virtues of these ostensibly progressive efforts.(20) Nonetheless, some minority members remember that back in the 1920s, the KKK held meetings and cross-burning ceremonies on the brewery property, with the permission of Adolph Coors.(21)

THE ADOLPH COORS COMPANY

The Adolph Coors Company has their fingers in many pies: Coors Brewing Company, Coors Ceramics Company, and Coors Technology Companies, including Golden Aluminum, Graphic Packing Corporation, Coors Biotech, Inc., Coors Energy Company, and Microlithics Corporation. A look at what these entities do sheds light on the depth of the dynasty's impact on our planet. Most of what follows comes from the company's 1988 Annual Report.

1) Coors Brewing Company in 1988 moved from number five to number four among the nation's top brewers, and shipped out 16,534,000 barrels of "beer." In addition to Coors, Coors Light, and Extra Gold Draft, they brew several "specialty" beers, including Herman Joseph's Original Draft, JH LIGHT, Killian's Irish Red and Winterfest (a holiday production). Bad news for all you Molson Ale drinkers is that in Canada Coors and Coors Light are brewed by Molson Breweries of Canada Limited.

2) Coors Ceramics Company is the second largest business under the Adolph flag, employing nearly 2000 people at 14 locations worldwide. This company is producing ceramic material for a military defense contractor and is expanding its aerospace, defense and industrial markets. They recently acquired the assets of a company that fabricates and installs material handling equipment for the coal, mineral processing, power generation and steel industries.

Years ago, Coors Porcelain (now Coors Ceramics) opened a plant in Brazil, where they made ceramic de-watering devices for paper-making machines. The president of the company at the time said one reason for choosing Brazil was the rapid growth of the Brazilian pulp and paper industry. This, of course, relied upon the exploitation of tropical rainforests.(23) The Coors Porcelain Co. has advertised in the John Birch Society's magazine, *American Opinion*.

3) Coors Energy Company was formed in 1980 to provide an uninterrupted supply of natural gas and coal to the many Coors facilities. It has evolved into a complete oil, natural gas, and coal exploration company. Coors Energy drills for natural gas in eastern and western Colorado, and has coal holdings on the Eastern Slope. Abe Phillips, a company vice president, has said that they will aggressively continue to explore for oil and gas in the Rockies and elsewhere.(24) In September of 1982, a road was bulldozed into a BLM Wilderness Study Area (WSA) outside of Grand Junction, CO, for the purpose of oil and gas exploration by the Coors subsidiary. Entry into the WSA was allowed because of a controversial federal court decision in Wyoming that allows the development of certain oil and gas leases to override wilderness protection.(25)

4) Golden Aluminum Company was formed in 1980 "to reclaim and recycle used beverage cans."

5) Graphite Packaging Corporation makes packaging for pet food, consumer food, personal care, photographic film, chemicals, and other products.

6) Coors Biotech, Inc. operates a corn wet-milling plant, a fermentation facility, and produces and markets ingredients for the animal feed industry (livestock, fish, and pet foods).

7) Microlithics Corporation was formed in 1988 to produce interconnect boards and standard electronic modules used in military computer systems.

EXAMPLES OF FREE ENTERPRISE?

Joe Coors is well-known for his desire to minimize government interference. This sort of goal probably appeals to most *EF!* readers, too; however, such independence demands respect for the natural, social, and political environment. Joe and the rest of the gang don't incorporate that respect in their business dealings, as the following incidents demonstrate.

**Joe and Bill, gaining control of the company, diversified both horizontally (with investments in oil and gas leases, coal,

and real estate) and vertically (by growing their own hops, barley, and rice; making their own aluminum cans; transporting with their own trucks; and maintaining an exclusive network of dealers in 11 Western states).(26) Through an exclusive dealership scam, Coors gained control of the beer market in the West. This violated anti-monopoly laws, and the Supreme Court upheld a Federal Trade Commission ruling that found the company guilty of restraint of trade. The FTC charged that Coors engaged in price-fixing, coercion, refusal to allow its beer to be sold to retail chains, exclusive dealing, intimidation and apportionment of territory.(27)

**In fall 1975, the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission filed a complaint against Coors, charging the company with race and sex discrimination. Twice in the early '70s the Colorado Civil Rights Commission found Coors guilty of discrimination against black employees.(28)

**In 1975, the company finally went public with a stock offering, and 4.1 million shares of Class B (non-voting) stock sold out in less than half a day at \$31 a share.(29) All Class A (voting) stock is now held by the Adolph Coors Jr. Trust. The Trust is probably composed of family members, though a company corporate communications spokesperson said he did not know who was on it. Only Class B stock is available through public trading.(30)

**In April 1984, Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) called for an investigation of "apparent favoritism" within OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration), which may have ordered the removal of two Coors Porcelain plants from the top priority inspection list. Kennedy pursued this based on the testimony of Curtis Foster, a former head of OSHA's Denver region who has since been fired, and who believes Coors pressured OSHA into firing him.(31) According to the *Kansas City Star*, this sort of favoritism "may have contributed" to the death of two brewery workers back in 1982. A US representative whose staff investigated the Coors case said "numerous serious violations... appeared to have contributed to the accident." OSHA never cited the company for these violations. Foster said inspectors tried to enter the plant two months before the accident but were turned away by Coors officials who demanded a search warrant.(32)

LABOR DISPUTES AND BOYCOTTS

Coors is the last major brewery operating a non-union facility.(33) It has been 12 years since members of the Brewer's Workers Local 366 went on strike over such issues as contractual disputes, the use of polygraph tests for applicants and the search and seizure of workers' personal property by the company's security force.(34) Eighteen months after the strike started, non-striking workers voted the union, which had been there since 1934, out of the brewery.(35) Numerous black, latino, gay, women's and environmental groups had been boycotting Coors prior to the strike. The AFL-CIO joined the boycott when Coors broke their union, and the union issue became the focal point for boycotting Coors products.

As mentioned above, in August 1987, the AFL-CIO reached an agreement with the company, and called off their boycott. Coors made two concessions: 1) all future plant construction will be done under negotiated labor agreement; and 2) Coors will not intervene in future AFL-CIO union election campaigns at the brewery.(36) The labor federation felt they had won a great victory. There was heated competition between unions (the Teamsters Brewery Conference and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers) for the support of the 4000 hourly wage workers at the plant; but they did agree that the AFL-CIO should not have called off the boycott while the Coors brewery continued to resist unionization.(37) The Teamsters won the right to head the union campaign at the Coors facility, but then were voted out of the brewery. Not surprisingly, both Joe and Bill Coors have contributed money to the anti-union National Right to Work Committee.(38)

THE COLORADO MAFIA

In 1983, the AFL-CIO claimed that 35 people appointed by the Reagan Administration came from the "Coors Connection," a network of conservative organizations and foundations financed in part by some aspect of the Coors dynasty.(39) On some level, Joe Coors was responsible for the appointments of all these individuals, each of whom adhered to his philosophy that

business should run the government and not vice-versa.(40) They became known as Reagan's "Colorado Mafia," and a Republican politician once said "If there is such a thing as a Colorado mafia, then there is no doubt that Joseph Coors is the godfather."(41) Some of these people — especially the aforementioned James Watt, Anne Gorsuch Burford, and Robert Burford — have gained infamous standing in the history of environmental non-preservation.(42)

James Watt had previously headed the Mountain States Legal Foundation (MSLF), which Joe Coors helped found and fund with a group of wealthy ranchers, oil men, and mining executives; and which he served for awhile as chairman.(43) The MSLF is a private organization that defined its purpose under Watt as fighting "excessive bureaucratic regulations and the stifling economic effects resulting from the actions of extreme environmentalist groups and no-growth advocates."(44) MSLF lawyers specialized in suits against the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior that slowed enforcement of clean air and water and wilderness protection laws.(44) Early on, MSLF argued against an affirmative action program at the University of Colorado School of Law, and supported the state of Idaho in an attempt to rescind its ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. It tried to block lower utility rates for the elderly, as well as battling against the likes of the Sierra Club and the Environmental Defense Fund, and fighting OSHA over business inspections.(45)

From the Colorado State Senate came Robert Burford (who later married Anne Gorsuch). He was named director of the BLM, and was thus situated under Interior Secretary Watt.(46) Burford was a rancher and a mining engineer, with grazing rights on 32,000 acres of BLM land at the time of his appointment. He had been a leader of the Sagebrush Rebellion, a counterattack by ranchers against a series of court orders and congressional efforts in the '70s to force the BLM to crack down on overgrazing on public lands.(47)

Then there was the group of young, politically unknown people who were elected to the Colorado House of Representatives, and later referred to as the "House Crazies." They were anti-regulation, and several were later given high posts in the Reagan Administration. Joe Coors was a major contributor to the election campaigns of these Republicans. Of particular concern to preservationists, Anne Gorsuch was appointed to head the EPA. She became embroiled in the "Sewergate" scandal. Gorsuch appointed Steve Durham to head the EPA's Region VIII, an appointment worth mentioning given that he once said that if he ever found that he had an endangered species on his property, he would "go out and stamp it out immediately" so it would not influence what he could do on his land.(48)

Gorsuch placed Coors lawyer James Sanderson third in command at the EPA.(49) Sanderson's job was to help "reorganize" the agency, which resulted in dropping many of its enforcement officials and shifting others to positions where they would have little authority. Thornton Field, who, as an Adolph Coors Co. lawyer, had lobbied the Colorado state legislature to free the brewing company of certain environmental protection guidelines, became head of the EPA's enforcement division, further crippling the agency with yet another highly placed official who came from the very industries he was meant to regulate.(50) Field and Sanderson were both involved in allowing the dumping of 1500 barrels of toxic waste by the Coors Company into a landfill site outside Denver which the EPA had ruled should be closed.(51) (Since that time, the company has received notification from the EPA that it is a "potential responsible party" for the Lowry Landfill Site under Superfund regulations, and may be required to contribute toward the cost of study and clean-up. Predictably, the company has contested the EPA's estimates of the amount and nature of the waste.(52)) Field was actively involved, when with Coors, in a Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry panel on hazardous wastes. The panel declared that at least half of the federal EPA regulations that Field would eventually oversee were unnecessary.(53)

A former specialist on the EPA at a Coors-supported think tank was given the job, during the Gorsuch years, of compiling a "hit list" of EPA officials who were tough on industry.(54) A former campaign worker for two Coors-backed candidates for Congress became the EPA's press spokesman

under Gorsuch. He was given the task of deleting unpleasant words, such as 'hazardous' and 'explosive', from EPA news releases concerning chemical accidents.(55)

The Coors's present influence in the White House is less than in the Reagan years. They are so unimpressed with our new President that, for the first time in memory, not a single family member went to the Republican National Convention.(56) As the discussion on the Adolph Coors Foundation below shows, however, Coors remains a powerful and destructive force.

HELPING BREW UP A WAR

Wars may well be the greatest type of industrial pillage humans have yet devised. They damage vast areas of land, while inciting economic growth and thus resource exploitation. Today, Central America is experiencing these phenomena. (For information on the destruction there, write Earth Island Institute, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, for their *Journal* and *Green Papers* on the subject.) Joe Coors's newest contribution to environmental disaster comes in the form of support to the Contras.

During the congressional committee's investigation of the Iran-Contra affair, Joe Coors testified that he had given \$65,000 to Oliver North's covert supply operation. The money was used to buy a plane for the Contras.(57) And according to Colonel Flaco, a US civilian commando unit leader who has helped the Contras, "Coors Brewery is one of the Contras' biggest supporters." Joseph has also been (and may well still be) a principal backer of the US Council for World Freedom, which, according to a 1985 *Miami Herald* article, channels upwards of \$500,000 per month from wealthy business and conservative groups to the Contras.(58) Holly Coors, Joe's wife (though they are now separated), heads another pro-Contra group called Citizens for America (CFA).(59) CFA has sought to win congressional support for the Contras by bringing 20 of them to campaign in person for more aid in 200 congressional districts across the US.(60) The group was established in 1983 with \$1

million in "seed money," and Joe was a contributor.(61)

Joe has been supporting the Contras in other ways as well. He has been on the board of governors for the Council for National Policy (CNP), an elite and highly secretive policy formulation group composed of former high government and military officials, religious leaders, legislators, and corporate executives. CNP serves as a fundraising network for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).(62)

RECYCLING AND BOTTLE BILL OPPOSITION

The 1988 Adolph Coors Company Annual Report claims the following: "Thirty years ago, Adolph Coors Company developed the aluminum can and concept of recycling to preserve resources and protect the environment. Today, the Recycling Division of Golden Aluminum Company buys billions of pounds of used beverage cans from which the rolling mill manufactures high quality sheet stock...."

Such propaganda might lead one to think the Coors Company is conservation-minded. In a sense, this is true. Last year, the Golden Aluminum Co. supplied not only 100% of the end and tab stock used by the brewing company to make their beer cans, they also increased sales to other can manufacturers. This spring, Golden Aluminum produced its first body stock (can siding), and now claims to be the first company in the world to "close the recycling loop" by making the entire can from at least partially recycled aluminum.(63) William Coors admits that the move to recycling was prompted by economics, but says that both it and the company's development of the stay-with-the-can pop tab stand as tributes to the positive results of long-term planning for both the business and the environment.(64)

Despite its use of appropriate recycling technology, the company is not at the forefront of the recycling battle. To the contrary, Coors has lobbied heavily against mandatory deposit legislation. In 1976, the Coors Company, along with the Columbine

Bottling Company, launched a media campaign to defeat a Colorado state "bottle bill" initiative. The two companies jointly outspent the recycling proponents 30 to 1, and successfully convinced the Colorado voters that the bill was unnecessary.(65)

ADOLPH COORS FOUNDATION

The Adolph Coors Foundation, the family's private foundation, gets its funds from two different family bequests. Money derived from one of the two wills is slated specifically for use within Colorado, while the other allows funding of activities outside the state. The Foundation's primary areas of interest are health, education ("which should provide a balanced perspective of our nation's free-market economy..."), preservation of historic sites, youth groups; and, "to build a stronger, healthier society and economic environment," most of the Foundation's activities outside of Colorado "... endeavor to preserve and promote traditional values and the principles of a free-market economy." Much of the money that supported programs or organizations within Colorado during 1987 went to efforts that would be considered progressive, but not threatening to the Coors political philosophy.

Appropriate funding projects — such as Colorado Domestic Violence Coalition, Big Brother/Big Sister programs, public television, and the Denver Museum of Natural History — win the family and the company much needed positive press.(66) They don't, however, balance out the insidious impact that the remainder of the Foundation's funding projects have on Earth. The rest of the Foundation's recipients are extremely conservative and detrimental to the planet. The following is a partial, but telling, list of the 1987 Adolph Coors Foundation recipients. The information comes largely from the Foundation's '87 Annual Report.

\$272,586 to the Colorado School of Mines Foundation.

\$25,000 to Colorado Alliance of Business, funding a Work-For-Yourself program, which "helps students develop entrepre-

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Coors . . .

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neurial skills for job alternatives."

\$50,000 to the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation, for construction of the Reagan Presidential Library.

\$100,000 to the SSC Partner Corp. to help increase the public's understanding of the Super Collider.

\$25,000 to the Rocky Mountain Billy Graham Crusade.

\$5000 to the Mineral Information Institute, whose mission is "improving public awareness of the importance of minerals and energy resources." (67)

\$5000 to the Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy.

\$10,000 to the Foundation for Teaching Economics, which is one of the nation's leading economic education organizations. Among the many pro-growth efforts is the teacher's guide called "Wood. The Everyday Miracle," which was created in conjunction with the Weyerhaeuser Company. Their corporate and foundation patron list includes such business giants as Bechtel, Boise Cascade, GE, IBM, and Union Carbide. (68)

\$12,000 to the National Association of Christian Educators, "... a grassroots Christian ministry ... dedicated to involving and serving parents and families ... enabling them to "... restore academic excellence, godly morals and traditional American values to the classroom." This association addresses such "crucial issues" as Creation/Evolution, Homosexuality and AIDS, and Humanism/Atheism. Their Special Report #16 is titled "Why Creation Science Belongs in Science Classes." (69)

\$20,000 to the National Strategy Information Center, a public policy think tank set up to "provide information on international security," and a principle advocate of "psychological operations" (propaganda campaigns) and low intensity conflict strategy. (70) NSIC stresses the need for coordination with the private sector, and one of its officers has been Joe Coors, vice-president of the Coors Foundation. (71)

\$20,000 to the Capital Research Center, which is "committed to a vigorous private sector, the cornerstones of which are: the free market economy; constitutionally limited government; individual liberty; and a strong sense of individual responsibility." (72)

\$20,000 to the Pacific Legal Foundation, whose "primary objectives...are in support of the concepts of free enterprise, private property rights, and individual freedom ... A major portion of our manpower and resources is directed against excessive regulation of land use and unreasonable, wasteful government actions." PLF was organized by the California Chamber of Commerce in 1973 as a pro-business counterpart to Ralph Nader and the Sierra Club. PLF has submitted comments in support of opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration. In a hypocritical move in California, the group opposed an attempt by the state to regulate federal lands, even while opposing the federal government's attempt to mandate steel shot for migratory waterfowl hunting (saying the feds were usurping the states' right to manage waterfowl resources). PLF is a member of the Limited Government Project Coalition, which, along with the likes of National Cattlemen's Association, Public Lands Council, American Sheep Industry Association and California Farm Bureau Federation, fights bureaucratic intrusion. (73)

\$20,000 to the National Legal Center for Public Interest, which has direct ties to PLF. In 1976 Coors and NLCPi collaborated to establish the Mountain States Legal Foundation (MSLF). James Watt, having met Joe Coors earlier at a NLCPi function, was chosen as MSLF's first president. Coors has served on the MSLF's board of directors. (74)

\$100,000 to the Heritage Foundation. In 1973, Paul Weyrich, Joe's right hand man since 1968, started what is considered the most influential conservative think tank in the country. (75) This was Joe Coors's first political mouthpiece. He is now on the board of trustees. The foundation's 1980 report, *Mandate for Leadership*, served as a Reagan administration policy blueprint. The group had a budget of over \$14 million for 1987. The AFL-CIO News recently wrote that "President Reagan will leave Washington ... But the Heritage Foundation won't. It will remain a keeper of the flame — or even a government in exile..." A look at people and events listed in the group's 1987 Annual Report is revealing. Speakers included President Reagan, CA Governor George Deukmejian, Congressman Jack Kemp, and Nicaraguan resistance leader (Contra) Adolfo Calero. (76)

\$150,000 to the Free Congress Founda-

tion (FCF), another of Joe's projects. The president of this ultra conservative group is Paul Weyrich, whose report in the Foundation's 1988 Annual Report opened with this, "As we begin the Free Congress Foundation's second decade, I am pleased to report that we are boldly moving forward in training and educating conservatives nationwide in the art of governing." Jeff Coors is FCF's chairman of the board. FCF, along with the Heritage Foundation, created a three volume conservative agenda for the '88 presidential campaign. Both these groups have since been contacted by the Bush administration, but both feel Bush may not easily embrace all their ideas. (77) In 1982, FCF formed a network of national support committees for various "anti-communist" movements, including the Contras. (78)

Joe Coors also helped found the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, which has trained over 7000 workers for the Moral Majority, Phyllis Schlafly's anti-ERA Eagle Forum, right-to-life campaigns, and anti-union groups. (79) (In 1977, the Committee identified 32% of congressmembers as "radicals," though former KKK member Robert Byrd of West Virginia was merely labeled "very liberal." [80]) In addition, the John Birch Society, the King Ministry (dedicated to "saving" homosexuals from their "sinful lifestyles"), the anti-ERA Eagle Forum, and Concerned Citizens (a CA group pressing for reinstatement of criminal penalties for homosexuals), have all been aided by the Coors Foundation. (81)

Two other groups that received funds from the Coors Foundation in '87, and that reveal the incestuous nature of these right-wing public policy groups, were Committee for the Free World (\$20,000) and Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge (\$25,000). In 1978, the Heritage Foundation received the "prestigious" Americana Award from the Freedoms Foundation, while a Heritage board member, Midge Decter, is the executive director of the Committee for the Free World. (82)

Aside from his obvious involvement with the family foundation, Joe has also independently served as an officer for, or supported through speeches and fundraising, the following right-wing organizations:

the Heritage Foundation, National Conservative Political Action Committee, Conservative Caucus, John Birch Society, American Conservative Union, Citizens for the Republic, and CFSC. (83)

RECTIFYING THEIR REPUTATION

Coors's huge public relations campaign has two goals: 1) increase their sales and 2) improve their reputation. Their efforts go far beyond TV spots showing blacks and whites drinking together. Coors is sponsoring events ranging from menudo cook-offs in the Hispanic community to tours by black rodeo performers. They are trying to bury lingering animosities with black and Hispanic groups by forging economic pacts with them. (84)

Coors has acknowledged the high costs of this campaign, in their 1988 Annual Report and in articles. The annual report listed among its reason for a lower net income in '88 an "aggressive and very expensive sales and marketing program in the beer business..." In November 1984, a five year financial agreement was signed between Coors and various minority coalitions such as NAACP and the Hispanic La Raza Council, presumably in response to boycotts over the years by the Hispanic and the black communities. The agreement calls for the company to hire minorities, establish more minority-run distributors, and invest money in minority-owned banks and businesses in proportion to the amount of money the minority communities spend on Coors products. It has been called a "\$625 Million Leverage" and a "buy-off", but Bill Coors refers to the deal as a "covenant with the black and Hispanic communities." (85) Response to these agreements in the black community has not been completely favorable, largely because Coors has insisted on linking the financial promises to increased sales in minority communities. In the black community, Coors had spent only \$36 million out of the promised money by spring of 1986. (86)

The Coors Foundation gave the Denver Center for the Performing Arts \$20,000 in 1987, to fund a presentation of Hispanic folklore. This bought the Foundation the first slot on the funding list, printed in the

project's brochures.

Dave Sickler, national coordinator of the AFL-CIO Coors Boycott, said, "If you can get two cockroaches to race, Coors will show up with T-shirts and sponsor it. They will rip off any celebrity or public figure who gets near them by implying that Coors products are being endorsed." His comment was in regard to California Assemblyman Willie Brown's denouncement of Coors for using his picture to promote their beer. (87)

Though the company has been seeking big events to sponsor, it recently ended its nine-year-old sponsorship of the Coors International Bicycling Classic. According to Sandy Bean, media relations coordinator for Coors Sports at the time, "an event like this that involved three states over two weeks just didn't fit." Instead, they are looking for more national events. (88) Some events don't fit because of the fans they draw. Coors has turned down golf and tennis events because they feel fans of those sports prefer wine and hard liquor to beer. They focus on events like motocross, since enthusiasts of that "sport" consume more beer than any other group of sports fans. (89)

THE SOLUTION: SPREAD THE WORD, CONTINUE THE BOYCOTT

Even though (as Mikal writes in *Live Wild Or Die*) boycotts miss the real culprit (by merely shifting the profits from one mega-merchant to another, rather than attacking mass consumerism in general), they do help. So, *boycott all Coors products*. Demonstrate at any event they sponsor. Call their consumer hotline (1-800-642-6116) and their corporate communications office (1-800-525-3786) and voice your concerns. Copy and distribute this article. For you adventuresome types, someone suggested you pop the tops on Coors cans and bottles while buying other kinds of beer. Whatever your fancy, help stop the spread of bad "beer" and bad politics.

Tom Skeele, *EF! Wolf Action Group* coordinator, conducted this study with help from the *EF! Journal Research Fund*. The endnotes for this report can be obtained by sending an SASE to the Journal office in Tucson.

Letters . . .

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Dear Earth First!

Your May '89 *Journal* had an article by a "broke and frustrated" young lawyer named Cindy Ellen Hill, who concludes: "There is no happy ending. I'm just a disillusioned environmental activist who foolishly thought she could make a living doing something she truly believed in. I've been applying for jobs for the last few months, and every week I've set my sights and my moral requirements for the jobs a bit lower. Anybody need a lawyer?"

I'd like to answer her:

Dear Cindy,

Forgive me if I got a chuckle out of your article in *Earth First!* It's all true — many of us have been there.

But let's not confine our disillusionment to our erstwhile clients. Have you tried to convince a city our county commission that its nature base is more important than its economic/tax base lately? Or a regulatory agency that "weighing the economic equities" was not the most pressing part of its job? Or a judge to grant standing to a tree? Or the voters that small taxes on land acquisition now are better than the cost of development later?

Yes, of course you have, I can hear it in your voice. I don't have to tell you that this "saving the earth" stuff is not only thankless, it's usually fruitless as well. I'm afraid it's like that wherever that pestilence humanity congregates.

Sometimes being an environmental lawyer can even be dangerous. One group I represented had a non-payment excuse it was hard to argue with — the developer sued the clients (and their lawyer) personally for \$50 million each, to force them to abandon their appeal of his building permit. Guess what? — it worked.

CINDY, DON'T GIVE UP! We need you — I need you. I need to know there are people out there who will not give up, no matter how frustrating and fruitless it seems. No matter how alone they feel. If there is one *EF!*er out there who lives in a sympathetic community, with any level of government behind them, and the support of the populace, let me know because I'm moving there. No, on second thought I'm not moving there, because there is no "there"; it's all one earth, and we're all here, battling the same windmill.

I would like to tell you that the reason

to keep fighting is that the movement is growing, we will overcome, etc. . . ; but with population, Mr. Bushmaster, and the Supreme Court the way they are, the smart money is investing in zoos. Of course, the movement is growing, and there are victories, and each one buys a little bit of future, an extra minute for that miracle of cold fusion or world plague or extra-terrestrial intervention to occur.

But that's not the main reason to stay happily fanatic, impossibly optimistic. The real reason is from the movie *Flashdance*: *When you lose your dream, you die. . .* And from *South Pacific*: *If you don't have a dream, how you gonna have a dream come true?* And because in a billion years of creation, and a thousand galaxies, we're alive in one tiny unique dot of time and space that has a planet bursting with life and natural wonder beyond imagination. It's horrifying to see it being destroyed; but the glorious privilege of having the luck to see it at all makes toiling in its service seem a small and simple price to pay.

All you can do is all you can do, no more. We've already won the big prize, and if they're going to take it away, well, at least you have to know to yourself that you didn't let them do it without a fight. Because you are the only person you have to live with for the rest of your life.

To answer your question, yes, the trees and the air need a lawyer, and it's true they can't pay much. Some people are lucky enough to be able to make a living doing what they love. But the rest of us have to put up with some normal, hopefully not too kiss-ass job to support our eco-habit.

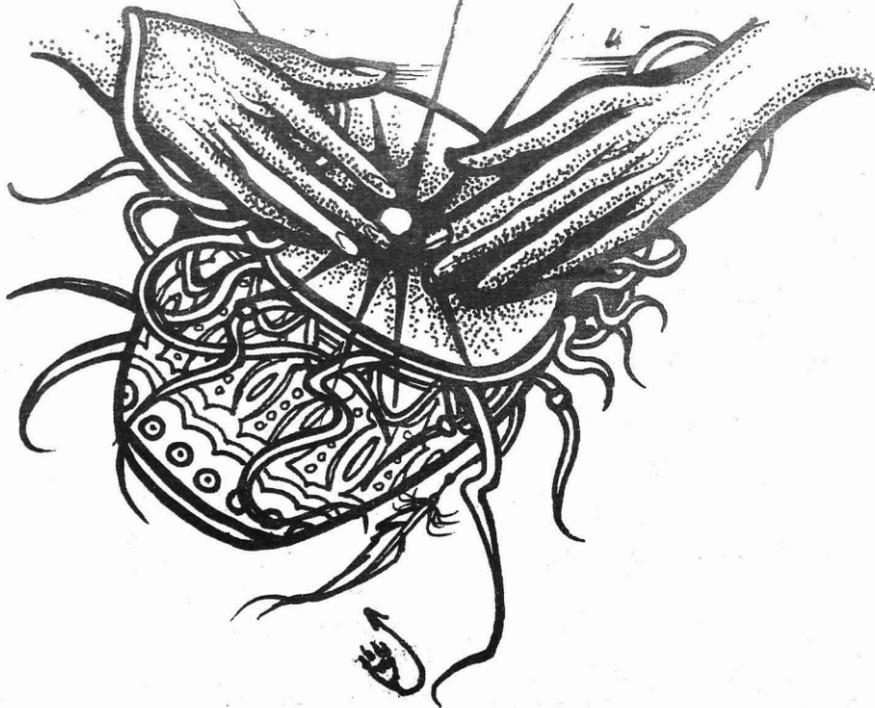
And in the meantime keep a lookout. Find some environmental cause that pays attorney fees to the victor, an EPA action, an endangered species citizen suit, anything. Once you start a good action, many organizations will give grants to pursue it. Have some fun. Kick some ass. Light out for the wild country, often. Let it talk to you. Then go back and carry on.

— Hank Morganstern, Key West, FL



Road sign near Eureka Dunes, CA

TRIBAL LORE



GUERRILLA FLOTILLA OCCUPIES HUMBOLDT HARBOR TO PROTEST LOG EXPORTS

Having demonstrated on the ground and in the air, Earth First! took to the sea on May 23 to protest the export of whole logs from the Pacific Northwest. Earth First! and allies launched the "NO EXPORTS FLOTILLA" at Fields Landing dock, two miles south of Eureka. The aquatic demonstration parade cruised over to the waters in front of the Allen and Finn/Humboldt Bay Forest Products log export dock for a guerilla theatre performance.

Earth First! is fighting log exports for several reasons. According to spokesperson Larry Evans, "Over 4.6 billion board feet of whole/unmilled logs were shipped overseas from the Pacific Northwest last year. Based on the US Forest Service's employment multiplier of 3.5 milling jobs per million board feet — that adds up to over 15,000 jobs exported from the region. The timber industry's whining about environmentalist-caused mill closures is just another scam to obscure the truth."

The market overseas for whole logs is booming, with a 22% increase in volume shipped in 1988 over 1987. This has fueled accelerated liquidation of the forests of the American Pacific Northwest.

Water Scandal Delays Loon Expansion

The White Mountain National Forest, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, and Loon Mountain have been caught red-handed in a cover-up of sewage dumping, water theft, and deceit; and the planned expansion of Loon Mountain onto South Mountain has been delayed while the WMNF issues a "supplement" to the Loon EIS. The supplement is due in late summer. It will be followed by public meetings and another comment period. The final decision is due in spring 1990. Forest Service honcho Dain Maddox said the FS did not consider that 250,000 gallons of wastewater leaking from the Lincoln, NH sewage treatment plant into the Pemigewasset River was important enough to tell the public.

The FS and Loon didn't think doubling the quantity of sewage would be relevant to an EIS. Was this collusion or stupidity?

Also suppressed was a deal struck between Lincoln and the ski resort to permit Loon to take water from the town's drinking supply for snowmaking this winter. From February 18-March 4, Loon withdrew 3.5 million gallons of water from the East Branch of the Pemi. The water was pumped into the town's drinking water reservoir and Loon Pond. The Pond is used by the ski resort to make snow, but also by the town to replenish its reservoir. Normally, the pond's source of water is from springs and streams, not the befouled river.

Loon President Phil Gravink (a buddy of NH gov. Judd Gregg), said of the decision to cover-up the water theft, "It was a considered decision. We heard from other sources that a discussion of the operational plan with the state, Lincoln, and the Forest Service could result in an injunction."

A third ugly issue that surfaced was the suppression of a National Park Service study of the Pemi River for Wild and Scenic status. The study was put on hold until the WMNF had a chance to approve the expansion.

Of course, the real reason for stopping the expansion is to prevent the give-away of 930 acres of public land to be ecologically abused by a bunch of greedheads. Loon Mtn.

ought to be closed down now!

If you think Loon sewage in the wild Pemi stinks, write WMNF Supervisor Mike Hathaway, POB 638, 719 Main St, Laconia, NH 03247. Tell him to stop the crooks. Suggest he resign and confess to the cover-up. But, be prepared for the WMNF to try to railroad through the expansion next spring anyway. Watch for the inevitable lawsuit if they do.

STOP THE YUPPIE SNOW BUNNIES!
—Jamie Sayen, NH EF!, PAW

Big River EF! Cleans Up Big River

On May 7, Big River Earth First! floated the Big River from the Mammoth Access to Merrill Horse Access, removing litter from the river. Ten Earth First!ers filled four boats full of beer cans, inner tubes, styrofoam, and other trash in their Second Annual May Float.

Big River EF! activist Orin Langelie said, "We in the Earth First! movement believe in direct action and this definitely was a very positive one. Everyone is talking about our environmental problems, but when one goes out and does something about it, it must feel good to the planet because it surely does for the soul."

Big River EF! hopes to see this annual event grow into an entire "clean-stream operation" from the river's headwaters to its confluence with the Meramec. Their floats are held the first weekend after Mayday. For information on this and other BREF! projects, write: Big River Earth First!, POB 189, Pacific, MO 63069

NORTHEASTERN RENDEZVOUS

The Northeastern Rendezvous was carried in a wave of Mirth First! energy. We connected with veteran and new ecotots and ecoteers, leaving behind feelings of helplessness and isolation felt away from the clan.

Creative ideas for stopping the Forest Disservice sprouted on the land...the first stage of succession in returning health to the ravaged North Woods. Less than a mile from our clearcut campsite were several recent clearcuts, leaving us aching for all the lost life. However, upon return to the fire, hearts were restored and we spent the afternoon creating masks to represent our extirpated relatives: Lynx, Wolverine, and Gray Wolf. After two days of rain, the Aurora Borealis and the stars Sunday night were breathtaking. Laughter, music and philosophizing went on almost until dawn.

Monday morning we headed down to Franconia Notch for an action. We spoke with many tourists and natives about New Hampshire's unregulated development, illegal sand and gravel mining, and lack of forest management policy. We urged them to boycott New Hampshire and sign our petition to outlaw clearcuts and whole tree harvesting, and to write to Governor Judd Gregg demanding immediate legislation to save the forest. The animal spirits guided us in our own Memorial Day Parade and Ecotots were heard to say "Boogers on Clearcuts." We all left renewed in our struggle to defend Mother Earth!

—Lorena Loubsky, Connecticut Valley EF!

ed. note: Earth First!ers will gather in September or October for another Northeast Rendezvous, this time in New York's Adirondacks. This will partly be in celebration of the new EF! office in Upstate NY. See bulletins in coming issues for details.

Another Cahto Victory

In a rare display of intelligence, the BLM decided last month to withdraw their timber harvest plans for the Cahto wilderness area until they can complete an environmental review. The reason for this sudden enlightenment was that a judge was about to rule on the Ancient Forest Defense Fund's lawsuit, and BLM figured they would lose. The study is expected to take "up to a year," but since the lawsuit is still active, BLM must give 30 days notice before logging. The Cahto wilderness is one of the last remaining old growth islands under BLM jurisdiction in Northern California. It is on a steep slope draining into the South Fork Eel River, a designated Wild and Scenic River. For now, it looks like the trees, the voles and the Spotted Owls there are safe.

BLM has entertained Laytonville area residents throughout this campaign with their Keystone Kops military maneuvers. In April, 25 BLM rangers, complete with cook camper and porta-potty, camped in the Environmentally Sensitive Area to guard the wilderness from "eco-terrorists." BLM chief John Lloyd appeared in his cute little khaki uniform to monitor five Earth First!ers who came to the site legally in broad daylight. We were outnumbered 8 to 1 by armed BLM rangers, the sheriff's deputies, LP security and camo-clad Marijuana Eradication Team footsoldiers. That night, while BLM's finest guarded the peak, roofing nails were spread on the road leading to their camp and the rangers, according to a local resident, "spent the morning in the dirt picking nails out of the road."

It's almost disappointing that we didn't get to blockade these desk cowboys this spring; but, as serious Earth Warriors, we realize that saving wilderness is more important than having fun. So it's time to work through the system for awhile.

Please send letters to assist BLM in their environmental study. Encourage BLM to cancel all logging on Elkhorn Ridge and declare the entire Cahto area a Wilderness Study Area, so it can be protected against future greedheads. (Also tell BLM not to log any of their other old growth holdings.) BLM, fearing public scrutiny, has closed these public lands to public access, refusing to even allow a soil geologist to examine them. Demand that the area be reopened so it can be studied.

—Judi Bari, Ukiah EF!

Ozone Layer: Reflections from Helsinki

Returning from the second meeting of parties to the Montreal Protocol on Protection of the Ozone Layer held May 2-5 in Helsinki, Finland, I am struck by the obstinacy of the human race in refusing to recognize the imperatives of preserving natural ecosystems over the demands of entirely artificial constructs, national economies.

Since the drafting of the Montreal Protocol in 1987, we have made several alarming discoveries: Ozone over the Northern Hemisphere has diminished 2-6%; potential has arisen for an Arctic ozone "hole" similar to that over Antarctica; and on the basis of exhaustive international research, it seems clear that human-made chlorine and bromine (the active ingredients of CFCs and halons), in combination with meteorological factors, are responsible for the ozone layer depletion. Though delegates realize that the Montreal Protocol is far from adequate to avert potential global catastrophe, ozone layer treaty negotiations still resemble trade negotiations with everyone guarding their own economic interests. Even non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are failing to say and do what is

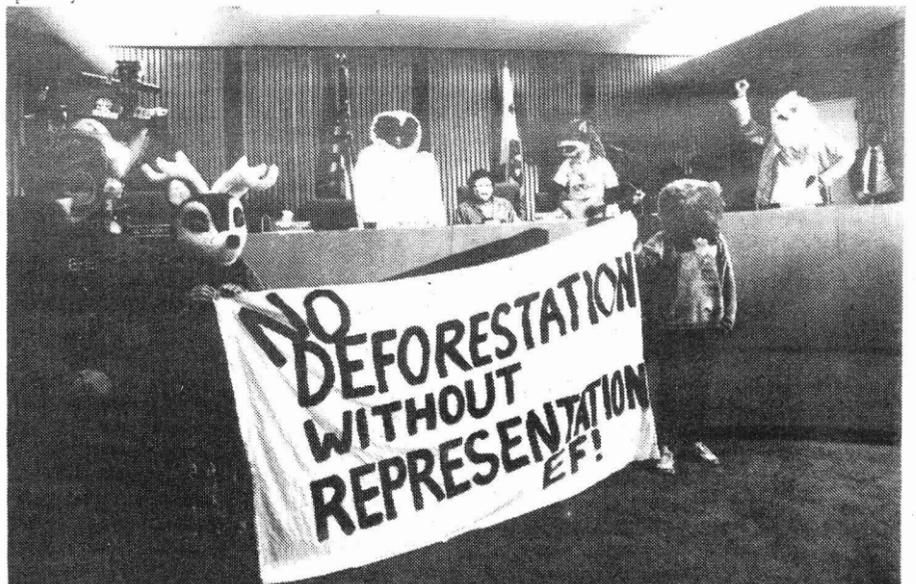
needed. Ninety of them have united and stated that "the international environmental community" requests a 100% phase-out of fully halogenated CFCs and halons by 1995. The delegates of participating nations are considering a phase-out of these chemicals by 2000. Both of these dates are arbitrary with respect to the environment, reflecting instead concerns about "economic feasibility." Considering the level of depletion already incurred, the rate at which skin cancers and eye cataracts are increasing (for other animals as well as people), changes in plant DNA affecting plant growth, and changes in the delicate balance of the marine food chain, any year past now is unacceptable for phase-out; indeed, we should have banned these chemicals long ago.

One wonders why NGOs are concerned with "economic feasibility." Perhaps their bureaucrats are starting to resemble those of the agencies they theoretically monitor, or perhaps they are concerned about maintaining their supposed "power" within the system, their "credibility." The important question then is, for whom are they credible? If not for the Earth, then their mission must be questioned. At any rate, Greenpeace stood alone at the conference in demanding a "100% Now" ban on CFCs and halons. (The World Wildlife Fund supported Greenpeace's intervention during one session when GP demanded full release of all data to the public — no more confidentiality for the companies that caused the problem.) The Greenpeace press conference was packed — as usual, the press wanted to hear the "extreme" point of view. Greenpeace outlined its positions: 100% Now cut of all CFCs and halons (including new "bridging" substitutes that still have ozone depletion potential and contribute to global warming), an expeditious phase-out of methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, full release of all chemical data on a nation by nation and company by company basis to the public, support for an international fund proposed by China to aid developing countries in paying for the transition to benign alternatives, and a caution against further introduction of synthetic, chlorine based compounds into the environment (they are long-lived, do not biodegrade, cause unforeseen problems; they include CFCs and PCBs).

The response to the "100% Now" position was disheartening. The press asked, "How can you call for 100% Now when it will take industries time to change over?" Greenpeace answered that an immediate ban is necessary to protect the Earth — given that 1) we already have serious depletion over Antarctica and significant depletion over the Northern Hemisphere; 2) CFCs and halons continue destroying ozone molecules for upwards of 100 years, and we still haven't seen the effects of their use up to now and don't know how much ozone depletion the Earth can take before we face catastrophic consequences; 3) ozone-depleting products are non-essential (none were around 30 years ago); and 4) non-chemical, non-ozone depleting alternatives are currently available for nearly all uses. Even after this response, the journalists seemed unsatisfied. Economic rationales manifest a madness that has taken over the public mind. The journalists were sufficiently disturbed, however, to ask the United Nations Environment Program questions that came out of the Greenpeace press conference, such as, "Is it true that all the research being done to find alternatives is funded by the companies that produce the CFCs?" Mustafa Tolba, UNEP's director, answered yes, and argued that this was based on the polluter pays principle! Unfortunately, the media did not see through

continued on page 12

photo by David Cross



The California Board of Forestry briefly lost their seats one day in May to a bunch of animals demanding full representation on the Board.

Tribal Lore . . .

continued from page 11

Tolba's convoluted argument.

So we still have much work to do, for the press reflects public perception. The Earth First! community should add their perspective to this issue, as we only have six months to convince delegates to amend the Montreal Protocol in stronger ways than planned now. Indeed, we can't wait for the renegotiation to take place — that gives all these countries another year to add to the existing ozone depleting chemicals. The United States is responsible for more than one-third of the world's production of CFCs and halons. We must press for unilateral 100% bans now of ozone depleting chemicals in every country. Legislation has been introduced in the US Congress for a phase-out of fully halogenated CFCs. Tell your Congresspersons to ban all ozone-depleting compounds now. This ban should include partially halogenated "bridging" CFC substitutes ("HCFCs"), methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and all CFCs and halons. The preference after the ban should be for non-chemical alternatives, and no alternatives contributing to ozone depletion and/or global warming should be allowed.

For more information, Greenpeace can be contacted through Karen Coulter at: Greenpeace, 4649 Sunnyside Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103, (206) 632-4326.

For the Trees!

The US Forest Service is initiating a review of its land management planning policy and processes. The review could be completed by April 1990. It will result in recommendations for future planning and is being conducted prior to a formal review of the land management planning regulations scheduled to begin next spring. Write Chief Dale and tell him you want to be a part of the review. You must notify the freedies in writing! Contact: F. Dale Robertson, Chief, USFS, USDA, POB 96090, Washington, DC 20090-6090.

Yellowstone EF! Protests Patten in Montana

On Muir Day, April 21, Yellowstone EF! converged on the headquarters of Yellowstone Basin Properties (YBP) in Bozeman to express our displeasure with the development practices of Patten Corporation. This demonstration coincided with protests in New England (on Earth Day) being held under the apt title "FLATTEN PATTEN."

Patten, the biggest land-development company in the US, acquired YBP in 1987, bringing its destructive real estate practices to Montana. Patten is now buying ranches and selling them to wealthy urbanites in 20-70 acre parcels. Already Patten is embroiled in controversy in Montana: three former employees of YBP are suing them for violations of state labor practice laws and interstate commerce statutes. Patten's huge financial backing allows YBP to buy remote, often roadless tracts that other realtors won't touch. Places like the Wineglass Hills south of Livingston are suffering the same fate as thousand of acres of once-wild land in New England and elsewhere.

In March of 1989 three mysterious costumed ghouls visited YBP in a silent protest to deliver notice that EF! was onto them. Just before the Muir Day protest someone swiped a metal sign from their parking lot that read "Reserved for Salesman of the Month". The sign was returned at night with "Salesman" changed to "Land Raper." On April 21, a dozen Yellowstone EF!ers sagged YBP's office. I entered the office wearing a death mask to deliver a

notice of intent which declared, in part, "Patten will not be allowed to do to Montana what they have done to New England. Subdividing wildlands and farmlands to sell to urbanites for vacation homes is a crime. You are ripping off the buyers, the people of Montana, and the wild creatures on the land."

From their outside sign were hung banners reading "Land Raper from Hell" and "Lies + Profits = Montana Land Rape." We chanted, "Together we stand, subdivided we fall," for the benefit of traffic on North 7th Avenue. Several employees, including Ralph Pryor, YBP president, emerged from their lairs and began shouting clever things like "Get a job." Heated arguments ensued until Bozeman officer Bill Dove arrived. Dove forced the YBP scum back into their cave and took Stan (playing the part of John Muir) aside to tell him what not to do if we wanted to avoid arrest. We had to take down the banners, but we restrung them on our cars where they were more visible anyway. We also had to stay off their precious lawn, so we gathered in front of the office window to torment them by waving feet over the grass. Pryor badly wanted us arrested!

The protest was witnessed by thousands of people. We received good coverage on Butte and Bozeman TV stations. It helped to know that other EF!ers were protesting Patten as well! These nationwide and regional days of outrage are effective. To Harry Patten, Ralph Pryor and other such low-life: may you have nightmares about EF! We will be back!

— Phil Knight, Yellowstone EF!

Desert Victory Against ORVs

On May 9 environmentalists and California State Park Rangers won a victory in the California Senate Natural Resources Committee. SB-603, the bill that would have allowed off-road vehicles inside Anza Borrego Desert State Park, was defeated. In 1987 similar legislation was rejected. SB-603 would have allowed ORVs in the park under a permit system. ORV operators would have been issued a certificate showing they had taken a safety course. The California ORV Association feels that this would insure that park resources are protected.

Mark Jorgensen, Park Naturalist, said ORVs were excluded because the vehicles often stray from their designated trails onto fragile desert land, killing plants and increasing soil erosion. "Damage was becoming greater and greater each year," he said.

The biggest problem areas of the park are not the wilderness areas, but places with easy road access. Miles of roads run through the wilderness, however, as the boundaries were drawn to accommodate major routes through the park. ORV users leaving established trails have caused damage near Coyote Canyon, where a road cuts through the wilderness. ORV's determination to drive in the park is particularly unreasonable given that Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area, a 25,000-acre ORV park, is located just east of Anza-Borrego.

Public hearings may be held in September on a new proposal by Parks and Recreation Department Director Henry Agonia to allow off-road vehicles in the park. Activists should attend these hearings in opposition to ORVs.

— San Diego EF! Newsletter & Wilderness Record

Keep South Cottonwood Wild!!

South Cottonwood Canyon, within the Gallatin National Forest in Montana, is the last basically roadless canyon in the northern Gallatin Range between Porcupine Creek and Livingston. It is a "vest-pocket" wilderness inhabited by Grizzly and Black Bears, Mountain Lions, Mountain Goats, Bighorn Sheep, Moose, Elk, Coyotes, and eagles. Wolves may return soon. It has large

stands of Whitebark Pine, an important food for Grizzlies and squirrels.

The Gallatin Forest Plan proposes to manage South Cottonwood for "dispersed recreation" and wildlife. Though it should be designated Wilderness (of which there is none in the Gallatin Range), this is the next best thing. The problem is that Plum Creek Timber "owns" 10 sections within the drainage, and plans to log about half their acreage in the next few years. They aim to begin road construction from the Hyalite drainage by early July to access the infamous section 19. Soon after, they plan to extend a road that already penetrates the western portion of the drainage to cross South Cottonwood Creek and log section 13. And they won't stop there.

Yellowstone Earth First! has been tracking this issue for two years. YEF! has initiated a petition against logging the canyon, has written Plum Creek requesting a meeting (never granted), and has protested at Plum Creek's regional headquarters in Missoula.

Gallatin National Forest officials also now find themselves drawn into the controversy. The only way Plum Creek can access their lands from the east is by crossing Forest Service lands. The Forest Service has granted an easement based on an outdated Environmental Assessment (EA) that fails to account for recent logging in the area, does not consider the recommendations of non-agency professionals, and does not even meet the guidelines of the Forest Plan. The Greater Yellowstone Coalition and others are demanding that the Forest Service redo the EA.

The lands in question were initially granted to Burlington Northern Railroad (then Northern Pacific) in the 1870s as incentives for building a transcontinental railroad. Burlington Northern failed to meet the terms of the grant but managed to return and exploit the millions of acres of grant lands. Many of the sections granted lie within public lands like Gallatin National Forest in "checkerboard" fashion. Though Plum Creek, once the timber arm of Burlington Northern, this does not negate the sordid history of the land grants.

Yellowstone Earth First! proposes that all Plum Creek sections in South Cottonwood, and ultimately throughout the Gallatin Range, be returned to public ownership free of charge. This would be a fine gesture of public good will by this unpopular timber company. South Cottonwood should then be designated Wilderness along with all roadless lands in the Gallatin Range.

What You Can Do: Write or visit Plum Creek. Encourage them to give South Cottonwood sections back to the people! Write: David Leland, President, Plum Creek Timber Inc., 1st Interstate Center, Suite 2300, 999 3rd Ave., Seattle, WA 98104 (headquarters); Montana office: 700 South Ave West, Missoula, MT 59801.

Write or visit Gallatin National Forest officials. Demand that they redo the EA for the road easement: Bob Gibson, Supervisor, Gallatin NF, Federal Building, E. Babcock St., Bozeman, MT 59715.

Write your Congresspersons and the Montana delegation — Senators Max Baucus and Conrad Burns, Representative Pat Williams. Ask that they support a land trade in South Cottonwood: US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

If the chips fall, Yellowstone EF! may need help in the woods. Contact us if you can help, or if you would like to circulate one of our petitions (Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715). Visit South Cottonwood. Connect with the spirits of this special place.

— Phil Knight

Navajos Ban Hang-gliders

The Navajo Nation recently banned hang-gliding from the rim of Canyon de Chelle, Arizona, thereby robbing hordes of anglo sports fiends of their aerobic fun. When asked whether the decision came about because of legal or insurance restrictions, a Navajo guide responded, "No, it just got too expensive for the families in the canyon to keep hiring medicine men to chase away the ghosts of those dumb guys who crashed."

—Gregory McNamee

Phelps Dodge Threatens PNF

The Prescott National Forest in central Arizona remains a storehouse of diversity despite the ravages of the last century. The PNF incorporates three life zones: Upper Sonoran, Transition, and Canadian, with 1,236,942 net acres of public lands and an additional 170,669 acres of private inholdings.

In the south (Upper Sonoran), ancient Saguaro stand tall and powerful, Red-tailed Hawks soar overhead and Coyotes howl at the setting sun. On some of the taller mountains throughout the Forest, one can experience a touch of the Canadian zone, and may catch a glimpse of a Lewis's Woodpecker. The central and northern parts of the PNF are mainly in the Transition zone. Ponderosa Pine, juniper, and Gambel Oak make a beautiful forest home for many animals. Javelinas forage at night and there have been rare sightings of Bighorn Sheep. The Granite Mountain Wilderness Area, north of the town of Prescott, boasts one of the largest populations of Mountain Lions in Arizona.

There are, of course, the ever present impacts from cattle grazing, logging and small mining claims; but nothing currently threatens the health of this area as much as a proposed land exchange between the Forest Service (FS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Phelps Dodge (PD), a mammoth mining company. The exchange would allow PD to dig a huge open pit copper mine.

The proposed land exchange is not a new issue. The FS and PD tried to steamroll the proposal through based on a 1976 draft EIS (environmental impact statement) that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) found "unacceptable." The Regional EPA Administrator in a 1976 letter to the Forest Supervisor said, "Our major concerns with this proposed land exchange center around its secondary environmental impacts, particularly air quality impacts." The EPA called for a full study and EIS. In 1984 the land exchange was put before the citizens and local government of Prescott. The exchange was stopped by opposition from the mayor, city council, board of supervisors, and local citizens.

The Forest Service, BLM, and Phelps Dodge have now resurrected the issue. PD wants 6000 acres of National Forest land to surround a parcel of land in the Copper Basin area that the corporation already owns and hopes to mine. In exchange for the 6000 acres, PD would give the FS 2200 acres of its inholdings.

Not only is this exchange unequal, but the 2200 acres that would be traded by PD are in seven parcels scattered throughout the Prescott, Coconino, and Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests. PD also wants 3000 acres of BLM land adjacent to its Copper Basin inholding in exchange for only 700 acres near the Tuzigoot National Monument in Cottonwood, AZ. PD would use these additional acres for access and tailings ponds.

The 700 acre exchange area in Cottonwood is already home to 110 acres of old copper mine tailings ponds. At a Prescott town meeting, a spokesman for the National Park Service and the BLM said about the 700 acres: "We would hope vegetation could be grown on the ponds." He was reminded by the audience that nothing has grown on the tailings ponds since 1950.

Furthermore, the FS is valuing the proposed exchange lands at \$450 per acre. The cheapest land for sale in the Copper Basin/Skull Valley area by a professional realtor costs \$3000 per acre.

In its defense, the FS points out that PD could simply buy the 6000 acres for \$5 an acre under the 1872 "mill site provision" and not have to exchange any land with the FS. This outdated provision is definitely a threat to the struggle against the land exchange; however, without the exchange, PD would be hard pressed to open the mine. PD attorney Jerry Haggard has admitted, "To acquire land under the mill site provision we would have to have the mine ready to go. That would mean a \$1,000,000 investment before we could apply for the sites ... once in production, we would have to apply for sites for tailings and future waste dumps. If these applications were delayed in litigation, then we might have to shut down the mine until we were able to obtain additional sites." If PD chooses to use the 1872 mill site provision for acquisition of the public lands, it



The Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition at their Seattle departure rally in April. The group, and their log, travelled 8,500 miles in 28 days and have now returned home to the Northwest. A full report will appear in the next issue.



EF!ers from Missouri and Illinois converged on the Murphysboro, IL, Ranger Station on John Muir's birthday to protest USFS and lumber industry rape of the Shawnee National Forest. The Freddie's were presented with debris left at a clearcut. The demonstration ended with a chant of "Live Wild or Die", after which rangers invited everyone in for lemonade and cookies.

would make opening a large mine risky. Should PD acquire the land, it would begin digging a mine one mile wide, a mile and a half long, and 1000 feet deep. The first step to opening a mine involves stripping off the "overburden" — vegetation, topsoil, and earth. To clear the area for the mine and to operate it, a fleet of vehicles would be needed, creating a major source of carbon monoxide and other air pollutants. The drilling and blasting would generate huge clouds of dust. The ore would be moved by trucks or conveyor to be crushed and ground. These procedures would produce large quantities of dust and fumes.

PD's plan is to work the mine for 16-27 years and extract 100,000 tons of ore daily. To add to the impact on the land, Forest road 196, the access road to the site, would be "upgraded" to a double lane highway. A new powerline would also be needed.

The mine would adversely affect water supplies. PD says that they would get the 5700 acre feet per year needed for the mine from an aquifer below the water table that the town of Prescott uses. PD claims that the use of a lower aquifer would never affect the upper aquifers. Authorities on this subject point out that it is impossible to guarantee what would happen to the aquifers in the Copper Basin area. Chemical contamination of water supplies is a very real threat.

You can help stop the exchange and the mine by writing letters of opposition to the following:

Mayor Ken Shafer, POB 2059, Prescott, AZ 86302

Prescott NF, Ray Thomson, 344 S Cortez, Prescott 86303

Forest Service Chief F. Dale Robertson, USDA, South Bldg, 12th & Independence Ave SW, Washington, DC 20013

—Andy Sudbrock, Prescott

Audubon Aids Puffin Recovery

At Eastern Egg Rock Island (Audubon's Allan D. Cruickshank Wildlife Sanctuary) and the Seal Island National Wildlife Refuge, the National Audubon Society's Fratercula Fund is pioneering the transplanting of seabirds.

By 1900, hunters had nearly eliminated the Atlantic Puffin from islands off the coast of Maine, their southernmost nesting areas. Decades later, the Audubon Society began trying to reverse that extirpation. Under the leadership of Dr. Stephen Kress and in cooperation with the Canadian Wildlife Service, Audubon workers transported chicks from Newfoundland to Eastern Egg Rock, where they were hand-fed in artificial burrows and, when fledged, banded and released. After the puffins had spent their normal 2-3 years at sea, the Audubon workers lured them back to Eastern Egg Rock to nest with decoys. In 1987, 16 of 18 breeding pairs on the island raised a chick each. Kress is now attempting to reestablish the birds at Seal Island.

He is also testing his seabird restoration methods by working to bring back the Arctic Tern and Roseate Tern (an Endangered species) to Eastern Egg Rock and Seal Island. In 1988, the Egg Rock tern colony numbered 600 pairs of Common Terns, 50 pairs of Arctic Terns, and 5 pairs of Roseate Terns.

Only one island with the puffins can be visited, Machias Seal Island. Audubon does, however, lead boat tours past Matinicus Rock and Eastern Egg Rock for people wanting to see the birds.

—Mary Davis, author of *From Walden Pond to Muir Woods: An Ecologist's Guide to America* (1989), from which the above is adapted

BC's Stein Valley Gains Reprieve

—In mid-April southwestern British Columbia's still wild Stein Valley was granted a

temporary reprieve from logging when the New Zealand firm Fletcher Challenge (FC) announced it would not initiate road construction through the lower Stein Canyon for at least a year. Earlier the company had been awarded the road contract by BC provincial officials. Without the access road, logging cannot proceed.

In the view of Ken Lay, a co-director of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC), the announced delay was another indication that the movement to save the Stein has grown sufficiently broad that province and industry leaders now know they cannot proceed without suffering a bloody nose in the eyes of the public. So they have backed off, at least for now. According to Lay, in recent months the winds of opinion have shifted in favor of preservation.

The plot began to thicken last year when BC officials of the Wilderness Advisory Committee announced that the mid-section of the Stein Valley would indeed be logged. At the same time the committee announced as a proviso that the access road through the lower Stein River Canyon would not be constructed without an agreement with the Lytton Indian Band, so as to insure protection of Indian heritage sites and cultural values. The committee's announcement of the proviso — obviously intended to placate public opinion — appears to have backfired. Though negotiations with the Lytton Indians began in June 1988, the government, in effect, gave the Lytton Indians no choice of whether or not to accept the government's terms.

Nonetheless, the Lytton Indians outmaneuvered the committee by presenting at the first meeting their own plans for developing the Valley, plans emphasizing tourism and including construction of trails to tribal heritage sites. Notably absent from the Indian plan was any mention of logging. As the meetings proceeded, the two sides were talking at obvious cross purposes, and BC officials were looking ridiculous due to their insincerity — and rightly getting the butt end of local media coverage. As the balance began to tip in favor of preservation, BC officials called off the meetings — WITHOUT having achieved the supposed precondition for road construction, the "agreement" with the tribe.

Several months later, the Indians pressed home their advantage by sending two of their chiefs, Leonard Andrew and Ruby Dunston, to New Zealand to speak before Fletcher Challenge's annual general meeting. According to Paul George, another WCWC co-director, the event may have thrown a monkeywrench in FC's plans to construct the access road. By exposing the unsavory details of FC's involvement in the Stein Valley dispute, the chiefs succeeded in embarrassing the company before its own people. New Zealanders have a reputation for progressive views. In fact, FC's own policies expressly prohibit the company from being a party to foreign contracts involving native land claims and/or local political conflicts; company policy is to not take sides in such disputes. In this case, apparently, the home office (the right hand) was unaware of what the BC office (the left hand) was doing. The chiefs extracted a promise from company officials that direct talks would be arranged between tribal leaders and the company's BC office.

For the shift of public opinion, Paul George also credits the recent publication of *Stein: Way of the River* by Michael M'Gonigle and Wendy Wickwire. Already into a second printing, the book has helped elevate the level of consciousness in BC regarding the virtues of wilderness in general and the Stein Valley in particular. (*Stein* can be ordered from the WCWC, #103 1520 W 6th

Ave, Vancouver, BC V6J 1R2; \$43.90 includes postage.)

BC officials are now in the unenviable position of looking like heavies if they try to ram the road through the canyon. In that event, Indians and environmentalists will no doubt turn out in a human chain to block the dozers. BC officials must be asking themselves whether the board footage of the mid-Stein is worth the media drubbing they and the logging industry will take if the issue comes to mass arrests.

—Mark Gaffney, Chiloquin, OR

AZ EF! Proposes DeConcini Dog Walk Wilderness Area

Arizona's Congressional delegation introduced two statewide wilderness bills in June, and held public hearings in Arizona on the bills. Arizona Earth First! was there to present the 19 million acre EF! wilderness proposal, and to offer a special proposal honoring Arizona's Senator Dennis DeConcini.

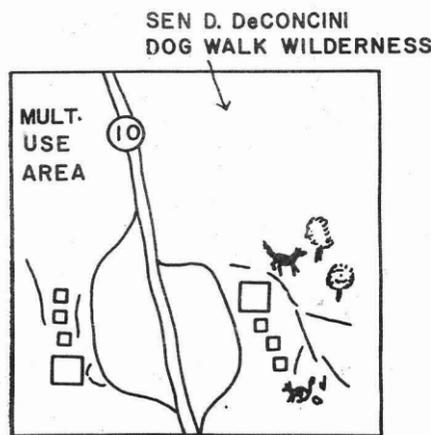
DeConcini has built a reputation as the worst Democrat in the Senate on wilderness issues, and has taken anti-environmental stands on many Arizona issues. His most notorious bit of recent work was authorship of the special rider approving construction of an observatory on Mount Graham, an issue still being fought by AZ EF!

The DeConcini Wilderness Area proposal was written to follow "the tradition of honoring great environmentalists with land equivalent to their deeds. . .

"In developing this proposal, a lot of issues had to be taken into consideration. First, finding a piece of land appropriate to symbolize the work of this Senator in an area that is fairly well traveled by people other than loggers, miners, ranchers, and ORVers, so that the public will have a chance to become aware of what Senator DeConcini has done."

After reading this preface, an EF!er presented the Senator Dennis DeConcini Dog Walk Wilderness Area, "Located thirty-seven miles south of Phoenix on the east side of Interstate 10 . . ." — a highway rest stop. The proposal covers the one-eighth acre used by dog owners to give their pets relief.

To balance the proposal, all of the rest area on the highway's west side would be released from future consideration as wilderness, and would stay open to multiple use management.



Patagonia Criticized for Supporting Earth First!

Patagonia, the clothing manufacturer, and its founder, Yvon Chouinard, have long supported environmental protection. The Spring 1989 Patagonia catalog features an EF! tree sitter and banner on its back cover, and information on the global environmental crisis.

The catalog also lists 143 organizations that benefitted from their recent contribu-

tions. Patagonia gives 10% of their pre-tax profits, the maximum allowed by law, to organizations working to preserve the natural environment. They made a generous contribution to the Earth First! Foundation.

That listing caught the attention of the American Motorcycle Association, which ran an article in their newsletter entitled "Pandering to Earth First." They asked their members to write letters of protest to Patagonia for "helping fund ecoterrorism."

Perhaps a more serious threat has come from Maxxam, which might sue over the catalog's back cover photo and its caption. The occupied, 300 year old redwood was described (correctly) as standing on land owned by Maxxam's Pacific Lumber Company, and as having been cut since the photo was taken. Maxxam claims the tree was not theirs.

For information or to support Patagonia's activism, write: Patagonia Environmental Program, POB 150, Ventura, CA 93002.

On a related note, Yvon Chouinard's climbing gear company, Chouinard Equipment, recently filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The company has been faced with a number of product liability suits brought by people injured in accidents. The accidents were not the result of equipment failure, Chouinard stated. "Our problem has not been with climbers," he said in an interview. "It's with window washers and actors and others using climbing gear who don't have a climbing mentality. They misuse the stuff, and we get sued."

Company employees may raise enough money to buy Chouinard Equipment. Otherwise, the company will be sold or shut down.

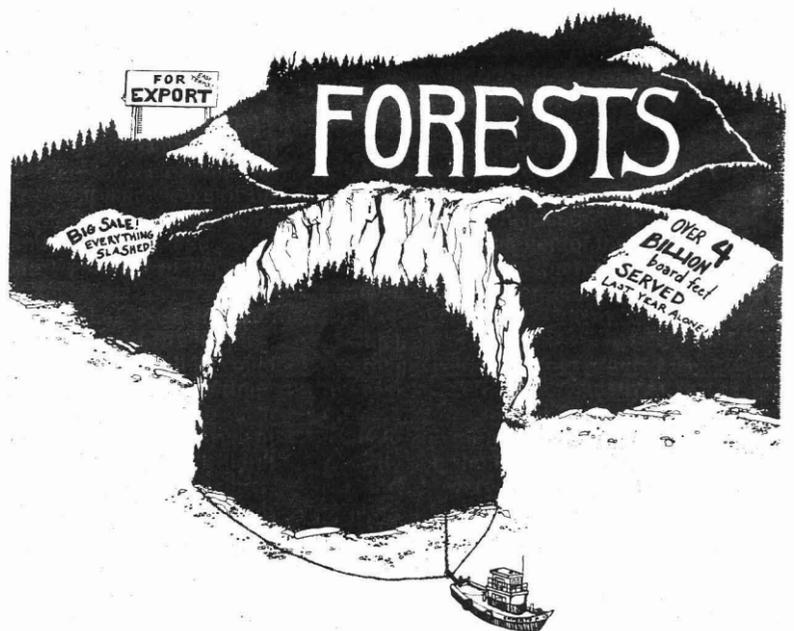
— Dale Turner

A Planet-Saving Pledge for Vehicle Owners

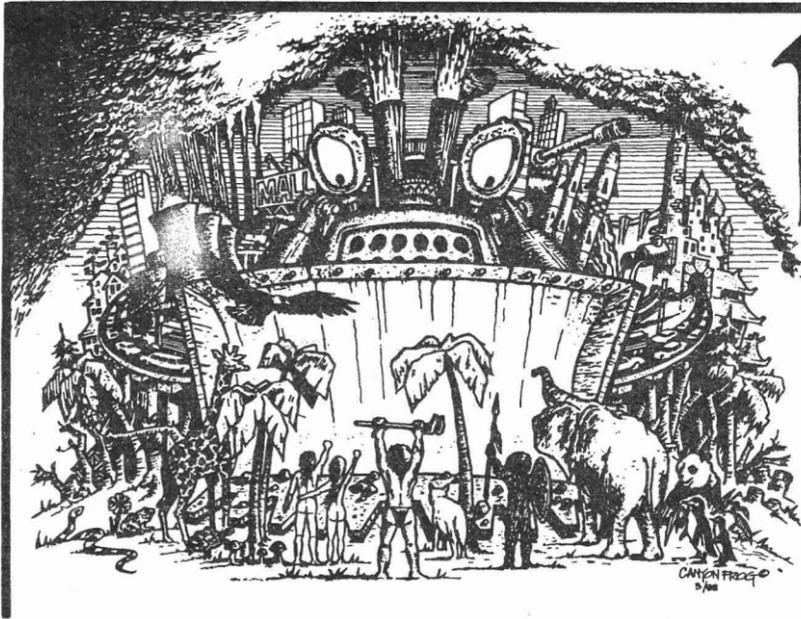
For those who've not registered the obvious, I'll say it again. The automotive-highway complex of industries and consumers and its infrastructure is the most massive, most frivolous and most environmentally destructive component of the juggernaut that's eating up the world (see my Yule 1988 Journal article). I propose a campaign that could place the vehicular madness in at least partial remission and save substantial wildland. My proposal is simple and can be put into practice with a degree of inconvenience that should not be objectionable to one serious about saving the planet. I propose that those of us who won't give up the automobile entirely — and that's most of us because of institutionalized dependency — pledge to never again buy a new vehicle.

The technique is simple: buy a good but not recent used car, replace as many parts as necessary with good used or new parts before they wear out, treat the vehicle like a new one, drive as little as possible, and keep it as long as possible. In addition to reducing your impact on the environment, you'll find it is much cheaper than buying and operating a new vehicle. Make the pledge today and give the money you save to your favorite Earth First! group.

— Bob Mueller



International News



French Activists Fight for Wild River

By Mary Davis

"Let no canals or other public works be undertaken or continued until the Estates General has established their usefulness and let the Provincial Estates oversee their construction, because experience has shown that such projects often have no object except to enrich those who propose them and carry them out."

The words were written in 1789 during the French Revolution. Two hundred years later they were read aloud at a demonstration at Le Puy, France, by an environmental journalist, Jean Carlier. Carlier and others at the protest, April 29-May 1, called for a new revolution to save an abused planet, but their immediate concern was preventing construction of a dam on the Loire River, the last major European river still relatively free-flowing.

Those who would enrich themselves with the Serre de la Fare dam are members and backers of the Public Establishment for the Development of the Loire and Its Tributaries (EPALA), a syndicate bringing together regions, departments, cities, and a few towns. Serre de la Fare is the first of four dams that EPALA would construct on the Loire and its tributaries before the year 2000. The Loire already has dams at Grangent and Villerest, along with numerous small hydroelectric barriers. Construction of Serre de la Fare would mean "the death of the Loire as an ecosystem. If they build one dam, they will build them all," explains Martin Arnould of the group SOS Loire Vivante.

He and others at the spring demonstration pointed out that in planning these dams France is behind the times. The subjugation of other major European rivers has proven so disastrous that restoration efforts are beginning.

The Rhine offers the best example. Now a dead river, the Rhine is unable to cleanse itself of pollution, such as that created by a Sandoz chemical accident in 1986. In West Germany, the World Wildlife Fund's Alluvial Plains Institute is working with the government of Baden-Wuerttemberg on a project to recreate wetlands along the Rhine. The Netherlands government is supporting a project to restore 60 hectares of alluvial forests, marshes, and open water on the river.

Serre de la Fare would drown rocky gorges and verdant fields, extending 14 kilometers near the source of the 1000-kilometer Loire. Although the ecosystems of the Upper Loire have never been seriously studied, they are "known to be very rich," Arnould says. Naturalists have identified 130 species of birds and 330 of plants in the area to be inundated.

The flooding would destroy the habitat of rare Merlins, two pairs of rare Eagle Owls, and harriers; and the nesting sites of migratory shorebirds, including sandpipers, snipes, curlews, plovers, killdeer, and terns. Already wagtails and aquatic warblers are having trouble finding food as the result of slight changes in water level caused by the Villerest dam upstream. Birds traveling between Northern Europe and Africa use the Loire as a resting and feeding area. "If this link in the chain is broken, certain species will disappear," an ornithologist predicted in *Le Monde*.

Serre de la Fare would wipe out the spawning ground of a recently discovered endemic subspecies of fish, the Common Grayling, *Thymallus thymallus*. Building the series of dams would destroy the Atlantic Salmon, already close to extinction in

France. Salmon no longer ascend the Loire, because of barriers north of Le Puy, but they still go up one of its tributaries, the Allier. Their numbers, though, have shrunk dramatically: 200 this year as opposed to 30,000 fifty years ago. "Some say that to save the salmon we must destroy the dams we already have, and instead we are building more dams," a demonstrator lamented.

The idyllic valley of the Gazeille River, a smaller Loire tributary that Serre la Fare would drown, may well be the home of River Otters, animals totally protected in France; whether or not otters are present has never been investigated.

The dam will force the removal of residents of the picturesque village of Colempce on the Gazeille, and will flood sites containing vestiges of eighty centuries of human occupation along the Upper Loire. In the area to be inundated, researchers from French and foreign universities are carrying out interdisciplinary studies to understand how civilisation has evolved in a particular mountain massif during the last eight millennia. This type of research has seldom been conducted in Europe.

Plans to dam the Loire date back to the 1930s, but construction of Serre de la Fare only became likely after a flood in the autumn of 1980 that drowned eight people in a Le Puy suburb. Dam opponents point out that the deaths resulted from building in a flood plain and from not heeding warnings by officials upstream. They also aver that this type of flood occurs only once in a hundred years. Nevertheless, politicians find the drownings a convenient rallying cry. Even the Minister of the Environment, Brice Lalonde, speaks of "that terrible, deadly flood at Brives-Charensac, in 1980!"

The public investigation of the proposed dam's usefulness, required by law, took place in the spring of 1988. The inquiry committee ruled in favor of the dam, but with several serious reservations. Nevertheless, Lalonde gave the go-ahead February 11, 1989, while requiring limitations on development along the river and asking that an environmental impact statement covering all projects for the Loire Basin be made. The local prefect immediately signed the statement of public utility allowing construction to start. At the end of April, Lalonde stopped construction pending completion of the environmental impact statement. His move was political: construction had not actually started and his pronouncement was timed to undercut the demonstration about to take place at Le Puy. Nevertheless, the delay has given dam opponents some needed breathing space.

Activists formed a national coalition of associations against EPALA's projects, Loire Vivante, in 1986. A local group, SOS Loire Vivante, was created in February 1988. Its members have led a massive public education campaign, organized demonstrations, and engaged in direct action.

Loire Vivante and SOS Loire have used the media well, making the French public and many other Europeans familiar with the issue. SOS Loire met with Lalonde last September to demand a three-year moratorium, and members have persuaded various fishermen's associations to back them. Participants in an international meeting on wetlands held in Rennes last September expressed opposition to the dam, as have representatives to the European Environmental Bureau.

Demonstrations have also drawn attention to the issue. A thousand people gathered for a festival on the site of the proposed

dam in June of 1988. In October, 1,000 marched in Le Puy carrying sticks bearing multi-colored cardboard fish. The demonstration this spring, which included a parade and a musical festival, drew 10,000 people.

In more direct action, representatives of SOS Loire set up a camp at the dam site on February 20 and blockaded road-building machinery with a human chain and parked cars. The site's occupiers have since kept a watch for construction crews, but none have yet appeared.

The encampment is on land lent to SOS Loire by a farmer. "The committee wants to stick to legal actions as long as possible," a camper explained. Last summer someone damaged machinery near Collandre being used to test rock for use in constructing the dam. SOS Loire disavowed this monkeywrenching, but occupants of the site indicated that they will resort to ecotage, if it becomes essential. Some opponents of the dam fear that destruction of machinery would alienate the residents of Le Puy, a conservative community.

The camp serves as a symbol of the organization's resolve and as an educational center. Occupants visit surrounding villages to talk about the dam. On weekends up to a thousand people visit the camp and the adjacent gorges of the Loire. SOS Loire has marked trails through the area that the dam would flood and printed and distributed trail guides.

One of EPALA's three basic arguments for the dam is that it will attract tourists to the area. SOS Loire wants to prove that the Loire has appeal in its natural condition. The lake created by the dam will be subject to sedimentation and eutrophication and will be far from attractive, environmentalists charge. The Grangent dam, built in 1957, has not received its 10-year inspections because the lake behind it is too polluted with mud, sediment, heavy metals, and phosphate to be emptied.

SOS Loire points out that the second of EPALA's arguments for the dam conflicts with tourism. EPALA promises that releases of water from the lake will keep the river level high in the summer. These releases, however, will leave the lake with mud-covered banks. The reasons to send extra water down the river are senseless: to irrigate fields of American corn downstream and to "dilute industrial, domestic, and agricultural pollution."

The environmental association reserves its most detailed critique for EPALA's argument that the dam must be built to prevent floods. The dam may stop the centennial autumn floods, SOS Loire agrees, but the storage of water behind a 75-meter wall will increase the likelihood of spring floods. Furthermore, the dam could break, as the ground where it would be built is not suitable from a geologic standpoint. In the French Var in 1959, water from a ruptured dam drowned 423 people, and in Europe as a whole, breaks in dams during the past century have caused more deaths (4,500) than have major floods.

The association also points with disgust to what it says are unspoken reasons for Serre de la Fare and the other three dams: the desire of developers to build in the Loire floodplain and Electricity of France's need for water to cool its nuclear reactors in the summer.

Despite the strong arguments against the dam, the outcome is in doubt, due to the power of French authorities who habitually ride roughshod over environmentalists. France will not likely bow to the wishes of foreign environmentalists or of the European Parliament, to whom the dam's opponents have appealed, as the French administration ignores parliamentary directives on protecting migrating birds and the fulminations of the Swiss against the Superphenix breeder reactor.

However, growing international attention is a factor in the favor of those fighting the dam. Foreigners are a source of funding, information, encouragement, and even activists. The international office of the World Wildlife Fund helps finance the effort to save the Loire. A delegation from SOS Loire visited Austria last winter to meet environmentalists who prevented construction of a dam at Hainburg on the Danube by establishing a camp at the site in the winter of 1984-85. The delegation returned speaking of the victorious battle there and of the current struggle in Hungary to stop a dam

proposed for Nagymaros on the same river. Austrians and Germans have since spent time at the encampment on the Loire.

Another reason for hope rises from a surge of French interest in the environment. The phenomenal coverage of the Loire in the French press reflects this fact, as do the rising political fortunes of the Green Party at the polls. Nationwide the Greens won 9% of the vote in the municipalities where they competed in the spring of 1989. In the Le Puy municipal elections they drew an astounding 22% and elected three council members.

Nevertheless, the French political structure remains repressive. A formidable power behind the dam is a M. Barrot, a local political figure, a representative in the French national parliament, and head of a small right-wing political party. He imposes his men and his ideas on the mayor and town council in Le Puy, and the Green council members are being given no committee positions. As president of the General Council of the Upper Loire, he also rules that body.

Barrot's position in the Le Puy area has started eroding. He received less than 50% of the vote at the last election, and the Socialist party in Le Puy opposes both the dam and him. However, he is still respected by the national press, and at the national level the Socialist Party does not want to cross him.

The Minister of the Environment toes the Socialist line and has little political power. Environmentalists regard Lalonde as a turncoat, only interested in remaining a minister. A founder of the French Friends of the Earth, he once traveled to the South Pacific to condemn French nuclear testing. The depth to which he has since sunk is illustrated by his visit to Mururoa since becoming minister, where he pronounced the French tests harmless.

To stop the dam, its opponents will have to demonstrate resourcefulness and enormous popular support. Their plans are promising. SOS Loire is directing a scientific study on benign ways to prevent damage from flooding, a study to be paid for by the Minister of the Environment as one of his concessions. Through gifts and purchase, they have acquired several pieces of land in the area of the dam and as landholders will fight expropriation in the courts. Also they are organizing a march along the Loire from its source to the ocean, and building a large wooden house at the dam site to make their occupation permanent and to welcome visitors.

SOS Loire has word that construction of the dam will start in October and is already rallying environmental forces for a confrontation at that time.

The defense of the Loire would seem familiar to Earth Firsters. Antoine Waechter, head of the Green list of candidates for the approaching European elections, planted a tree on the occupation site and stated, "it is not a tree of Liberty, but a tree of determination. It is legitimate to block works that harm life." Monique Coulet, a scientist, describes the Loire as "a complex living being to which floods are natural and indispensable." Even the glossy magazine *Geo* speaks of the Loire as "beautiful" when in flood, and asks "Shouldn't we give the Loire a chance? ... Because the fact that the flow of the water in the winter does not resemble the flow in the spring or in the summer is a marvel."

May the battle to save the Loire truly become the beginning of a second French revolution. It is past due.

SOS Loire invites readers traveling to France to visit the dam site. Contact: Comité SOS Loire Vivante, 8 rue Crozatier, 43000 Le Puy, France (tel: 71-05-57-88). The association would appreciate letters written from the United States to President Francois Mitterrand, Palais de L'Elysee, 55-57 Rue de Faubourg, 75008, Paris, France.

Preservation Guatemalan Style

Three weeks ago my housemate Carolina came skipping through the door saying "it doesn't matter how my stool sample turns out because the Guatemala National Park Bill was signed into effect today." These were strong words from somebody who had not eaten for three days while constantly performing the correct bodily function via the wrong orifice.

The National Park Bill places approximately four million acres of land in Guatemala under protection of the government. Most of the lands are tropical and subtropical forest; however, they also include mangrove swamps, desolate volcanic peaks, and swidden agricultural fields in various stages of progression back to Tierra Madre.

The protection variants of these lands are also diverse. Approximately one-third of the land is labeled as "extractive reserve." According to official stipulations, only such products as palm fronds, mimbre (for cane furniture), allspice, and various ground level herbs are available for exploitation. No artificial cultivation is allowed. Of the remaining two-thirds of Park land, one-fourth has been or is currently used for agriculture. The tenants of the agricultural land, campesinos, will be allowed to farm only land that is currently under tillage. The government intends to persuade (an often ugly term in Guatemala) the indigenous farmers to accept government jobs with the Park Service and give up farming. The remaining three-fourths of land outside extractive preserves is set aside as biotopes for the protection of specific animals such as the sea tortoise and the quetzal.

I was not so titillated by this Presidential miracle as was Carolina. After she headed for a bar to celebrate, I did some research to confirm my skepticism. I was duly rewarded.

Entomologist Peter Hubell explained to me the Guatemalan Park System and the new Parks bill. The Park Service used to be incorporated with such agencies as the Forestry Department until the directors of such opposing forces realized neither could do shit while connected to the other. Several autonomous departments — including Parks, Forestry, Water, Health, and Agriculture — were formed to replace the Parks, Forestry, etc. abomination. The new departments are mediated by the Comision Omediante Ambiente (CANAMA). This structure has, according to Peter, done a lot of good for the Guatemalan environment; pesticide control, water quality improvement, and the new Parks bill are examples.

Other environmental organizations here in Guatemala do important things too. One lumber company uses billboards to convince people to plant trees. One organization sends patrols to the woods at Christmas time to catch Feliz Navidaders who prefer a pine corpse to a poly pine in their living room. The fine for this recklessness tendency is Q20, about \$7.50, the price for an average poly pine. Another organization targets youths with a publication stressing the importance of preserving wildlife habitat and of sanitary swine births.

Señor Hubell told me that careful consideration of population density, economic

demographics, soil productivity, and current stages of forest evolution went into selection of lands to be preserved in the Parks bill. Digging beneath Peter's intellectual plane, I discovered that many of the Park lands are also where the revolutionary guerillas are most active. The soup was beginning to coagulate. To explain I will impart a brief history of Guatemala's political congeniality.

In 1944 a revolution overthrew an oppressive dictatorship and eventually elected the liberal reformist government of Juan Arevalo. Arevalo was succeeded by Jacob Arbenz, who went further than Arevalo with health and literacy reforms and decided that the people of Guatemala had the right to use land being idled by United Fruit (a multinational monster now called United Brands). A United Fruit/John Foster Dulles/CIA connection resulted in the overthrow of Arbenz's government in 1954 and an end to peace for most Guatemalans. Around 1975, Guatemala experienced severe economic problems and sought foreign economic aid. Since aid from Western nations was only given to countries boasting free elections, the military government decided to conform to this definition of democracy. First, however, it was necessary to destroy all potential dissenting factions. Before the Guatemalan elections in 1985, thousands of teachers, doctors, campesinos, labor organizers, students, and intellectuals were killed to assure the military that the new elected government would have no courage. The killings were effective; President Vinicio Cerezo has admitted, "my government will not plan social reforms because the army would oppose them."

In view of the above, it seems probable that money necessary for enforcement of Park regulations and boundaries, and for informing the illiterate, non-Spanish speaking campesinos that their way of life must change, will go no further than the military's coffers. The Germans have already pledged money to build roads into the roadless protected areas. Although there is undoubtedly some environmental motive behind the Guatemalan National Parks Bill, I'm convinced the results of its instigation will be to exert control over areas hostile to the Guatemalan government, to make public employees of farmers disgruntled with Guatemalan land policies, and to assuage the investment fears of entities such as Nestle and United Brands so that they will continue to exploit both labor and land for cash crops such as coffee and sugar.

However, the guerillas here are apparently smarter, and definitely more mobile, than the army. They also are increasing their technologic capabilities, as evident by the jet bomber they dropped from the sky last February. I don't, of course, approve of the violence levied against such assholes as the Guatemalan military, but I must admit some admiration for the grassroots spirit embodied within the guerilla movement. Indeed, I find some of their techniques worthy of study. Monkeywrenching has a different element of danger in Guatemala....

—Justin Otter, Antigua Guatemala



Pamela Becker

The Dark Side of Thailand's Log Export Ban

The Asian mainland's largest intact tropical forest is in grave danger as a war rages over Burmese teak wood.

Thailand's forests have been destroyed at a rate of 3% each year. The areas of Burma under the control of the Burmese military government have also been severely deforested. In 1984, *National Geographic* magazine estimated that the destruction of Burma's forests was "spreading at a rate of 250,000 acres a year." that the government Timber Corporation was cutting 540,000 tons per year, and that marketable teak from government controlled areas would be depleted in ten years.

In contrast, much of Burma's frontier areas remain forested, with deciduous teak forests in the mountains and "monsoon forest" in the south, home to such wildlife as hornbills, tapirs, rhinoceros and elephants. This is largely because of a 40 year ethnic minority rebellion which has denied the Burmese government access to the timber. Rebel run logging operations have been comparatively small scale.

Following November 1988's disastrous floods in deforested southern Thailand, the Thai government banned all logging nationwide. Subsequently, Thai military/business figures rushed to make timber deals with counterparts in previously isolationist neighbors Laos and Burma. The Burmese junta, in dire need of foreign exchange to purchase the ammunition essential to maintain its privileged lifestyle, has sought desperately to fulfill its commitments in bringing hardwood to the Thai purchasers.

In the north, the Burmese government reportedly has made arrangements with favored drug warlords, including notorious "heroin king" Khun Sa, for transport of logs through their territory. Trading firms are said to commonly be involved in both narcotics and wood.

In the south, though some insurgent leaders are cooperating in increased logging for Thai firms, tribal rebels have vowed to attack Burmese logging operations. The Burmese army is attacking the Karen tribe, along the Thai border, in an effort to claim timber and force logging roads through.

Burmese military operations in the

frontier areas are characterized by forced labor, torture, and destruction of entire villages (as documented by Amnesty International, Anti-Slavery Society, and other organizations). The Teak War has brought this devastation deep into the forest home of the indigenous tribes. For the profit of military elites, Burma's magnificent forest may soon be gone.

What you can do. Write letters urging suspension of all timber trade with the Burmese military government until forest conservation and protection of the rights of indigenous forest people is assured and verified. 1) Send letters to: Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister, Government House, Nakhorn Pathom Road, Bangkok 10300 THAILAND and Lt. Col. Sanan Kachornprasart, Minister of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200 THAILAND. Send copies of the letters to: Mom Luang Thawisan Ladawan, His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary, The Grand Palace, Na Phra Lan Road, Bangkok 10200 THAILAND and *The Bangkok Post*, Ms. Normita, U-Chuliang Building, Rama IV Road, Bangkok 10500 THAILAND and to Thailand's diplomatic representative in your country (in the US, Ambassador Vitthya Vejajiva, Embassy of Thailand, 2300 Kalorama Rd. NW, Washington DC 20008). 2) Write letters urging a suspension on imports of all new hardwood products labeled "Made in Thailand," as they are products of deforestation in Thailand, Burma and Indochina. Send letters to: Mr. Hajime Tamura, Minister of International Trade and Industry, The Cabinet, 2-3-1 Nagata Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 JAPAN and to your elected representatives and state department. Send copies to: The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz, Chairman, Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. 3) Do not buy any new hardwood products labeled "Made in Thailand." The wood for these products comes from countries where the people cannot control the depletion of their forests.

— Project Maje

International News Briefs

ed. note: The following three news briefs are from *Japan Environment Monitor* (400 Yamanashi-ken, Kofu-shi, Saiwai-cho 18-11 Kofu, JAPAN), 1/31/89. This periodical, edited by Earth Firsters Rick Davis and Maggie Suzuki, is one of the best information sources on the activities of one of the most environmentally rapacious nations.

Four-wheel drives make a mess of Mt. Fuji

The sacred symbol of Japan's natural beauty, Mt. Fuji, is again under attack, this time by youngsters in high-powered 4WD vehicles, who gather from nearby prefectures during holidays to pound fragile alpine plants into the soil with their chained tires, and create deep grooves in the ground. The youngsters say that running over the steep, snow-covered slopes gives them "an unbearable thrill." Local conservation organizations erect barriers and barbed-wire fences, only to have them cut and smashed by the invaders.

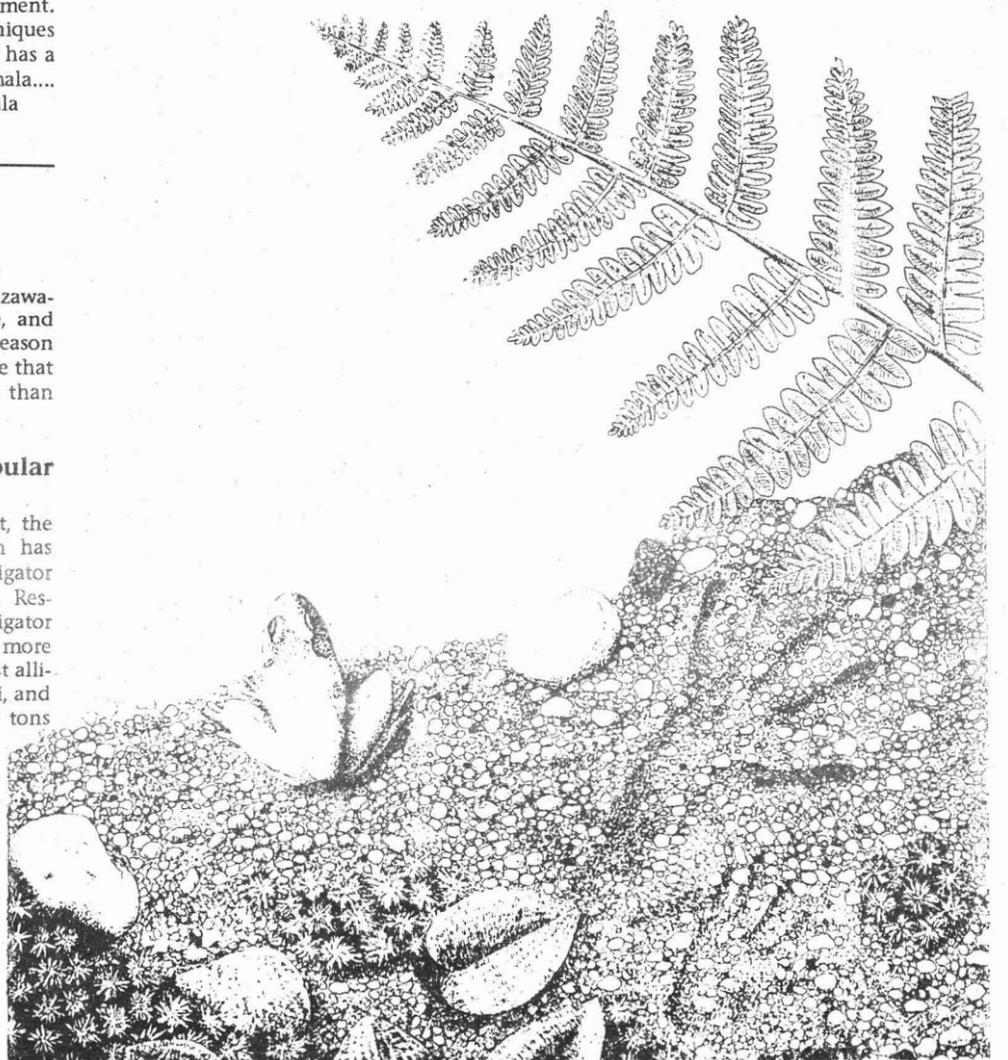
Strong "acid fog" in Japan

While acid rain has become a cause for worry in Japan (particularly due to the pollution riding the winds over the sea from China), "acid fog" with an acidity as much as 10 times that of acid rain has been discov-

ered in at least two places: the Tanzawa-Oyama area of Kanagawa Prefecture, and Mt. Akagi in Gumma Prefecture. The reason for this strong acidity is thought to be that fog tends to absorb more pollutants than does rain.

Alligator meat becomes popular gourmet fare

With the scarcity of whale meat, the growing "gourmet" crowd in Japan has found a new delicacy in frozen alligator meat shipped from the United States. Restaurant owners claim that the alligator steaks and "Florida fries" bring in more customers than they had hoped. Most alligator meat is shipped from Mississippi, and the amount is now close to 100,000 tons annually [sic].



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THE CLIMATE SYSTEM AND

by Rhys Roth

Introduction

The existence of the greenhouse effect, the "trapping" of terrestrial radiative energy by certain gases in the atmosphere, is not in dispute. Neither is the contention that most of the major greenhouse gases have increased to atmospheric concentrations greater than in tens of thousands of years due to human activity. These gases are known to directly increase the total heat energy within the lower atmosphere, but this does not translate directly into climatic effects:

Although a few uncertainties remain, we can generally calculate very accurately the radiation absorption by different gases. When the concentration of a gas changes, we know how much more energy is being absorbed.... What we do not know, however, is how the rest of the system will react (Rind, 1986).

The climatic system is made up of several interconnected subsystems. These subsystems are dynamic and inseparably linked, a fact that thoroughly complicates global greenhouse effect forecasts. I can best illustrate this fact by separating and discussing some parts of what is in reality a single physical process of global climate, including the atmosphere, oceans, ice and snow cover, and biological life.

The Atmosphere

The subsystem that directly defines climate for land dwellers like ourselves is the atmosphere. We live within its seasonal cycles and flux of sunshine, cloudiness, temperature, rain, storm, humidity, and

wind. The atmosphere is turbulent and fast-moving in relation to the other climate subsystems because it is quickly set in motion in response to heating (Gates, 1985).

Only about 70% of the sun's energy that reaches our planet is actually absorbed into the sphere of climate forces. The other 30% is reflected back to space. Less than 25% of the incoming solar power warms the atmosphere directly. Most of the heat that drives the movement of air is that which the land and oceans absorb and then reradiate (MacCracken, 1985).

Large uncertainties surround the role of water in the atmosphere of an increasingly efficient greenhouse. A warmer globe is nearly certain to bring a more active hydrological cycle, but further details are scarce. In particular, the behavior of clouds cannot be anticipated:

The increased moisture from the warmer oceans should alter cloud distributions and characteristics. The nature of these changes and how these changes will affect the radiative heating is unclear.... Cloud feedback is one of the largest sources of uncertainty in the theory of climate change (Ramanathan, 1988).

The ability of the Earth to reflect away solar energy is called its albedo. Clouds are a major source of planetary albedo. The albedo of a clear sky is only about 10%. The presence of clouds is credited with raising the overall global albedo to the observed 30% reflectivity (Ramanathan, 1988).

An increase in evaporation from the oceans driven by greenhouse heating may lead to increased cloud cover. If increasing clouds were to raise the planetary albedo just 0.5%, enough solar heat would be reflected

to counteract half of the greenhouse effect caused by a doubling of the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere (Ramanathan, 1988).

On the other hand, clouds are very efficient at trapping terrestrial radiation and so have a greenhouse effect of their own. In general, low stratus clouds reflect more than they trap, while the high cirrus clouds contribute more to warming (Obasi, 1988).

A recent modeling effort found that the increased clouds driven by greenhouse warming would work as a "negative feedback," or cooling force, because the net albedo effect (54 W m⁻²) outweighed the net greenhouse effect from the clouds and water vapor (31 W m⁻²). The model could not avoid a number of simplifications, however, "particularly in the cloud microphysical part" (Roeckner et al., 1987). A new study of recent satellite data estimated an albedo effect of about 10 W m⁻² less than the above study, but the same greenhouse effect from global cloud cover (Ramanathan, 1989). Most climate models currently factor increased cloud cover as a contributor to further warming, but these two studies indicate that under current conditions the cooling effect of clouds is the stronger influence.

Clouds are not a trivial global climatic force:

Only a few percent change in cloud amounts or a few tenths of a kilometer change in cloud-top heights can alter surface temperature about 1 degree C (1.8 degrees F). It is conceivable then, that about 10% sustained change in cloud cover or a 1-kilometer sustained change in cloud height could bring about or cancel an ice age! (Schneider and Londer, 1984).

The evaporation of surface water fuels cloud formation by increasing the water vapor content of the atmosphere. When water evaporates, however, it also carries energy, or "latent heat," with it. When the vapor condenses into precipitation it releases this heat directly into the atmosphere. The atmosphere receives a vast amount of warmth this way, about the same heat quantity as it absorbs directly from the sun (MacCracken, 1985). In other words, ocean warmth is carried to the sky in vapor form, stopping off to form cooling clouds, before heating the atmosphere when the water condenses.

Water vapor also acts as a greenhouse gas because it absorbs the longwave heat energy emitted by the land and oceans. An increase in the water content of the air (the absolute humidity) would therefore increase the atmosphere's heat-trapping capacity. More warmth could lead to further evaporation and greater humidity, increasing greenhouse capacity still further. This is an example of a "positive feedback loop" in which the response of part of the climate system to a heating or cooling force amplifies the initial effect (Gates, 1985).

Another possible feedback mechanism links the hydrological and marine biological spheres. The albedo of clouds increases with the density of "cloud-condensation nuclei" (CCN), particles that allow formation of cloud water droplets.

In marine environments, the CCN are mostly or perhaps entirely a non-sea salt sulfate aerosol. The aerosol forms when dimethylsulfide (DMS) reacts with oxygen in the air. Most species of phytoplankton excrete DMS into the ocean, from where it escapes for the sky. Thus, if changes brought on by greenhouse heating caused phytoplankton populations to produce more DMS, a negative feedback from increasing CCN and cloud albedo would emerge to counter some or all of the heating (Charlson, 1987). Presumably, if greenhouse warming caused a decrease in DMS production, a positive feedback loop would be set in motion, amplifying the initial warming. Phytoplankton may also be affected by the depletion of the ozone layer.

The Oceans

Ocean rides upon the surface of over two-thirds of our planet. The continents are actually islands surrounded by a singular and connected ocean (Whipple, 1983). Most sun rays that reach Earth's surface encounter the ocean.

Water reacts much more calmly to heat than does air, and the ocean can retain large amounts of heat with little change in temperature compared to the surface air. Some of this ocean heat is carried skyward by evaporating water, some is transferred directly to colder air at the surface, some is carried by ocean currents from the equator toward the poles, and some is carried to deeper water when ocean layers mix (Gates, 1985).

The ocean may hold heat for years, the deeper ocean for decades or centuries. The ocean may thus be delaying the onset of global warming, temporarily holding excess heat that will slowly warm the planet even if the atmosphere is rapidly cleansed of human pollutants. If this is so, we probably will not know beforehand because "dynamical models are not available" to anticipate the ocean's behavior (Hansen, 1988). It may take decades to incorporate even what little is now known about the oceans into climate models (Broecker, 1987).

When air warms, it begins to rise, inducing surrounding air to move, creating wind. The kinetic energy of the wind transfers momentum to the water as it drags across the ocean, providing the driving force for the major ocean currents (Gates, 1985).

Ocean circulation influences climate regionally. The Gulf Stream, for example, moderates the temperatures in the British Isles because its shallow northward current of warm water intercepts the cold arctic air headed for northern Europe and transfers heat to it. This is why Scotland is warmer than Moscow or Hudson Bay though all three lie at about the same latitude, and why Paris has a similar temperature to New York at a latitude ten degrees north (Broecker, 1987; Schneider and Londer, 1984).

The Gulf Stream demonstrates the link between the ocean, atmosphere, and climate. In the vicinity of Iceland, heat is transferred from sea to air. From the south comes the Gulf Stream water, warmed in the tropical and temperate Atlantic, and from the north comes the biting polar wind. When they meet, the sea releases vast amounts of heat, nearly a third as much as the total received from the sun by the North Atlantic waters.

SPREADING SEEDS OF RESTORATION

11.30 PM An hour to wait for the train to East Berlin, laptop plugged into waiting room socket, headphones pump unstoppable no-compromise action from Lone Wolf Circles Deep Ecology Medicine Show tape: message of green growing beings, giving standing to trees, voice to rivers.

Next to me Heinrich, East German green networker, reads Haeckel, the Berliner who coined the term 'ecology' (in THE GENERAL MORPHOLOGY OF ORGANISMS, 1866). Heinrich, a philosophy professor and carpenter who stays in East Germany because someone's got to do it, skates the thin ice of retreating iceage and approaching glassnost. Next to him my brother Patrick forges his visa to read "must change \$5 for each day spent in Poland" instead of the \$15 stamped there. Sweet sounds of Dakota Sid watching the condor fly sets me thinking of the wings of deep ecology we need to fly our way out of this hole we dug ourselves. A wild world where humans are fewer and condors many, a green self-renewing, evolving little planet spinning through endless space. Wake up humans!

This morning Heinrich and Patrick and 50 others from the ecology conference, in the Baltic seaside town of Darwolo, spent 4 hours together. First we spread the dharma of deep ecology, then a couple of hours of Council of All Beings: deep ecology experiential exercises. Must be what Bodhidharma felt like when introducing Zen to China. So satisfying to see the Poles light up ecstatic, as the sweet new Truth flowed through the scarred but undefeated landscape.

Heinrich's papers are stashed in my bag, as he's in their bad books, as we say back in Oz, and subject to special "control" at the border. He and Zigmund Fura of the Polish Party of Greens put together a combined Polish/East German Green Party statement denouncing nuclear power, one of the main issues on people's minds here and one of the themes of the conference we just attended.

Sailors and soldiers and sundry depressed citizens shuffle through the waiting room, lots of uniforms hereabouts; but in Poland nowadays you can say what you want and we've been spreading the gospel of the church of the immaculate biosphere. Small wonder that the Pope recently denounced deep ecology. Hear that Wolf?! Your howl sends shivers up the Vatican spine — strong medicine.

Last week a two day Council of All beings a hard hour's hike up the Carpathian Mountains. Fifty Poles, Patrick and me and also Olli, the Ecophilosopher from Finland who joined us in Warsaw last weekend at the first deep ecology conference held in the Eastern Bloc. It was organized for the Zen Buddhist sangha in Warsaw, who are also the deep ecology movement in this country, by Poland Earth First! contact Andrzej

Korbel. Olli's paper "Three Aspects of Ecophilosophy" was excellent and it was great to hear him declare after the Council, "This brings ecophilosophy to life!"

How fitting it was remembering the Zen Buddhist who introduced me to deep ecology (Robert Aitken Roshi), and another who introduced me to Earth First! (Gary Snyder). Now these mad Zen Poles give me a grueling schedule of presentations and interviews — just what the Buddha ordered!

In a student's hut in the meadow surrounded by pine forest, we mourned the bear, the wolf, the wild past of Poland, wailed, screamed, howled our grief and anger as below us the pall hung heavy over the Silesian Plain, perhaps the most polluted landscape on the planet, bringing to mind the words of the Vietnamese Buddhist monk Thich Nhat Hanh: "What we most need to do is to hear within ourselves the sounds of the Earth crying".

As long as we deny the pain of the Earth or allow it to be reduced, trivialised, into personal neurosis, we are powerless, paralysed, numb, apathetic. We must become sensitive to the Earth, welcome the grief, the rage; then we can ACT! We can defend our Self!

Then, this connection we make with Earth also becomes a conduit for the "immense variety of sources of joy" that, as Arne Naess points out, follow upon the developing of increased sensitivity. To allow the grief is to make space for ecstasy.

"The rainforest is the womb of all life," says the Wolf in the Walkman, "home to over half of the known species. It is presently being cut at the rate of 30 hectares per minute and at this rate it will be destroyed within our lifetime." Did you get those figures from me Wolf? Well things have changed. The latest landsat images show 120,000 square miles burned out last year in the Brazilian Amazon alone, fueled by government subsidies and the World Bank.

120,000 x 640 hectares per minute
365 x 24 x 60 x 2.2
More than 60 hectares a minute in this one country!

Last week in a theatre in Krakow we mourned the Amazon burning away, the Penan crammed in their jail cells, a million unknown species doomed by the turn of the century ...

"If only I could make prayer to the deities, my ancestors, the hunter gatherers ..." Wolf's prayer soars with Dakota Sid's sweet rainforest birdsong background flying together over the sound of jackboots on the cold stone floor of Poland.

Listening to the tape the undisciplined rainforest deep ecology spills over into bedlam of tearing biological fabric. Borneo chainsaws biting towards the heart of the

Tree of Life on which we are one tiny leaf; fires burning the Amazon, the very same fires of the patriarchy that burned 9 million Earth-loving witches and then denied the memory. The ecological crisis and the gender crisis are one.

Which gets me thinking about the big painting hanging in the museum in Zurich, a triptych from the 14th or 15th century with a modern interpretive rave underneath it that tells us that the three men in the foreground are Christian saints, and they're dressed as the Guild Meisters of their times. It does not even mention the presence of the woman right there in the middle panel, let alone explain why the blacksmith saint has his red hot tongs clamped to her nose and why this other saint has just chopped the front legs off of the white horse she is holding.

No wonder the Amazon burns and we do nothing. No wonder our souls burn with the lies and deceit and denial; and flake with pardons, affirmations ("I deserve the luxury car of my dreams"), prosperity consciousness and expensive ecology workshops by shamans ('new age' does rhyme with 'sewage', Gary).

11:50 PM Now Patrick has pulled out his laptop and we sit pecking away either side of Carlo reading Haeckel. Patrick is writing his submission to the Bundestag next week. He'll testify at a hearing on West Germany's role in rainforest destruction. I'm weaving together these unruly elements: the Wolf in the headphones; the ghost of the Polish wolf at the Council of All Beings howling for her mountains and plains; and the wolf in sheep's clothing waiting for an opening to ooze soft and erotic through the patriarchal control and spill disorderly back to the sweet womb of lover Earth.

Minutes to go. Weaving these elements together into a tapestry in praise of Earth, of wolves living and dead, of mad German philosophers and eco-lunatics prowling the wasteland of late industrial man, of the ecology of the 1860s and the deep ecology of the present day and of Patrick and I and our electronic lovers deep in the Polish night (just seconds to midnight now), deep in the heart of the most polluted country, where open sores are visible on the Baltic fish sold on the open market, where levels of cadmium and arsenic and lead and chrome in air and food are sometimes hundreds of times "permissible" levels, where the toxic smoke belches out red and white and yellow and black in a surreal nightmare of endless stacks that makes Ohio look like a national park.

Howl, wolf, howl. Wake the dead.

—John Seed, Australia EF!

ed. note: John Seed is now touring North America. See Bulletins for his schedule

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Giving off heat, the sea water cools and becomes denser. It sinks, and at the bottom of the North Atlantic begins flowing in a long current south. This deep current carries 20 times more water than all the world's rivers combined! It travels around Africa, through the south Indian Ocean, and into the Pacific.

The Atlantic "ocean conveyor belt" (to use Broecker's overly mechanistic metaphor), which carries warm water north along the surface and then drops down deep and moves the cold waters southward, may be prone to abruptly shutting on and off. It is self-reinforcing: the northward current warms the North Atlantic causing greater evaporation than occurs in the North Pacific; salt does not evaporate, so the Atlantic water is saltier; the saltier water is denser and thus sinks, and it must flow toward the less salty Pacific [osmosis], thus the deep southern current, the bottom side of the conveyor

Snow and Ice

Like clouds, a snow and ice covering on Earth's surface reflects solar radiation, preventing its absorption by land or water. The absorption of solar heat is the principle force driving the climate, so a reduction of snow and ice albedo would theoretically be a positive (warming) feedback loop. The initial warming from extra greenhouse heat may melt some areas of sea ice and snow cover, uncovering the darker and more heat-absorbing ocean or land. This further heats the system regionally and globally, causing more snow and ice to melt (Ramanathan, 1988; Schneider & Londer, 1984).

Sea ice with overlying snow is believed to reflect 40-60% of the incoming solar radiation, compared to 20-30% albedo for the ice-free ocean. Overall, ice albedo feedback is estimated to amplify the global greenhouse effect by 10-20% (Ramanathan,

spite greenhouse warming. If warming brings increased precipitation to the poles (some areas of the Arctic now receive just 10 centimeters per year), snow could cover what is now bare ground, increasing its albedo (reflectivity) about eightfold, dampening the greenhouse warming (Abelson, 1989).

Could the greenhouse effect trigger glacial expansion and an ice age if a negative feedback force gained momentum? Dr. David Rind (1986) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration makes a logical point: "If some feedback process initiated by the warming, such as change in cloud cover or ocean reflectivity, acted to cool the climate, its importance would probably diminish as the warming diminished (for example, cloud cover would return to normal) and so end the cooling."

On the other hand, in light of the ocean conveyor belt and "jumping" climate rela-

plants specific to each species that affect growth and reproduction, preventing blanket analysis of the effects of more abundant atmospheric CO₂ (Mooney, 1987)

The relationship between the forests and atmospheric CO₂ is important for climate. When trees are killed and processed or burned, carbon is released to the atmosphere. Though trees hold more carbon than any other form of life, they are not the biosphere's largest pool of carbon. Dead organic matter, or soil humus, from fallen leaves and branches, and dead tree trunks and roots of the forest floor, contains 2-3 times as much carbon as living trees or the atmosphere. "When forests are cleared and the soil is exposed, it is likely that the rate increases at which humus oxidizes and releases CO₂" (Schneider & Londer, 1984).

The greenhouse warming will not result in a simple migration of ecosystems northward. "A warming of 0.5 degrees C per decade (within current model forecasts) implies typically a poleward shift of isotherms by 50-75 kilometers per decade. This is an order of magnitude faster than the major climate shifts of the paleoclimate record, and faster than most plants and trees are thought to be capable of naturally migrating (Hansen, 1988). The fastest known dispersal rate for a tree was the spruce of 9000 years ago. It is believed to have moved at a rate of 20 kilometers per decade. Yellow Birch can migrate 20 kilometers in a century (Roberts, 1989).

The US Environmental Protection Agency estimates that healthy forest now covers about one-third of the US land area, but predicts a substantial reduction of forest lasting for several centuries if the climate warms. A study by Margaret Davis of the University of Minnesota attempted to predict the impacts on Yellow Birch, Sugar Maple, hemlock, and beech of currently-predicted climate change associated with a doubling of CO₂ levels. In her model, all four species would be forced to shift 500-1000 kilometers to the north or severely constrict in range (Roberts, 1988).

Such studies are disconcerting, yet probably present an overly-optimistic picture. Most attempts to predict climate change effects on ecosystems neglect the indirect effects, including human pressures (Harte et al., 1988).

Davis points out that most studies of forest response have focused on dominant canopy trees which produce abundant seed, unlike many woodland herbs, such as Trillium, Lady's Slipper, and Trout Lilies, which might have even more difficulty adjusting to rapid warming or changes in rainfall and snow patterns. A variety of ecosystem associations would not survive the "migration," even if the plodding, large trees somehow did (Robert, 1989).

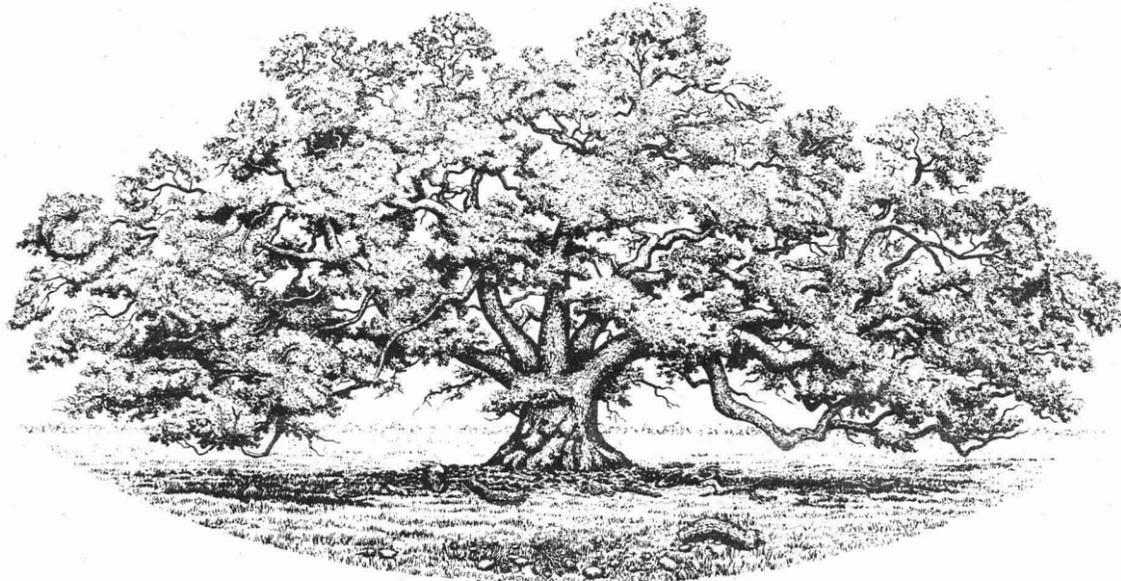
A plant species that can find suitable habitat as climate changes may be forced to survive without such mutualistic companions as the mycorrhizal fungi or other soil microbes it relies upon for nutrient uptake. If a plant requires an animal to pollinate it or spread its seed, it could be affected severely if the animal responds differently to the climate change (Harte et al., 1988).

Insects often prey on stressed plants. Cold winters keep insect populations in check in many places. If global warming moderates winters, certain insect populations will expand, possibly without immediate natural controls (Harte, 1988).

Insects may also grow faster and larger with higher temperatures and greater nutrient availability. Trees have a defense. If they are drought-stressed they produce wound-healing compounds such as resins and latex. If further drought-stressed, however, production of these compounds stops and their concentration in tissues drops, allowing bark and wood-invading insects to gain entry more easily (Haack & Mattson, 1989). The ecology of insect-forest interactions is another scarcely explored domain that has a critical bearing on climate change questions.

The biosphere is like the climate system as a whole. To look at one part is never enough; it is always in relationship to many other parts. Because we see such a limited subset of these incomprehensible and miraculous systems, we cannot accurately estimate the reverberating effects of a rapid climate warming. But we can easily see that provoking the greenhouse effect is unwise.

Rhys Roth has completed a much more comprehensive greenhouse effect report. For a copy, send \$5 to the No Sweat Campaign, POB 6107, Olympia, WA 98502. For a copy of the bibliography corresponding to the citations in the above article, send an SASE to the Journal office in Tucson.



(Broecker, 1987).

If the seasonal evaporation pattern or some other feature changes, the conveyor belt could "snap," with ocean circulation jumping to an entirely new mode. Paleoclimatic evidence suggests that rapid climatic coolings in the region in the past can be associated with the conveyor "turning off" (Broecker, 1987).

The ocean and atmosphere trade more than just water and energy. The ocean contains much of the Earth's carbon, nitrogen oxides, sulfur compounds, and many other nutrients. Chemicals are constantly transferred between the sea and the air. Carbon dioxide, for instance, is dealt back and forth in quantities many times greater than is released by the burning of fossil fuels (Schneider and Londer, 1984).

In the eastern Pacific, the El Niño events of 1972 and 1976 demonstrated the connection between ocean circulation and CO₂ in the atmosphere. Deep ocean waters are rich in CO₂. Upwelling currents bring this water to the surface where CO₂ is released to the atmosphere. With El Niño, the normal upwelling off the coast of Peru is shut off. A slowdown in the accumulation of CO₂ in the atmosphere was noticed within a couple months after the onset of the 1972 and 1976 events, indicating a tight "coupling" between sea and sky (Atkisson, 1988).

Upwelling also brings nutrients to the surface, resulting in increased plant growth. Plant growth is an important way that CO₂ is removed from the atmosphere by the oceans. Gravity pulls the plant matter toward deeper waters, accounting for the CO₂ richness of deep water currents.

The relative contributions of carbon release and fixation by ocean upwelling is not known. However, it is estimated that only half of the CO₂ emitted by human activities collects in the atmosphere. With the other two major carbon sinks, forests and soil humus, shrinking, the oceans could be collecting nearly half the CO₂ we put into the air. Richard Barber, a researcher of the El Niño phenomenon, cautioned that major uncertainties surround the ocean role in CO₂ cycling (Atkisson, 1988):

If the ocean system should become saturated and stop sequestering half of what we put up there, the problem would get worse in a very severe way. On the other hand, if the concentration in the atmosphere tends to drive this sequestering, then the worse we make it in the atmosphere, the more the ocean does for us.

The latest climate models are forced to operate with admittedly simplistic assumptions about the ocean response to increased greenhouse heat. Those who would like to begin preparing now for a well-defined new climate are bedeviled by the oceans.

1988). Additionally, sea ice constitutes a barrier between the ocean and atmosphere, preventing the exchange of chemicals and heat. "...A layer of ice one meter thick (somewhat thicker than most of the Antarctic ice cover) can reduce heat loss of the winter ocean by a factor of as much as 10 to 100" (Gordon, 1988).

The behavior of the major ice caps is shrouded in mystery, yet is important in understanding climate change. "It is clear that sea ice is a particularly sensitive element in the climatic system, probably subject to significant changes in response to certain kinds of small provocations" (Schneider & Londer, 1984).

Nearly 10% of the Earth's land is covered by ice, mostly in Greenland and Antarctica. In fact, Antarctica now contains nearly 90% of all ice in the world. If all the ice on Greenland and Antarctica melted it would cause about a 2% increase in the oceans' volume — and a 250-foot rise in sea levels (Schneider & Londer, 1984).

The coverage of the ocean by ice around the poles varies seasonally. The Antarctic ice pack, for instance, typically covers about 7.7 million square miles in winter, but only 1 million square miles by autumn (Schneider & Londer, 1984). A recent analysis of satellite measurements shows that the maximum annual extent of polar sea ice decreased in the last 15 years by 6%. The total ocean surface area covered by ice has remained constant, however, presumably because areas of open water within the ice pack have also declined. Like much potential evidence of climatic warming, the retreat of sea ice is not a simple process, and the data is of an insufficient timespan to ensure that the observed change is not the result of an unknown natural cycle (Monastersky, 1989).

Patches of open water within the polar ice packs are called polynyas, and have been observed at sizes of up to 350,000 square kilometers. Very little is understood of the dynamics of polynyas, but they may play a central role in possible climate change:

The exchange of energy, water and gases between the ocean and the atmosphere around Antarctica have a major role in determining the large-scale motion, temperature and chemical composition of the ocean and atmosphere throughout the globe. Polynyas accelerate these processes by exposing the surface of the Southern Ocean directly to the atmosphere (Gordon, 1988).

Polar dynamics are not well understood; in fact, "the current hypothesis concerning the effects of greenhouse gases on arctic behavior is probably simplistic and may be quite wrong." In such very cold regions, precipitation will fall as snow de-

relationship discussed earlier, the idea of such non-linear climate responses cannot be casually dismissed. Again, the climate system is complex and largely unpredictable.

The Biosphere

Ecosystems are in dynamic interaction with the climate as well. Predicting the response of ecosystems to greenhouse warming is doubly-speculative because the extrapolations of biological reaction to extraordinary circumstances are placed upon the uncertainties surrounding temperature and hydrological changes.

For example, the temperature contrast between the equator and the polar regions is a driving force in current atmospheric and ocean circulation patterns, which are major factors determining local climate. If the poles warm at a faster rate than the equator, as is currently predicted, the temperature contrast would be reduced; and "a change of a few degrees in horizontal temperature differences ... could lead to significant alterations of accustomed patterns of rainfall, sunshine, soil moisture, and so on" (Schneider & Londer, 1984). Predicting these changed patterns, not an easy task, is a prerequisite to predicting biological response.

Plant life is shaped by weather, but contributes to the atmosphere as well. Plants transpire water vapor, give off gases such as oxygen, and fix CO₂ in the photosynthesis process. The cycling of carbon is particularly important because carbon dioxide is the major greenhouse gas. During the growing season plants convert inorganic carbon dioxide to usable sugar or starches. This is why the lowest seasonal concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere are found after the summer growing season. Models indicate that the seasonal flux in atmospheric CO₂ is 3-4 times greater for the Northern Hemisphere, which has nearly twice the land area on which plants may grow, than for the Southern Hemisphere (Houghton, 1987).

Theoretically, increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will spur a net increase in photosynthesis for plant life. Not all plants will "benefit" from the situation, however (Roberts, 1988). Of the two principal plant types, C₃ (such as soybeans) and C₄ (such as corn), the former shows a straight linear increase in photosynthesis with increased CO₂, while C₄ plants can utilize no more than is currently provided (Mooney et al., 1987). Plants that can take advantage of the increased CO₂ concentrations may overwhelm those that cannot (Roberts, 1988). [Those plants favored will tend to be weedy species.] Additionally, there are physiological interactions within

The Earth First! Directory

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

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

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EF! Bulletins

JOHN SEED'S NORTH AMERICAN TOUR

JUNE - SEPTEMBER 1989. The remainder of John's tour will be as follows:

- UTAH**
7/11 or 12 Roadshow, Salt Lake City, Utah (TO BE CONFIRMED)
- CALIFORNIA:**
7/13 Roadshow, La Pena, Berkeley, CA; Contact: Karen Pickett, Bay Area EF!, PO Box 83, Canyon, CA 94516; (415) 548-2292, 548-2220 (w); 376-7329 (h)
7/14-16 Council of All Beings, Bay Area: Bolinas, CA; Contact: Ron Karp, 970 Bay St. #9, SF, CA 94109; (415) 776-4882
7/17 Roadshow, Bay Area, Bolinas; Contact: Ron Karp
7/19 Roadshow, Garberville, CA; Contact: Darryl Cherney, Box 34, Garberville, CA 95440; (707) 247-3320
7/20 Roadshow, Arcata, CA; Contact: todd nachowitz, POB 12, Arcata, CA 95521; (707) 826-2030; EcoNet: "toddn"
- OREGON:**
7/21 Roadshow, Taklima; Contact: Mickey Dulas
7/22-24 Council of All Beings, Taklima; Contact: Mickey Dulas, 14550 Taklima Rd, Cave Junction, OR 97523; (503) 592-3020
7/25 Roadshow, Eugene, OR; Contact: Sarah Shafer, 104 Condon Hall, Univ. of Oregon, Env. Studies Center, Eugene, OR 97403-5223; (503) 686-5006
7/26 Roadshow, Portland; Contact: Robert Paton, 934 SE Nahalem, Portland, OR 97202; (503) 238-0351
- WASHINGTON:**
7/27 Roadshow, Olympia; Contact: Harry Levine, POB 10147, Olympia, WA 98502 (206) 754 7666 (w)
7/28-30 Council of All Beings, Leavenworth, WA; Contact: Margot Brown, 9605 Merry Canyon Road, Leavenworth, WA 98826; (509) 548-6065
7/31 Roadshow, Tonasket, WA
8/1 Roadshow, Tonasket, WA; Contact: Hannah Klegman, C-106 West Lost Lake Road, Tonasket, WA 98855; (509) 485-3361
8/2 Roadshow, Bellingham, WA; Contact: Annie Burnell, POB B, Bellingham, WA 98227; (206) 676-5827
- BRITISH COLUMBIA:**
8/3 Roadshow, Vancouver; Contact: Martin Roland, 202-560 Beatty St., Vancouver, BC V6B 2L3; (604) 687-2797
8/5-7 Stein Wilderness Festival, Mt. Currie, BC; Contact: John McCandless, c/o Lillooet Tribal Council, Box 1420, Lillooet, BC V0K 1V0; (604) 256-7458 (h), (604) 256-7249 (w)
8/7 or 9 Roadshow, Victoria; Contact: Janine Fafard, 2754 Arbutus Road, Victoria, BC V8N 1W9; (604) 477-2801 (h); (DATE TO BE CONFIRMED)
8/8 Roadshow, Tofino, Vancouver Island, BC; Contact: C.J. Hinke, Box 524, Tofino, BC V0R 2Z0 (604) 725-4222
- QUEBEC:**
8/10 Roadshow, Montreal area or Burlington, VT
8/11-13 Council of All Beings, Montreal
8/14 Roadshow, Montreal area or Burlington, VT For Quebec/Burlington shows contact: Rosemary Sullivan, 1965 St Armand Rd., Sty. Armand, Quebec J0J 1T0 (514) 248-2524
- ONTARIO:**
8/16 Roadshow, Thunder Bay
8/17 Roadshow, Ottawa
8/18-20 Council of All Beings, Ottawa
8/21 Roadshow, Toronto Contact for all Ontario shows: Tanya Wright, Friends of the Rainforest, 251 Laurier Ave West #701, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J6 (613) 230-3352
8/22 Roadshow, Guelph; (TO BE CONFIRMED)
- WASHINGTON, DC:**
8/23-24 Roadshow, Washington, DC; Contact: Jim O'Connor, 14037 Breeze Hill La, Wheaton, MD 20906; (301) 460-0743
- VIRGINIA:**
8/25-27 Council of All Beings, Madison, VA; Contact: Jan Fowler, Sevenoaks Pathworks Center, Rt 1, Box 86, Madison, VA 22727; (703) 948-6544 (w), (703) 948-6090 (h)
- NEW YORK:**
8/29 Roadshow, Wetlands, 161 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10013; Contact: Remy Chevalier, (212) 966-4225
9/1-3 Council of All Beings, Phoenicia Pathworks Center, Phoenicia, NY; Contact: John McGovern, 193 Park Place, Brooklyn, NY 11238; (718) 638-8101, OR Bill Pfeiffer at (718) 768-8569
- For updates please contact: todd nachowitz, POB 12, Arcata, CA 95521 (707) 826-2030; Econet ID: "toddn"

RAINFOREST CHAUTAUQUA. A rainforest activist rendezvous will happen Aug. 18-20 outside Boulder, Co. Call Annie for more information. w- 303-492-8308, h- 303-440-8148

EF! REDWOOD ACTION TEAM. EF! RAT is investigating monkeywrenching tactics and their effectiveness in saving wild lands. Please send us information regarding any form of property destruction or economic sabotage done to halt deforestation, dams, development, etc. Press clippings describ-

ing and photos depicting monkeywrenching are especially appreciated. Please include any names, addresses, and phone numbers of bureaucrats, corporate representatives, and investigators who could provide information. Anonymous information is fine. Correspondents who would like written information destroyed should specify; we would, however, appreciate addresses and phone numbers for follow-up contact. Send materials to EF! RAT, POB 1031, Redway, CA 95560.
—Greg King

AUTUMN NORTHEAST RENDEZVOUS. Since the Spring Northeast Rendezvous, with roiling bubbles of inspiration and fellowship in their blood, EF!ers have been planning an Autumn Northeast Rendezvous. Details are still sketchy, but this much is clear: camp will be on Adirondack Park land (any suggestions where?); date will be during the last week of Sept. or first week of Oct. Expect this event to be full of energy. Many minds are realizing and fostering Wild-Life in this largest wilderness in the East. Send suggestions, requests for info, ruminations, etc. to: Geeskaenh, c/o Johnson, RR1 Box 280 Barker Road, Tully, NY 13159, (315) 696-6199; or to: Gary Bennett, 127 Vassar St, Rochester, NY 14607, (716) 461-0797.

1989 COAST TO COAST ROAD SHOW BIG SUCCESS

Starting on 27 February 1989 in Tucson, Arizona and ending in Brunswick, Maine on May 3, a spring road show featuring Roger Featherstone, Susan Grace Stoltz and Dakota Sid Clifford entertained, educated and inspired over 2700 people. The show encompassed 38 gigs in 19 states and traveled over 13,000 miles. The show covered several areas never before reached by Earth First! activities, and led to the creation of several new local groups. Several demonstrations were the direct result of the tour.

This tour was the kick-off of what will be a series of tours organized and promoted by Roger Featherstone and featuring Dakota Sid. Says Featherstone, "We hope to do two to three major tours a year featuring Dakota Sid and other Earth First! artists. The success of this tour leads me to believe the public is anxious to hear the EF! message in the way our tours deliver that message."

The next show is already being planned (see below). If any local groups want to get information of their upcoming campaigns or events to us for distribution at shows, contact us now. Also, if you are willing to host a show on upcoming tours or wish to help in another way, or want information, contact us.

"GREEN FIRE" FALL ROAD-SHOW

Our fall tour will feature the hard hitting music of Dakota Sid Clifford, the rantings of Roger Featherstone, and a new audio-visual presentation. The format will be an interweaving of songs, words, and

visuals and will be based on the "green fire" theme inspired by Aldo Leopold. It will be an EF! primer and call to action for folks new to the movement and a call to action for those already involved. The show will run less than two hours and will come with EF! merchandise and information.

The tour will start the last week of September and end the first week of November. We want to do as many shows as possible in this time. The route will be determined by your responses. We do, however, plan to skip the West and concentrate on the East and South.

We are calling on volunteers to host shows. We can supply you with all the promotion materials you need and ideas on how to organize a show. What we ask from you is the commitment to provide a hall, a sizable crowd, and on-site logistics work. Hosting a show will be a lot of work, but the rewards (including financial) will be worth it.

This announcement is the only one that will appear in the *Journal* before the tour leaves. We need a tentative schedule by August 1. If you wish to host a show, need more information or want to be informed if we'll be doing a show in your area, contact

EARTH FIRST! ACTIONS LISTING. Starting with our next issue, the *EF! Journal* will expand our coverage of EF! activities by listing every public action taken by every EF! group (or at least those we hear about). This will give more perspective on the size and power of the movement, while (not incidentally) recognizing the good work that so many people are doing throughout the country. Of course, our success in this depends on you folk who do The Real Work. Please choose someone in your local group to send, by our regular deadline, a comprehensive list of actions in your area. Please keep it very brief, stating only: When (date), Where (city, state), and What (target/reason for action). Send listings to: POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Of course, we still want articles on major actions and campaigns, and we always like good photos. (As Abbey said, "A photo is worth three, maybe four words.") This listing will supplement, not replace, our current news coverage.



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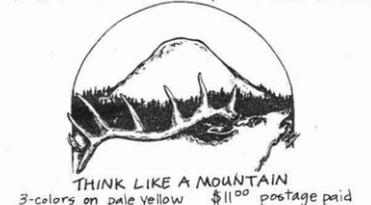
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The Paddlefish: Sentenced to Eternal

by Jasper Carlton, EF! Biodiversity Project; and Steve Moore, Scioto River EF!

Other than the infamous Snail Darter, public attention has rarely focused on the plight of rare and endangered fish. How many have heard of the Harelip Sucker (*Lagochila lacera*), a large food-fish that is now generally regarded as the first United States fish in modern times to go extinct, and one that was particularly intolerant of pollution? It has been described as "the Passenger Pigeon of the fish world."

Since said sucker's extinction in 1893, at least 15 other fish taxa have gone extinct. The first fish to be removed from the federal Endangered Species list due to extinction was the Tecopa Pupfish. The official extinction announcement was on July 2, 1978. In the 1980s, the Longjaw Cisco and Blue Pike of the Great Lakes region were also removed from the federal Threatened and Endangered list due to extinction.

The Earth First! Biodiversity Project estimates that there are now at least 260 fish taxa that are biologically threatened in the United States. In almost all these cases, the cumulative impact of human development projects on the aquatic habitats of these species can be blamed for their decline. Management decisions that affect aquatic ecosystems and riparian habitats in North America continue to be based on economics and social expediency. We can no longer afford to ignore the need to preserve and restore stream and river systems. According to American Rivers, the nation's largest river preservation organization (801 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, Suite 303, Washington, DC 20003), "600,000 miles of what were once free-flowing rivers are now permanently buried behind huge dams ... 108 dams have been constructed on 'protected' National Park Service land, 172 dams in National Wildlife Refuges, 1760 dams on property of the Bureau of Land Management, and scores of dam applications are pending for the National Forests.... There are 68,000 dams in America, but only 119 river segments are permanently preserved," as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Despite the huge backlog of candidate fish species for protection under the Endangered Species Act, the US Fish and Wildlife Service presently only lists 45 US fishes as Endangered and another 45 as Threatened. Programs for rare and endangered fish at the state level also are weak, as this article will demonstrate with the case of one species.

The Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*), meek ancient mariner of our inland waterways, may soon be tossed into the trashcan of technology. Though touted by some officials as healthy and showing increased numbers (alive and well and living in Columbia, Missouri), this evolutionary marvel has been virtually stripped of its ability to reproduce in the wild due to habitat degradation and fragmentation. Paddlefish numbers are documented to be on the rise in some states, but they have lost much of their historic range.

The Paddlefish has adapted to changing climates over timeless ages when others (the Tyrannosaurs, for instance) could not. It was already well-evolved 50 million years before the first dinosaurs appeared, and fossil records indicate little change in its appearance in the last 300-400 million years! Now, we have brought this ageless creature to the brink of extinction with a mere 90 years or so of industrialization.

Paddlefish Ecology

At birth, Paddlefish have no paddles. The paddle shaped snout, or rostrum, begins to develop at about two weeks of age. At about one month old, the rostrum is fully shaped and the young are able to eat selected slow-moving aquatic critters. At this age, the young depend on capturing insect larvae. After reaching about five inches in length, the paddlers use gill rakers in filter feeding of zooplankton; they leisurely cruise, mouth agape, filtering in zooplankton and beginning to grow rapidly.

At one year old, the Paddlefish are about 20 inches in length and from then on gain about two inches per year. Paddlefish 15 years old are common in a population, and many reach 30 years of age. Paddlefish spawning times are governed by photoperiod and water temperature, and occur between March and late June, when they gather in groups and begin to head upstream. When reaching an acceptable gravel bar, several males follow a female to the surface of the water where she releases her tiny eggs, which quickly adhere to the gravel. This spring high water level area they choose is vital for the proper release of the hatchlings from the sticky eggs and for

sweeping them downstream to deeper calm waters where food can be found. When high spring water on the spawning bars recedes too quickly, the eggs and young perish. This ancient migratory renewing ritual is now in danger of being halted forever.

For breeding, Paddlefish need free-flowing, slow, large rivers allowing unhindered upstream migration for spawning. Dams prevent upstream movement and, along with reservoirs, isolate Paddlefish populations. Dams also increase current, change temperature levels, and destroy backwaters and bayous favored by the fish as feasting areas.

Historical Distribution and Declines

Few very states conduct adequate surveys, but it is thought that Paddlefish survive in 22 of the 26 states where they existed historically. Major population declines of Paddlefish have occurred in the Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, and Red Rivers since the early 1890s. Paddlefish are especially vulnerable to river perturbations such as impoundments, siltation, and pollution; and it appears that the fish has been extirpated in

... before the construction of the state dam. Ohio River fishermen reported an extreme decrease in Paddlefish shortly after the river was impounded in 1915. A small Paddlefish population in waters of Lake Erie was destroyed by damming and stream destruction. The war waged on rivers by the US Army Corps of Engineers has left wild fish stranded.

The official status of Paddlefish in Ohio was recently downgraded from endangered to special concern. In reply to our questions about the downgrading, in two different letters we received two different answers from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

January 11, 1989: "The status of the Paddlefish was recently downgraded from endangered to special concern as a consequence of an observed increase in the Ohio River. It is occasionally collected in the lower Scioto River and its larger tributaries." (No substantiating data was provided.)

February 14, 1989: "... the Paddlefish was downgraded from endangered because it does not reproduce in Ohio and that is one of the criteria upon which the endangered

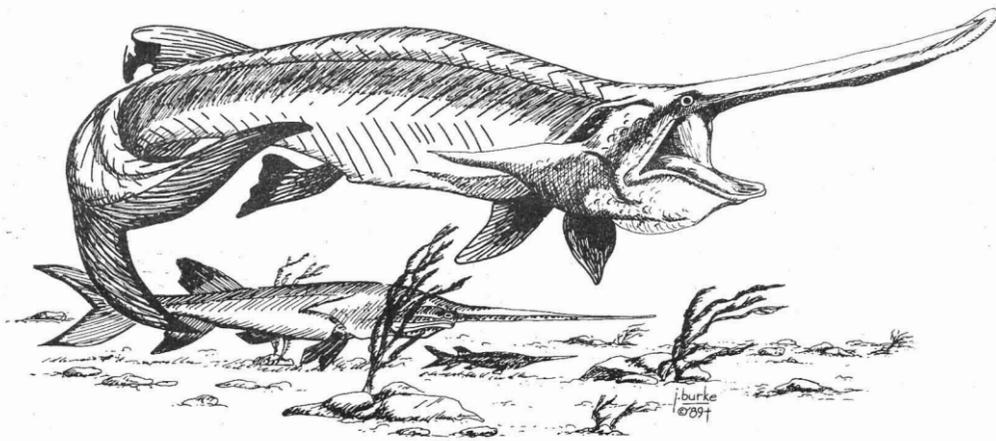
justify not listing the fish as Threatened or Endangered and not restoring the health of its aquatic ecosystem. The creation of fish factories using artificial reproduction methods has increased apathy toward hindrances to natural breeding of the wild fish. This may be part of the trend toward intensively managed "open zoos" in lieu of protecting wild habitat. The condition of the Paddlefish demonstrates the need to restore a natural water management regime.

Economics vs. Ecology

There would likely be no efforts to save the Paddlefish in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee — states that presently exploit the species for both sport and commercial use — if a dollar value could not be placed upon it. What fate awaits non-consumptive species if such an attitude persists? Many of our rivers are so polluted that they may never recover from residual effects of pollution.

Damn the Corps!

Among the major causes of aquatic and riparian ecosystem destruction in this coun-



the river systems of the following areas: southern Ontario, Lake Huron, eastern Wisconsin, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, northeastern Indiana, northern and central Ohio, northwestern and central Iowa, most of Kansas, southwestern Oklahoma, southeastern Texas.

Increases in Paddlefish stocks have been reported in the Tennessee, Cumberland and Arkansas Rivers. Biologists explain, however, that Paddlefish stocks are difficult to analyze due to an absence of data and/or biases inherent in the collection of such data. Also, though the Paddlefish so far has survived in some sections of the Tennessee River, two endemic gastropod genera, totaling at least 15 species, have disappeared from that degraded river.

The commercial harvesting of Paddlefish resulted largely from an increased demand for caviar around 1900 and severe depletion of lake sturgeon. Paddlefish served as an alternative source. Since 1900, commercial harvest of Paddlefish has decreased 60%, with individual fisheries showing decreases as high as 95%. Eleven states still allow the commercial harvesting of the species. As the accompanying chart indicates, some states, including Alabama, Illinois and Tennessee, continue to allow a commercial harvest even though their Paddlefish populations appear to be in decline.

The Tennessee River presently supports the largest commercial Paddlefish fishery, and the species is believed to be stable in the Cumberland River drainages. No Paddlefish have been reported from either the J.P. Priest or Dale Hollow reservoirs in Tennessee since impoundment.

Only four states — Wisconsin, Texas, Minnesota and Ohio — have taken steps to protect Paddlefish from all exploitation. West Virginia may be the most negligent state in respect to Paddlefish protection. The species is on the verge of extirpation in the waters of the state, yet the WV Department of Natural Resources maintains the species on its list of state game fish. The EF! Biodiversity Project has demanded that the species be removed from the list of West Virginia game fish and be listed and protected as an endangered species in the state immediately.

The Paddlefish was noted as abundant prior to 1780 in the upper Ohio River and its tributaries in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in central Ohio in the Scioto River at Columbus

designation is based."

Aside from the contradictory answers these letters give, the second rationale by which the state of Ohio feels we should downgrade the status of a creature is ludicrous! How much more in need of protection can a creature be when it can no longer reproduce in the wild? The real reason for this downgrading appears to be to escape the responsibilities that accompany an endangered species, both on the state and federal level. At any rate, no state has the right to write off a species by remaining inert on the issue.

The EF! Biodiversity Project and Scioto River Earth First! are working to change the state policy in Ohio. In addition, we have advised the Ohio DNR that we would help privately fund a Paddlefish reintroduction and restoration program if suitable aquatic habitat were identified in the state.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), in its latest notice of review, FR 50 37958 of 18 September 1985, announced placement of the Paddlefish in category 3C, which consists of taxa considered more abundant or widespread, and/or less subject to identifiable threats than previously thought. FWS was petitioned to list the Paddlefish as Endangered in 1978 by Dr. Michael Zagata of the National Audubon Society, but refused it on the basis of failure to substantiate identifiable threats to the species. Since the Paddlefish has already been extirpated from much of its historic range and is declining elsewhere, it is time for the FWS to reassess its position. Channelization and construction of locks and dams have contributed to extirpations by preventing upstream migration of the species and thereby preventing it from successfully spawning, and Paddlefish spawning areas have been destroyed. The EF! Biodiversity Project and Steve Moore recently petitioned the US Department of the Interior for a Threatened status for the Paddlefish based on its extirpation rate at the periphery of its current range, and loss of significant areas of its historic range.

Hatcheries and Captive Breeding in Lieu of Habitat Protection

As a part of functioning ecosystems, Paddlefish (our only representative of the family Polyodontidae) must be protected in the wild. Paddlefish hatching and rearing, and stocking fisheries for sport, commercial fishing, and caviar production now add to their numbers in some states and are used to

try have been navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and recreation projects. Since the early 1930s, ALCOA (Aluminum Company of America), the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the US Army Corps of Engineers have constructed 51 dams throughout the Tennessee and Cumberland River systems alone. The Corps has built more than 250 flood control dams since 1936 at a cost of over \$5 billion. Most of this construction has occurred in regions inhabited by Paddlefish.

The cumulative impact of these dams destroyed many aquatic ecosystems. River and stream impoundments affect species composition by eliminating those species unable to adapt to reduced flows, anoxic conditions, and altered temperature regimes.

Tributary dams usually have hypolimnial discharges that cause reservoir tailwaters to differ significantly in temperature from pre-impoundment conditions and from upstream river reaches. The effects of these hypolimnial discharges include extreme water level fluctuations, significantly altered temperature regimes, reduced turbidity, seasonal oxygen deficits, and concentrations of heavy metals. Such changes usually result in the reduction of fish populations and benthic macroinvertebrate communities. Snails and mussels are particularly vulnerable and may be completely destroyed by such changes.

In the name of flood control, the Corps of Engineers has also rip-rapped (lined with rock) hundreds of miles of river banks, obliterating rich wildlife habitats. Natural meandering rivers have become straight ditches, void of life.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to issue jeopardy decisions, pursuant to Section 7 consultations under the Endangered Species Act, for Corps of Engineers permits that allow continued filling and dredging of rivers and adjacent wetlands. In addition to regions inhabited by Paddlefish, this has been the case in the Everglades/Kissimmee Basin ecosystem and in Chesapeake Bay.

Siltation is another factor that continues to diminish aquatic ecosystems. Increased siltation of rivers and streams is caused by dredging, stripmining, coal washing, farming, logging, and road construction. As inorganic sediments from these activities enter streams, turbidity increases, and depth of light penetration decreases.

Dammed-Nation

Suspended solids can abrade or clog the gills or feeding structures of fish and mollusks. High levels of suspended solids can inhibit feeding by filter feeding organisms such as the Paddlefish and mussels, resulting in nutritional stress or even death.

Siltation associated with poor agricultural practices and deforestation of much of the contiguous United States may be the most serious cause of the decline of mussel communities. As much as 50% of American mollusk fauna is now either endangered or extinct. It should be noted, however, that impoundments have not affected all mussel species in the same way. Some species may have benefited from impoundments, but overall the diversity of mollusk populations has declined.

Siltation also adversely affects host-fish populations. Silt smothers larvae and fish eggs, and fills holes and crevices in gravel and rubble, thereby eliminating spawning beds and habitat critical to the survival of young fishes.

Wildlife rich areas adjacent to American rivers and streams have also been ravaged. Of the 121 million acres of 100 year flood plains in the United States, only 23 million remain in a natural or semi-natural condition. In their place now stand chemical and power plants, shopping centers, houses, roads, and agribusiness operations.

These developments and others often produce what scientists refer to as "non-point source" pollution — a significant cause of aquatic ecosystem contamination. Since the sources of such pollution are so diffuse, they are particularly resistant to state and federal regulations.

In some areas, the runoff from roads and farms adds more pollutants to waterways than do better identified "point sources" such as industrial discharge pipes and sewage treatment plants. Such runoff contains chemicals from fertilizers, pesticides, exhaust fumes, and spilled oil and gasoline.

State and EPA officials are wont to say that "point sources" of pollution are now under control, but that clearly was not the case under the Reagan administration. Monitoring and enforcement became lax, programs were insufficiently funded, and the construction of badly needed waste treatment facilities was slowed. The Bush administration, which has thus far emphasized economics over ecology, seems unlikely to correct these problems.

The battle to protect and restore America's aquatic ecosystems is being fought from the local grassroots level to Washington, but it is against a strong current of river destruction. The legal framework for the protection of aquatic ecosystems is inadequate. Coalitions of towboat and barge operators, waterway skippers, chemical and electric utility companies, developers, and large-scale agricultural interests comprise a powerful lobbying force in Washington opposed to river preservation.

Conclusion

The Paddlefish has a right to exist in the wild, not for egg eating, paddle-snagging with triple hooks, or any other human-

centered interest, but because nature has assigned this ancient creature a role of its own in the natural "harmony of contained conflicts." Yet the issue is not the existence of a single species, such as *Polydon spathula*, though the declines in Paddlefish and freshwater mollusk populations are indicators of environmental disruption. The issue is the destruction of America's rivers and streams. We must halt this loss and begin restoring native biological diversity to these aquatic ecosystems.

It is not enough to simply preserve fragments of America's last stretches of free-flowing rivers under a "National Wild and Scenic" designation. A prohibition on all future dredging, damming, filling, channelizing and other structural interferences with the free-flow of rivers and streams is necessary but not sufficient! A prohibition on all floodplain development is necessary but not sufficient!

It is time to remove dams and other structural alterations, which should never have been built, and begin to restore the complex skein of aquatic life to America's endangered river ecosystems. Hetch Hetchy, Tellico, Glen Canyon, Bureau of Reclamation dams on the Columbia River, Corps of Engineer dams on the Ohio, and the dams built in conjunction with the ill-fated Cross Florida Barge Canal can and should be removed in a systematic and ecologically sound manner.

Remember the Harelip Sucker! Preserve the Paddlefish; release the rivers!

What You Can Do: Write the Regional Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg, 75 Spring St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30303. Urge the FWS to end the commercial harvesting of Paddlefish in the southeastern United States.

Write David F. Ross, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Fountain Square, Columbus, OH 43224. Request that they reclassify the Paddlefish in Ohio as endangered, to reflect the species' actual biological status, and begin a restoration program for the species and its habitat in the state.

Write the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, J. Edward Hamrick, Director, Charleston, WV 25305. Insist that they remove *Polydon spathula* from their official list of state game fish, reclassify the species as endangered in the state, and take the necessary steps to restore the species and its habitat.

Write the Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Dept, 18th and C Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20240. Ask FWS to carefully consider the cumulative impact of US Corps of Engineers dredge and fill permits on all threatened and endangered species in each ecosystem. Urge FWS to classify the Paddlefish as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act.

Contributions to the Earth First! Biodiversity Project are needed for a species and ecosystem legal defense fund. Send to 2365 Willard Rd, Parkersburg, WV 26101.

Status and Uses of Paddlefish
(of 26 states where Paddlefish have existed on record)

State	Classification	Status	Sport Use	Commercial Use
Alabama	commercial	decline	yes	yes
Arkansas	commercial	increase	yes	yes
Illinois	commercial	decline	yes	yes
Indiana	sport	stable	yes	no
Iowa	commercial	stable	yes	yes
Kansas	sport	decline	yes	no
Kentucky	commercial	stable	yes	yes
Louisiana	commercial	stable	no	yes
Maryland	threatened	extirpated	no	no
Minnesota	protected	stable	no	no
Mississippi	commercial	stable	yes	yes
Missouri	game	stable	yes	yes
Montana	sport	stable	yes	no
Nebraska	sport	stable	yes	no
New York	extirpated	extirpated	no	no
North Carolina	no classified	extirpated	no	no
North Dakota	commercial	stable	yes	no
Ohio	sp. concern	decline	no	no
Oklahoma	commercial	unknown	yes	yes
Pennsylvania	extirpated	extirpated	no	no
South Dakota	sport	decline	yes	yes
Tennessee	commercial	stable	yes	yes
Texas	endangered	decline	no	no
Virginia	non-game	stable	yes	yes
West Virginia	sport	decline	yes	no
Wisconsin	watch list	stable	no	no

TIMBER BEASTS THREATEN BANK MONKEYFLOWER

The Clearwater National Forest has said that, because the rare Bank Monkeyflower (*Mimulus clivicola*) grows in the path of the proposed Dworshak Access Road, the road may not be built. In response to this, Idaho's US Senator Steve Symms said, during a 22 March 1989 meeting of the timber industry oriented Clearwater Resource Coalition, "I'd rather go up there and hoe the damn things out." (*Lewiston Tribune*) Symm's statement drew "applause from the audience and at least one offer of the loan of a hoe."

The Bank Monkeyflower is listed as a "sensitive" plant species on the Clearwater. According to Forest Service Manual 2670.32-4, "decisions must not result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing" as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act; but the FS is under tremendous political pressure not to protect the flower's habitat.

The timber industry wants the new road constructed through the heart of the proposed 3900 acre Aquarius Research Natural Area, even though another route already exists outside the proposed RNA which allows logs to be dumped into the Dworshak Reservoir. The Timber industry claims potential savings in haul costs of \$10 to \$15 per thousand board feet, but a 1/8/88 Clearwater National Forest "Position Statement" finds "Preliminary Forest Service appraisals do not show lower haul costs associated with the Isabella-Dworshak route."

In a 6/10/88 study conducted for The Nature Conservancy on the two potential routes of the Dworshak Access Road, Robert Mosely found "38 populations of seven rare plant species along the two alternative routes." These seven are Constance's Bittercress (*Cardamine constancei*), Phantom Orchid (*Eburophyton austinae*), Bank Monkeyflower, Western Starflower (*Trientalis latifolia*), Redwoods Violet (*Viola semper-virens*), Henderson's Sedge (*Carex hendersonii*), and Varied-leaved Collomia (*Collomia heterophylla*). The first five plants are all listed as "sensitive" by the Forest Service, and all would be impacted by the road!

Moseley found six populations of Bank Monkeyflower along the two proposed routes, consisting of "a single to several dozen flowering individuals." The Bank Monkeyflower is currently a Category 2 candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act. It is "on hold" because the Fish and Wildlife Service says it "lacks sufficient data for preparing a listing package." Mosely finds the Bank Monkeyflower's global distribution to be confined to north-central Idaho and adjacent Washington and Oregon. He says that "all known populations within the proposed RNA occur along the alternative (road) routes... this species grows in habitats particularly sensitive to spotted knapweed invasion. Studies on the Selway Ranger District, Nez Perce National Forest, have revealed the apparent disappearance of *Mimulus clivicola* populations on areas invaded by knapweed." Spotted Knapweed favors dry roadsides, its seeds being dispersed by the undercarriages of cars and log trucks.

He also finds that "The lower alternative would impact the only known population of *Plethodon idahoensis* within the proposed RNA." That's our friend the Coeur d'Alene Salamander, threatened by another road project! (See Beltane 89.)

Moseley concludes, "The primary feature of Aquarius RNA [is to] preserve the last remaining intact example of the most unusual ecosystem in the northern Rocky Mountains, as indicated by a high concentration of disjunct and endemic plant species and the unique communities of which they are a part...the proposed road's effect on proposed RNA integrity would be considerable." Forest Service Manual 4063.3 requires that "A research natural area must be protected against activities which directly or indirectly modify ecological processes..." Protection of the Aquarius RNA necessitates that the Dworshak Access Road not be built.

Symm's concluded the meeting saying "A fundamental part of the problem...is that federal lands will probably never be turned over to state control..." Idaho's other US Senator, James McClure, US Representative Larry Craig, and Governor Cecil Andrus have also joined the timber industry in pushing for construction of the Dworshak Access Road. McClure apparently shares Symm's contempt for rare plants and wildlife. According to the (Boise) *Idaho Statesman*, McClure has made his feelings on the Spotted Owl known, saying "We have none in Idaho, we shoot 'em coming across the border."

The Clearwater National Forest is completing an Environmental Assessment and

Biological Evaluation for the Dworshak Access Road. At stake is the last remaining unroaded and free-flowing stretch of the North Fork Clearwater River, the core area for coastal communities and species that have survived there for several million years. This vestige of biodiversity stands to be eliminated at the stroke of a pen and that European exotic, the yellow-bellied bulldozer.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write a letter to Senators Symms and McClure, US Senate, Washington DC 20510. Tell them you oppose construction of the Dworshak Access Road and support protection of all rare plant and animal species in the area via formal designation of the Aquarius RNA. Tell them you object to their contempt for federally managed public lands and federal laws written to protect rare species like the Bank Monkeyflower. Send copies of your letter to Representative Craig at the US House of Reps., Washington DC 20515; Governor Andrus, State Capitol, Boise, ID 83720; and Fred Trevey, Clearwater NF Supervisor, 12730 Hwy.12, Orofino, ID 83544.

—Keith Hammer, EF! Biodiversity Project

MINERAL EXPLORATION CHALLENGED IN IDAHO

The Earth First! Biodiversity Project has appealed a decision by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest that would allow COMINCO AMERICAN to explore for minerals in the biologically sensitive Buckhorn Ridge area without first preparing a comprehensive environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. The Buckhorn Ridge area, which is located along the Idaho-Montana border a few miles north of the Kootenai River, contains occupied Grizzly Bear habitat and supports healthy Elk, Black Bear, Bobcat, Mountain Lion and Marten populations.

Initial work would consist of exploratory drilling at five sites and reopening five portals to examine the geology of the adits. Part of the area is still roadless. Three drill sites would be placed near existing roads. The Forest Service has failed to issue road closure restrictions on any of these roads, in possible violation of Grizzly Bear management guidelines. Three of the five portals COMINCO proposes to open are along roads that have deteriorated so much that access would have to be reestablished.

All portals where excavation is proposed and the three drill holes along existing roads are close to a Roadless Area (1-661) of particular importance for wildlife, while the two other proposed drill holes are within the Roadless Area. COMINCO's Plan of Operations proposes construction of a road in the Roadless Area to access these two sites.

The District Ranger of the Bonners Ferry Ranger District approved the portion of the Plan of Operations pertaining to activities that would occur outside the Roadless Area, but without first preparing a comprehensive environmental analysis. Activities proposed for the Roadless Area cannot be approved until a final EIS has been prepared and filed with the Council on Environmental Quality. Road construction within the Roadless Area would seriously degrade wildlife habitat. The EF! Biodiversity Project believes that a comprehensive environmental analysis or EIS is required for the area outside the Roadless Area, as well.

Issues already identified for an EIS include compliance with measures identified in a biological evaluation of Grizzlies and their habitat, and use of best management practices to protect Mill Creek and downstream waters.

In its decision to Categorically Exclude the portions of the Plan of Operations to occur outside the Roadless Area, the Forest Service stated that it is a mineral activity of limited size, duration, and degree of disturbance, and that a decision memo and project file are the appropriate environmental documents. Earth First! has challenged the decision. Forest Service actions that require new road construction and could adversely affect a Threatened or Endangered species, such as the Grizzly Bear, cannot be Categorically Excluded from the environmental assessment and planning process.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the Forest Supervisor, Idaho Panhandle NF, POB 310, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814, insisting that no development be allowed in the Buckhorn Ridge area of the Purcell Mountains (Bonners Ferry Ranger District), and that the Forest Service implement a comprehensive road closure program to protect this wildlife rich area.

—Jasper Carlton, Biodiversity Project Coordinator

SAVE THE KEY DEER

by Henry Lee Morgenstern

The tiny Key Deer is found only in the few square miles of the National Key Deer Refuge, located deep in the Florida Keys. In 1988, The Wilderness Society (TWS) named this refuge on its list of the Ten Most Endangered National Wildlife Refuges in the United States. And for good reason. The act of Congress that created the Refuge in 1957 left all but a small portion in private hands. Thirty years later, development has finally caught up to this once rural area. Only 250 of these unique "Bambis" are left, and over 50 are killed each year! Despite their "endangered" status, the government is doing little to protect them.

The Florida Keys are a string of hundreds of small islands, reaching 150 miles from southern Florida to within 90 miles of Cuba, providing the only tropical island habitat in the Continental United States. The low, flat islands are rimmed by mangroves and wetlands, with hardwood hummocks on the high ground. Protected from the waves by turtle grass beds on the west, and North America's only living coral reef on the east, the Keys are a haven for water birds and game fish.

The Key Deer, a three foot tall subspecies of the White-tailed Deer, originally ranged through most of the Keys, wading or swimming in the shallow waters between islands in search of fresh water. By the early 1900s, hunting had reduced their range to a few central islands. A famous cartoon by "Ding" Darling in 1934, publicized their plight, and in 1939 killing of them was outlawed.

Unfortunately, enforcement was lax, and in 1938, the Overseas Highway was opened, linking Miami to Key West. By 1950, only about 25 deer remained. A second hero appeared on the scene, Jack Watson, who mercilessly pursued poachers, and was made the first warden of the National Key Deer Refuge. If it weren't for Ding and Jack, there probably would be no Key Deer today.

The deer population grew slowly, and in 1967 the Key Deer was officially listed as an Endangered Species by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Their range remained limited to the few rural central islands in the Refuge, but numbers continued to grow until 1978, when the population reached about 400.

Enter development. Until 1975, the Keys had only a few sleepy fishing villages, with an economy supported largely by a Navy presence built up after the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. In 1974, the Key West Navy Base was closed, and the economy turned to tourism. Millions were spent on advertising, and hotel development was

encouraged. Previously rural areas, including those within the Refuge, began to be developed.

The Last Key Deer Island is Headed for the Block

Although the Refuge technically contains about 15 islands, deer actually live on only a few. The "critical habitat" — the minimum expanse necessary for the species to continue — is two islands: Big Pine Key and No Name Key. Big Pine Key is about 10 square miles; No Name Key, one square mile. In the 1960s, the Fish and Wildlife Service bought about three square miles of Big Pine Key as a preserve, but they made three big mistakes. First, instead of buying land on the highway, which would block development of the farther reaches of the Key, they bought the most distant tract. Second, they built a road to the untouched heart of the island, opening it to development. Third, they left the remainder of the Refuge in private hands, destined for development.

The numbers tell the story. Since 1978, the deer have declined steadily. Less than 250 may remain. The long-term problem is habitat destruction, but the most pressing immediate threat is road kills. In the last three years, 179 deer have been lost; 80% have been from road kills, 32% have been females, and at least 20 have been pregnant or lactating does. Since fertility is low, rarely more than one fawn per doe, biologists believe that reproduction cannot match this death rate.

The county in which the Refuge lies is extremely pro-development. The county mayor has stated publicly that "the Key Deer are like the dinosaur, an animal whose time has come" to make way for human "progress." Present zoning calls for almost 5,000 new building lots to be developed on Big Pine and No Name Keys. With just one single-family, two car home on each lot (and some lots may have more than one unit), that's 10,000 additional cars driving around



The Endangered Florida Key Deer is on a collision course with extinction.

a few square miles of deer habitat. Projections estimate a population increase from a present 3500 to over 20,000 residents.

More than just the deer are threatened. Similar development is planned for all the Keys. Recent studies show that the construction is killing the coral reef, and that solid waste facilities are insufficient. Thirty-one other officially Endangered or Threatened species have been identified in the Keys, and their habitat is suffering too.

The local populace is little help. Many depend on the tourist or real estate economy, and pro-development candidates are routinely elected. In Big Pine, a shopping center was recently built, and now some locals are opposing federal land acquisition because they say it will use land they need for public facilities. Some complain they will lose their "nest egg" dream homes if development is stopped.

State environmental agencies and the FWS are doing little to help the deer. The Endangered Species Act, enacted in 1973, requires the FWS to implement a recovery plan for Endangered species, and to prosecute state and federal agencies that "jeopardize" an Endangered species. State law requires consideration of the effect on Endangered species when granting permits.

Yet the FWS has budgeted no funds for acquisition so far this year, and has no enforcement officers on the Refuge. The state has continued to issue development permits, and has refused to significantly lower speed limits, put in road bumps, or take other steps to decrease traffic deaths.

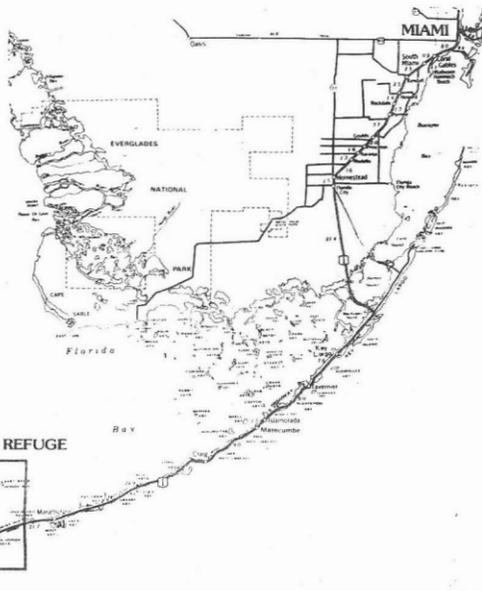
RESCUE EFFORTS BEGIN

Interest from the environmental community is growing. The Nature Conservancy recently opened a Key West office, and has been working to acquire critical habitat. Some tracts have been bought, but more

funds are needed. The Wilderness Society designation of the Refuge on its Ten Most Endangered List has publicized the problem, and TWS too is opening a Key West office to lobby for development restrictions. A group of local Big Pine people have formed an organization to educate residents to be more careful. The State Department of Community Affairs has just won a case against the county which may stop a planned road in a critical area. The county sheriff has pledged to work on better traffic enforcement.

Nonetheless, more direct steps are needed to speed the process. In March 1989, on behalf of myself and other concerned environmentalists and groups, I filed notice of a citizen suit under the Endangered Species Act in federal court against the FWS and several state and federal agencies, to enjoin pending actions jeopardizing the deer. The demands include: a) stop federal flood insurance for new development in the Refuge, b) deny pending permits for marinas, c) enact stricter traffic controls, d) increase funding for land acquisition, and e) implement the FWS recovery plan. The National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Wilderness Society, and Earth First! Biodiversity Project have supported this action.

What You Can Do: 1. Write the FWS, your representatives in Congress, and national environmental groups, and ask them to put the Key Deer high on their priority list. 2. Also ask the FWS and Congress to support the inclusion of the Keys in the Coastal Barrier Resource System, which will cut off federal funds for development of natural areas. 3. Send contributions or questions about the proposed ESA citizens suit to: Key Deer Defense Fund, c/o 624 Whitehead Street, Key West, Florida, 33040.



PIECEMEAL — BREAKFAST OF BUREAUCRATS

ECOSYSTEM FRAGMENTATION AND THE GRIZZLY

This article is intended as a reminder that by using a rational framework to communicate and divide our work, we begin the process that fragments natural systems. In focusing on a single species or threat, we encourage the perception that other species are less important or that species are separate from ecosystems.

As advocates of complete ecosystems, we need to 1) become less of the fragmentation problem, and 2) understand the way in which government agencies both knowingly and unwittingly divide and conquer ecosystem problems by dividing the ecosystems themselves.

Both the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the National Forest Management Act require that federal agencies conserve the ecosystems upon which Threatened and Endangered species depend. The way in which federal agencies go about this task, however, further fragments these natural systems.

Consider the Grizzly Bear, which is listed as Threatened in the contiguous 48 states. (I've already committed the first offense!) Historically, the Grizzly in the 48 states ranged from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and from Mexico to Canada. Due to outright slaughter and human encroachment on its habitat, however, the

Grizzly has declined to only 1% of its former population. The bureaucratic system continues to divide the ecosystem, as follows:

1. The 1982 Fish and Wildlife Service Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan recognizes that Grizzlies survive in the 48 states in an area stretching from Yellowstone National Park to the North Cascades of Washington, and to Glacier National Park. Rather than consider this larger area as one ecosystem containing the remaining Grizzlies, however, the Recovery Plan divides the area into six separate ecosystems: the Greater Yellowstone, Northern Continental Divide, Selway Bitterroot, Cabinet Yaak, Selkirks, and North Cascades. Moreover, the Recovery Plan requires that the bear's population status and habitat security be improved to the point of "recovery" in only three of these six (sub)ecosystems before the bear is removed from the ESA "threatened" list (delisted) in the 48 states.

2. After formulation of the Plan, state and federal agencies developed the Inter-agency Grizzly Bear Guidelines to guide management of the Grizzly's habitat in these six ecosystems. The Guidelines at the outset divide federal occupied Grizzly Bear habitat into three categories. Only the first category requires that land uses be compatible with the needs of the Grizzly.

3. The land contained in each of these six ecosystems is further divided by owner-

ship and management jurisdiction, involving private lands, corporate lands, state lands, and federal lands. The federal lands are even further divided by administrative units within the Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service, all of which agencies are often unaware of what the others are doing.

4. Interagency "turf" wars are frequent. FWS regulations prohibit the agency from requiring federal land management agencies to take specific measures necessary to recover the bear. Although species recovery is legally mandated by the ESA, the FWS is not allowed to enforce implementation of its recovery plans!

5. The FWS is claiming success and working on delisting the Grizzly in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE), despite these facts:

- The Grizzly population in the Mission Mountain Wilderness portion of the NCDE is documented by biologists as steadily declining.
- Adequate management programs to secure the bear's habitat in the NCDE have yet to be implemented.
- The Grizzly population in the Cabinet Yaak Ecosystem is estimated by biologists to be doomed to extinction in 10-15 years if it is not artificially augmented. The logging community has refused to allow augmentation.

d. The NCDE, Yellowstone, and Selkirk populations have *not* been shown to be at a recovered level; and the status of the populations in the North Cascades and Selway Bitterroot remains undetermined.

As ecosystem advocates, we should never take at face value the boundaries set forth in federal recovery plans, or management guidelines that prioritize habitat within those boundaries. Whether we are advocating protection of the far-roaming Grizzly Bear or the more sedentary Coeur d'Alene Salamander, we must remember our goal is the protection of entire communities of plant and animal species.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Christopher Servheen, FWS Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator, HS 105, U of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Tell him 1) you oppose current efforts to delist the Grizzly Bear in the NCDE, and 2) you oppose the "three of six ecosystem" delisting criteria in the 1982 Recovery Plan, as well as the six ecosystem subdivision concept. If you wish to follow the issue further, ask him to send you a copy of the pending revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan.

Adopt a community of species that interests you. Promote your own visionary recovery plan. Think big, and think whole. If you need help, contact us. (See Directory.)

—Keith Hammer, EF! Biodiversity Project

Mayday for the Northeastern Lynx

by Jamie Sayen, PAW coordinator

May Day used to be a pagan celebration of the arrival of Spring, a celebration of the life-giving powers of Earth — a holy-day. In the 20th century May Day has become an international Labor Day — a holi-day for industrial workers who are generally engaged in Earth-destroying tasks. May Day is also a call of distress on the open seas.

This past May Day a tragedy reached its denouement in a chicken coup in southern New Hampshire when a chicken farmer killed a starving Lynx (*Felis lynx*) who was attacking his hens. In New Hampshire, as in all 50 states, property rights take precedence over life, even endangered life. Thus, even though the Lynx is listed as endangered in NH and carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1000 fine, the farmer committed no crime. The reason: a loophole in the state Endangered Species Act says that one can kill an endangered creature in the defense of property.

May Day! May Day!

The story begins in the Yukon.

No, actually, the story begins in the northeastern United States in the first three centuries after European settlement. Although Lynx were never common here, they were native to the Northeast, as well as to Canada. Farley Mowat speculates in *The Sea of Slaughter* that they once ranged as far south as the Chesapeake region.

Lynx are shy, sensitive, mid-sized cats, similar to their more common, more aggressive cousin, the Bobcat (*Felis rufus*). Lynx have large pale cheek ruffs, long black ear tufts, and a short tail tipped with black. The Bobcat has shorter legs, smaller ear tufts and a less bushy tail tipped with black above but not below.

Lynx require deep coniferous forest. Human activities, especially roads and deforestation, spell death to the Lynx.

During the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries deforestation, trapping and predator control virtually eliminated the Lynx from the Northeast. Relic populations hung on, but, by the time the state of NH outlawed Lynx trapping in 1971, the Lynx population may have sunk below the minimum level needed to sustain a viable genetic strain.

Today, biologists in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine are uncertain whether the Lynx is locally extinct or is extant but perilously close to extirpation. In New York, it was determined that the Lynx was indeed extinct, so New York state and university wildlife workers began a Lynx reintroduction program for the Adirondacks.

Two years ago they trapped 17 Lynx in the Yukon to be held in captivity in Upstate NY in preparation for release. Beginning in January 1989, the Lynx were equipped with radio collars and antennae, so that their whereabouts could be monitored, and then were released.

One 27 pound male, who had been named Shawn, was released on February 12. In mid-March researchers realized that Shawn had crossed the frozen Lake Champlain and was in Vermont. On April 10 two motorists on Interstate 93 just north of Franconia Notch saw Shawn emerge from a nearby stream soaking wet and cross the highway.

The motorists notified NH Fish and Game (NH F&G) of the sighting. Efforts by NH F&G and the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF) to locate Shawn failed. On May Day, a chicken farmer in Mont Vernon, NH, investigated a commotion in his hen house and found an emaciated Lynx seeking a meal.

He shot the cat. He claimed he had no choice, but this is false. He could have called NH F&G. He would have been an environmental hero. It would have been easy to raise money to more than compensate him for his losses.

Though the Lynx is listed as endangered in NH, it is not on the federal Endangered species list because populations still survive in the Northern Rockies and Alaska. The NH statute says that it is a misdemeanor to "take" (kill) an endangered species. Nonetheless, because he was defending property, the farmer was entitled to kill Shawn. The NH Endangered Species Act has no teeth.

May Day! May Day!

The extermination of the Lynx from the Northeast happened casually, inadvertently. Although a hungry Lynx may occasionally raid a hen house, Lynx were never perceived as great dangers to human communities and agriculture the way Gray Wolves, Wolverines and Cougars were. Lynx fur was sought, but, due to scarcity and fashion styles, it was not one of the most

desired pelts until the 1970s, when the price soared. By then, viable populations only remained far to the north. Lynx gradually disappeared because they needed wild habitat, and European settlers believed in what Cotton Mather described as their God-sent mission to "redeem the howling wilderness."

Efforts to poison predators such as wolves and Wolverines often killed Lynx, who also enjoy eating deer, Moose and Caribou carcasses. Permitting the trapping season to continue long after the Lynx population had crashed was probably the *coup de grace*.

Even after the end of Lynx trapping, the population failed to recover in NH. John Lanier, the biologist of the WMNF, says that Lynx are extremely "people shy," and the increase in backcountry recreation in winter (snowshoeing, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling) in recent years has hindered their quest for solitude.

Along with the Lynx, Caribou, Wolverine, Gray Wolf, Cougar, Pine Martin, Moose, White-tailed Deer, Beaver, and Fisher all disappeared as our forests disappeared. In the early 19th century, less than 15% of NH was forested. Today the figure is close to 80%.

The regeneration of forests in the past 150 years, and the return of species like Beaver, deer, Moose and Fisher, bears witness to the remarkable restorative powers of Earth. If we leave the land alone — Lynx will return.

But, it is not enough that 80% of NH is forested. What matters is the health of those forests. Lynx, like many endangered wilderness denizens, need old growth forests. The forests of NH today are early to mid-successional forests. No old growth remains, and there are no designated Wilderness Areas large enough and varied enough to support viable populations of Lynx, Cougar or wolf. There will be no healthy forests in the Northeast until there are vast tracts of wilderness providing adequate habitat for all native species.

We will never know why Shawn wan-

dered from the wilder regions of northern NY, Vermont and NH into overpopulated southern NH; but certain things are clear. A native of the Yukon ecosystems was transplanted to an unfamiliar, more disrupted, environment. Disruption of natural rhythms and cycles inevitably provokes unforeseen consequences. Perhaps he was searching for the Yukon. Perhaps he sought a mate. Probably he wandered because he was having trouble finding adequate nutrition.

Does Shawn's fate mean that Lynx (or Cougar or wolf or Wolverine) reintroduction is inappropriate? Not necessarily. Even if the NY effort fails, the intent was admirable. Yet, it is well-known that such relocations have a high risk of failure, and thus should be approached with the utmost caution. Some of the problems associated with this process are not readily overcome: Adequate habitat may not yet be available and animals which evolved in one ecosystem are not genetically matched to another. Ethical questions also arise: Is it appropriate to remove an animal from its native habitat? Can the expense be justified when risk of failure is so great?

In light of these questions, a growing number of environmentalists prefer a different approach: Restore the habitat of the extirpated species, and connect this restored wild habitat to the nearest surviving populations of the target species by means of wide, wild corridors. Once the habitat is restored and protected from further developments, then the target species has an opportunity to recolonize the region. In this way, the questions above become moot. The recolonization will be a much more natural, albeit slower, process. Mother Earth is a far better restorationist than any human could ever hope to be.

Both geography and genetics point to eastern Canada as a likely source of Lynx to recolonize the northeastern US. First, though, it is necessary to create vast, unbroken tracts of wilderness in the northeastern states connected to Canadian Lynx habitat.

The opportunity for the creation of large wild preserves in NY, Vermont, NH,

and Maine has never been greater. Recent and anticipated land sales involving millions of acres currently owned by paper companies afford an unprecedented opportunity for our society to begin to undo the wrongs we have committed against native ecosystems for four centuries.

Currently, the Northern Forest Lands Study (NFLS, POB 520, Rutland, VT 05701) is pondering our options in the 30 million or so acres of forests in northern New England and New York. Unfortunately, the NFLS has so far concentrated its efforts on keeping the timber industry in the region. Industry interests, not biological imperatives, are receiving priority. If this trend continues, our opportunity to address the health needs of this region will have been squandered.

In 1988 Diamond Occidentale sold one million acres in the four state area. As other large corporate holdings come on the market in the coming years, the federal government should purchase them and manage them for the overall health of the land.

Lands that are mismanaged should be confiscated immediately. The US government could purchase 10 million acres at twice the early 1988 price per acre of timberland for \$3 billion — 1% of this year's Pentagon budget.

Land purchase is a long-term project. In the meantime, we should take steps to assure that Shawn's fate is not repeated.

First, we must close the loophole in the NH Endangered Species Act. Killing endangered species must be punished, period. Property lost to predators can be compensated for. Life must take precedence over property.

Second, we need to secure Endangered status for the Lynx east of the Mississippi River. The federal Endangered Species Act mandates that the habitat needs of federally Endangered species be met. For the Lynx in NH, this means that large areas of the WMNF, including Zealand, Willey Field, Avalon and other sections, must be managed for Lynx. Logging, road-building, and, in some places, backcountry recreation must

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Rare Cats and the Fur Trade in Nepal

by Larry J. Barnes

As an American biologist strolling through the tourist areas of Kathmandu, Nepal, I was greeted with many intriguing sights, but none so puzzling as the abundance of fur coats made from endangered species. It seemed that nearly every one of the ubiquitous fur-selling shops carried garments made of spotted cats and/or wolves. When I inquired about the furs hanging in the shops, eager salesmen told me what they thought I wanted to hear: "jungle cat," "ocelot," "leopard." The shop keepers obviously were not worried about having their furs confiscated. Compelled by the knowledge that this fur trade was contributing to the endangerment of wild felids and wolves, I initiated a brief study of the overt fur trade in Kathmandu.

Leopard-cat (*Felis bengalensis*) furs, which the merchants insist are "ocelots," are in almost every shop, each full length coat representing between 30 and 40 of these diminutive animals. Skins of the Holarctic's premier wild canid, the wolf (*Canis lupus*), are also in almost every shop. Look a little harder and you'll find Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), prince of the Old World predators. Do a thorough survey of Kathmandu's approximately 50 fur shops, as I did last winter, and you'll find the remains of a few Clouded Leopards (*Neofelis nebulosa*); mysterious, nocturnal, and arboreal hunters whose greatly enlarged canines make them comparable to saber-toothed cats of the Pleistocene. Finally, the pelage of the Asian cat made famous by Peter Matthiessen: for \$3000 you can buy a Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*) coat. At four animals per coat, that's only \$750 per cat.

The sale of these species is blatantly illegal in Nepal. Nepal became a member of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) in 1975 and in doing so agreed to prohibit the sale of CITES Appendix 1 species, which include Leopard-cat, Common Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Snow Leopard, and wolf. Furthermore, Nepal has its own Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1973, which gives complete protection to all of the above except Common Leopard, for which some legal hunting is permitted.

Yet the merchants fearlessly displayed coats in their shops, located almost next door to the King's Palace. They knew the

coats were illegal and cheerfully explained how they'd help us smuggle a coat through customs. We could use a Snow Leopard coat as stuffing for an ornate pillow. Another method was to sew a falsified document in the coat, making it appear old to get it through customs in a "grandfather clause" of CITES. Accommodating fellows, they even offered to sew a fake fur over the real thing and make it appear to be a bulky artificial-fur coat.

More than 90 percent of the fur-selling shops in Kathmandu sold fur coats made from CITES Appendix 1 species. The furs present when I was there represented well over 1000 animals killed to make ornamental coats to sell to tourists. Nepal is an extremely poor nation and, if one were desperate for justification, it could be argued

that the people need the income. The trade center, however, is in Kashmir in northern India where the furs are tanned and sewn. From there they are smuggled into Nepal where they are sold by Kashmiri merchants who are, by Nepali standards, fabulously wealthy. When furs are purchased, large bills are exchanged. Much of the money remains with the merchant and the rest of it goes back to the poachers, craftsmen, and middlemen in Kashmir.

The trade goes beyond the five CITES protected species. One can also find Desert Cat, Fishing Cat, and Jungle Cat, all of which are protected by India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. This Act gives complete protection to all of India's 15 cat species, on paper. There were also coats made from mink, otter, marten, civet species, domestic goat, fox, and others I could not identify. As far as I know, the sale of these species was legal.

While in Nepal I presented these data, along with photographs, to the director of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Conservation. My naive hopes for a Rambo-style raid of the fur shops the following day were not met. The director told me he could do nothing about it until Nepal was pressured from the "outside." I also talked with the director of the most influential non-governmental environmental organization in Nepal, the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation. Although sincerely interested, he too passed the buck by saying that the Department of Parks and Wildlife Conservation was responsible. Both men are operating with small budgets under an exceptionally inefficient and corrupt monarchy.

Both individuals might be induced to try to stop the trade by receiving respectful letters from you requesting action. If the Department couldn't crack down on the trade through direct enforcement, perhaps the Trust could initiate a boycott of shops. In the meantime, if you go to Nepal, bring a can of red spray paint. Walk around the tourist areas of Kathmandu and do what I only dream of doing.

Mr. B. N. Upreti, Director, Dept. of Parks and Wildlife Conservation, PO Box 860, Kathmandu, NEPAL

Dr. Himanta Mishra, King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, PO Box 3712, Kathmandu, NEPAL.



An American traveller models a coat made from skins of the rare Clouded Leopard.

A Plague on Alaska Aquaculture

by Dave McCargo

Remember the last time you were at the 21 Club in New York and you thought the fresh Spey salmon had about as much flavor as a crayon? Or how about the oysters you had in Vancouver that tasted like something one does everyday but made you do it a lot more often? If you thought it was your imagination or just the luck of the draw, ponder this — there is a good chance that the “seafood” you’re getting these days is about as natural as Wonder Bread.

Aquaculture is becoming more important worldwide due to a variety of factors. At the outset, fisheries are succumbing to overfishing, pollution, dam building, and wetlands destruction, while demand is rising. Aquaculture, in theory at least, is more reliable to the extent that the operator can create an artificial environment and avoid the vagaries of natural processes. It also appears to be an easy business to enter. For example, a fish farmer does not have to buy someone else’s limited entry permit to get started or even have to know much about fishing. On the other hand, it is deceptively technical, equally capital intensive, and biologically riskier over the long-run.

Aquaculture, and more specifically mariculture, is spreading up the coast of the Pacific Northwest and raising its ugly head in Alaska. The potential for mariculture in Alaska is enormous for basically the same reason it is also a threat — there is still wilderness where the water is clean, much of the land is unspoken for, and there are not many people looking over one’s shoulder. The stakes are enormous. Almost all the *de facto* coastal wilderness remaining in the United States is in Alaska as well as 43% of the world salmon runs and 90% of the wild salmon left in the US.

If one excludes hatcheries, Alaska aquaculture has been largely confined to small-scale oyster farming, which suffers from high operating costs and lack of venture capital, infrastructure, and experience. Oyster farming in Alaska, over the short run anyway, appears economically impractical. The *Alaska Oyster Grower’s Manual* estimates that a 300,000 spat operation would require an initial cash flow of at least \$200,000 and would not show a profit until the ninth year of operation. Nonetheless, oyster farming appeals to those who like to get away from it all and who don’t care about or are not cognizant of the economics. Oyster farms

are intruding into coastal wilderness areas, and oyster rafts and squatters are becoming common along parts of the Alaska coast.

Economic sense has never prevailed in Alaska. Oyster farming will likely go the way of most frontier schemes but not before leaving the usual scars and unpaid bills.

The real long-term threat is finfish farming because the state has experience in fisheries enhancement, much of the infrastructure is in place, and promoters can point to places like British Columbia and Norway where salmon farming has become big business. The boomers, as usual, ignore the associated problems.

Among mariculture’s biological dangers is the decomposition of food and fecal wastes where water circulation is poor. When this material settles to the bottom it can produce carbon dioxide, ammonia, phosphates, sulfates, and organic acids when sufficient oxygen is present, or methane and hydrogen sulfide gas when it isn’t. Alaska strains of the toxic dinoflagellates that cause paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) appear to be more virulent than strains in southern states, and PSP seems to be spreading. One outbreak could wipe out oysters over a large area.

Disease is a constant threat to fish, and it can be exacerbated by bad food and water conditions; stress caused by disturbances, overcrowding, and lighting; and poor genetic health of the stock. The Norwegians, according to the United Fishermen of Alaska, have lost tons of salmon to furunculosis and last year many infected fish escaped into the wild. A parasite called *Gyrodactylus salaris* spread to the wild from eggs brought from Sweden and has eliminated wild salmon in thirty Norwegian rivers. Regulations had prohibited the importation of eggs, but, as usual, they were changed under pressure.

The Alaska Mariculture Association asserts that the disease was spread by unauthorized river stocking. The AMA, however, neglects that disease can spread from domestic stocks to wild stocks and that escape is inevitable. For example, 10-57% of the salmon in Norwegian rivers are escaped pen-reared salmon. The counter-argument is that this is immaterial because Norway destroyed its salmon runs long ago. Meanwhile, in British Columbia last year, 300,000 salmon escaped when a winter storm blew the pens up to four miles away.

Perhaps the most serious concern is the

genetic pollution of wild stocks. No one knows how fisheries will be impacted over the long run. Fish farms generate large quantities of waste; one fish farm can produce as much as a small town. Besides feed, fish farmers use antibiotics (Norwegian fish farmers use 40 tons a year), herbicides, insecticides, and antifoulants which either accumulate and reach dangerous proportions (leading to plankton blooms) or are flushed out into the currents with unknown effects.

The impacts on wildlife can only be imagined. Fish and shellfish farms will attract predators such as otters, seals, sea lions, and bears, which will be killed. Hunting and trapping go part and parcel with almost any development in Alaska. Game animals and furbearers are generally eradicated from surrounding areas. In Southeast Alaska, logging has already resulted in widespread habitat destruction, shooting of bears and eagles at garbage dumps, and the disappearance in places of entire populations of terrestrial furbearers like wolves and otters. Enforcement of animal protection regulations is almost non-existent.

As in Norway, fish farming in British Columbia has gone awry. Operational fish farms in BC numbered 10 in 1984, 173 in 1988, and 200 more have been approved. Wildlife is disappearing where fish farms are located, fish farm-generated garbage is befouling once-pristine beaches, coves stink, and nobody knows how to dispose of the tons of rotting wastes. Needless to say, there are the usual subsidies, and fish farmers are trumpeting what they have done for the economy. In truth, most of the 700 jobs they have created are low-paying, and the industry has a high incidence of failure.

Fish and shellfish farming has become like raising wheat: Though monocultures may be enormously productive in the short run, the environmental consequences historically have been disastrous.

Commercial fishermen further argue that finfish farming becomes oligopolistic with a few big companies dominating the field. They point out that the Norwegians control finfish farming in Canada and that a Norwegian firm, Global Aqua Corporation, has recently bought out the oldest and largest salmon farm in Washington state. Besides having the technological edge, Norwegian firms are being forced to look abroad as their mistakes catch up with them at home.

A big problem is that the statehood acts and the Submerged Lands Act gave control

of submerged lands to the states out to the three mile limit. It doesn’t matter if an activity is in a National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, or Wilderness Area so long as the uplands are not directly impacted. Section 1325(b) of the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) specifically authorizes fish hatcheries within Alaska National Forest Wilderness Areas subject to the standard “reasonable regulations” loophole.

In Alaska, the permitting process involves many agencies. An applicant must obtain a land use permit from the Department of Natural Resources to operate on state tidelands; this may be followed by a state lease if the project is deemed commercially viable. Other permits that may be required are an Alaska Department of Wildlife Conservation Title 16 permit for work in fish streams, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) permits for wastewater and solid waste disposal, Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Water Rights and Material Removal permits, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge permit (NPDES), and special-use permits from federal agencies like the US Forest Service for on-shore facilities in national conservation units. Commercial permits may include Alaska Fish Farm and Business Licenses, and Fish Transport, Scientific & Educational Collection, Seafood Processors and Shellfish Growers Permits, and Mariculture Waters Certifications.

The NEPA process would also come into play if the potential impacts were judged significant enough. Though all this sounds intimidating, it hasn’t stopped anything yet. Small operators often simply ignore the process, state agencies are inclined to pay only lip service, and federal agencies sometimes look the other way. The permitting process has been simplified insofar as the Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination (DGC) serves as a clearinghouse for state agencies and is supposed to complete the project review within 50 days. A project may be expedited if the permits are categorically approved, and public’s ability to comment is limited.

Most of the opposition to mariculture, or more specifically to pen-farming salmon in saltwater, has come from commercial fishermen who claim that it is biologically dangerous. This is like the pot calling the kettle black, for commercial fishermen depend increasingly upon hatcheries which themselves are time bombs. There already have been close calls in Alaska. For example, in 1985, the Eklutna Lake Hatchery near Anchorage had to destroy two million salmon fry infected with Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN). In 1986, six million IHN infected fish, destined for Hidden Lake on the Kenai Peninsula and Eshamy Lagoon in Prince William Sound, were destroyed at the Trail Lake Hatchery; and in 1987, 300,000 bacteria-infected King Salmon were destroyed at the Crystal Lake Hatchery near Petersburg. With so many outbreaks one has to wonder about the ones that got away. Fisheries enhancement is difficult to debate because most of the technology is comparatively new, the biological arguments are largely statistical, and it’s almost impossible to assess insidious impacts such as long-term genetic alterations.

At this point it is wise to digress for a moment and define the terms: Mariculture is the saltwater farming of organisms to maturation. Whereas fish farms raise salmon through their entire life cycle, hatcheries raise salmon to the smolt stage and release them into the wild to be recovered when they return to where they were spawned. Fishermen euphemistically call this “ocean ranching.” In Alaska, there is another supposed distinction — hatcheries themselves cannot be operated for profit, but that is their indirect function. To talk about fish farming is to talk about “ocean ranching” because they share many of the same problems.

“Ocean ranching” has become big business in Alaska, generating over \$80 million in income to local fishermen. The state has spent \$85 million to construct 20 state-owned hatcheries, and loaned \$54 million to four regional and nine other non-profit aquaculture corporations. The loans are repaid by way of a self-imposed tax on the value of all fish sold. Many state-owned hatcheries are being turned over to private corporations. This raises other questions. For example, who owns the fish and can private operators be trusted to manage a vulnerable public resource?

The recent tanker boo-boo in Prince William Sound highlights the dependency of fishermen on hatcheries. There are five hatcheries in Prince William Sound, located

Paeon to Prince William Sound

In his book, *The Immense Journey*, Loren Eiseley wrote, “If there is magic on this planet, it is contained in water.” Prince William Sound contained this magic. The pristine water of the Sound was the wand of life — a Sea Otter floating peacefully on its back, two Bald Eagles mating in a falling pinwheel from the sky. This was the magic. On Good Friday, March 24, 1989, the wand was broken.

My most vivid impression of the Sound was conjured back to my mind’s eye upon hearing of the Sound’s damnation. I searched amidst my old kayak and canoe logs for the passage, my paeon to Prince William Sound. The passage described when, paddling across one of the Sound’s multitudinous bays, I found the magic.

June 20, 1987: “The far end of the bay is like another world, a geographical anachronism, a glimpse at a frigid past and perhaps future. Incredible dynamism in the bay. The glaciers were constantly calving; we heard them night and day. A great noise like thunder would reverberate across the bay. The rains pounded us steadily. Bergs littered the sea.

“Rafts of sea otters cavorted in their appealing ways. Harbor seals popped up like corks to inspect us. Seabirds cackled. The water was greenish blue to gray, and ice cold. Everywhere the sounds of falling, cascading, rushing, tumbling water. From all the cliff faces at the head of the bay hundreds of waterfalls fell from the heights to the sea.

“It was a grand celebration of the miracle of water. Our kayaks floated upon seawater, freshwater fell from the heavens as rain, rainwater and glacial melt melded into cascades that joined in voice with hundreds of other falling streams. Water in its most brutal, elemental force — ice — floated slowly above us, in the geological flow rate of glaciers. Great ribbons of ice sculpted bare rock in the heights above us; warmer rainwater helped chisel ice from ice. The primeval sounds of great ice blocks falling into the sea echoed across the bay.

“Rain, seawater, freshwater streams, ice

and fog. Water’s softest, most ethereal dimension floated softly above all else, muting sharp outlines, melding water, water everywhere, into amorphous shapes. Delimitation of the various states of matter of water were nigh impossible to discern.”

It’s difficult to reconcile these precious recollections of the Sound’s vibrant waters with the television images of thick oily sludge, dead and dying Sea Otters and blackened bird carcasses. I have not yet been able to accept the reality of the present over the beauty of the past. But, like the black ooze percolating down through the beach gravel and poisoning the rich microbiota of the sands, the enormity and finality of the Sound’s pollution seeps into my consciousness.

When I first read of the oil spill, the fact that ten million gallons had fouled the Sound’s sparkling waters meant little to me. I could not grasp the quantity “ten million gallons.” The number meant no more to me than “a lot” or “ten zillion.” But my mind has begun to comprehend the utter enormity of ten million gallons. Ten million gallons means hundreds of miles of oiled shoreline within Prince William Sound. Ten million gallons means poisoned beaches not only in the Sound but along the shores of the Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park, Resurrection Bay, Chiswell Islands, Kodiak Island and many places that don’t even have names.

Ten million gallons of black gold has become ten million gallons of black death. As I write, millions of ducks, geese, shorebirds, songbirds and raptors are winging their way north along the Pacific Flyway. Those navigating toward Prince William Sound are in mortal peril. The whales, too, are swimming north. How will the oil affect them? The Sea Otters are already dead or dying. Overwintering ducks, loons, murrelets and other seabirds have died. Bald Eagles, our nation’s avian symbol, are dying from eating the bounty of oil dead. Fish die, phytoplankton die, krill die.

Is there a lesson to be learned from

watching an otter futilely lick his oil-soaked fur? Yes. The lesson is almost elegant in its simplicity. It is this: the phrase bandied about so blithely by politicians from the president on down — “environmentally sound development” — is the ultimate oxymoron. We can develop Bristol Bay, but we will pay the price of one day destroying the world’s greatest salmon fishery. We can develop within Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, but we will one day despair at the despoliation of this splendid wilderness.

On day 14 post oil spill, I attended a performance of the Anchorage Symphony Orchestra. The director of the Performing Arts Center addressed the audience prior to the performance. He told us how appreciative we should be of one of the oil companies, for they “made this all possible.” But for the oil company, he explained, we would not have the Center, the orchestra, the guest performer. We would be bereft of music. His supplication to the oil industry struck me as groveling. I doubted that this director knew the Sound. He had never heard the wild symphony, had never experienced the magic. While I loved the performance of Mahler that night, I would have gladly traded it all — the orchestra, the center, the guest performer, the director — for the purity the Sound had lost.

Later, during the intermission, I espied one of the oil officials who keeps reappearing on TV to reassure us of their determination to clean up the spill. The official was impeccably dressed and smiling. I scanned his fingernails. There was no oil caked underneath the manicured nails. Perhaps tomorrow he would begin cleaning the beaches, wiping the oil off each individual rock with a rag.

The pristine water of the Sound was the wand of life. I have felt it, this touch of enchantment, in my brain, in my heart, in my soul. The barbarians in three-piece suits have broken the wand. There is a vacant dryness, a soulful thirst, inside of me that all the oil-damned water in the Sound cannot quench. The magic is — “poof!” — gone.

— Larry Williams

THE DEARTH OF MARINE PRESERVES

at Cannery Creek in Unakwik Inlet, Port San Juan on Evans Island, Esther Island, Port Nellie Juan, and Main Bay. All except the last are privately owned; two are former state hatcheries. It is estimated that these hatcheries contributed about a fifth of the fisheries income in Prince William Sound and 90% of the pink salmon catch in 1987.

These were the first sights to be protected following the oil spill, which implies that economic considerations still outweigh biological considerations when it comes time to fish or cut bait. Environmentalists might have argued it was more important to protect otter pupping and sea lion haulout areas, tidal flats, bird rookeries, and natural salmon runs. The uproar from fishermen is dying down as Exxon begins to hand out money, and some say Exxon and Alyeska should build more hatcheries.

Vestige wilderness areas like Prince William Sound are being manipulated, and it matters little whether the culprits are would-be finfish farmers or commercial fishermen who want to build hatcheries. What commercial fishermen really fear is competition. They should be scrutinized, too: We should back up and debate the basic issue of whether or not fisheries manipulation should be allowed at all.

The Alaska legislature passed a bill last year authorizing aquatic plant and shellfish farming; however, it prohibited finfish farming pending an investigation by the Alaska Finfish Farming Task Force, which it has failed to fund. The battle, however, has only been postponed. DNR, meanwhile, is promulgating aquatic plant and shellfish farming regulations.

Environmentalists have given attention to fisheries enhancement and mariculture only on a piecemeal basis, such as challenging the Division of Parks decision to allow oyster farming in Kachemak Bay State Park (15 oyster farm permits have already been granted for nearby Jakalof Bay). Besides being overwhelmed by other issues, we have ignored fisheries enhancement because commercial fishermen are traditional allies and few environmentalists regard their trade as a threat.

The most realistic way to challenge aquaculture in Alaska is legal action; however, it may have to wait until some of the cumulative impacts, such as on water quality, are discernible. A situation that bears watching is developing in Washington where the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund is challenging state fish farm regulations under the Clean Water Act. There, SCLDF is arguing that net pens are point sources of pollution and require permits, environmental reviews, and monitoring.

Alaska State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, a proponent of mariculture, wrote in the Anchorage Daily News last year: "Aquatic farming should be approached in the same manner Alaska has approached other natural resource development." Given the state's record on resource development, this is not a reassuring statement.

by George Wuerthner

One of the shortcomings of our present National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, and Wilderness systems is that they fail to protect ocean areas from commercial exploitation. By 'exploitation', I refer here not to oil wells or water pollution, but to the commercial exploitation of animals and plants commonly assumed to be "renewable natural resources" such as salmon, clams, lobster, and kelp. In much of the three-fourths of the planet covered by oceans, present levels of exploitation may be disrupting natural ecological processes and diminishing natural diversity and the ability of marine ecosystems to renew themselves.

The Maine lobster fishing industry provides a good case in point:

Lobsters were not always the desired fare they are today. They were once so abundant along the Maine coast that they could be picked from tidepools. Maine Black Bears were reported to capture them just as Grizzlies scoop salmon out of Alaskan rivers. Lobsters up to 4 feet in length and 50 pounds in weight were regularly caught and they were considered a "trash food" to be eaten only in times of scarcity. There is even an old Maine law stating that prisoners cannot be fed lobsters more than twice a week, for to do so was considered inhumane. However, in the mid-1800s, the image of lobsters as undesirable food changed and the commercial lobster industry was born.

In the early years, simple technology limited the ability of fishermen to exploit these shellfish. Lobstermen rowed and sometimes sailed small wooden boats. They hauled up the traps by hand. Under such conditions, a fisherman could reasonably set no more than 100 traps.

In the 1960s, however, lobster fishing technology became more sophisticated and expensive. Diesel engines allowed larger boats to work the sea, and hydraulic equipment enabled a man to load many more traps than he could have by hand. To make the large boats cost effective, the fishermen had to work more regularly, including in foggy weather. Radar, another expense, became a necessity for most boats.

Since the expense of outfitting a modern boat was considerably more than that of operating the old skiff and wooden traps, fishermen borrowed heavily from banks, and much of their income went to interest and insurance payments. To pay off the loans, it became necessary to set more traps. This in turn increased gasoline expenses. By the mid-1980s many fishermen were setting 600 or more traps. Yet, even as the number of traps escalated, the catch remained relatively stable, for the number of lobster caught per trap declined.

Statistics compiled by the Department of Marine Resources show this trend. In 1892, the 2600 people in the Maine lobster business set out 109,000 traps and landed 17.6 million pounds of lobster. By 1965, the number of lobster fishermen had increased to 5800. Though they set out 789,000 traps, they took only 17 million pounds of lobster. By 1975, with the number of traps up to 1,700,000, the catch had decreased to 15.4 million pounds. By 1982, 8895 lobster fishermen were setting out over 2 million traps, almost 20 times the number reported in 1892, yet the catch had edged upward only to 20.7 million pounds.

The state of Maine has a minimum size limit on its lobster designed to protect breeding stock. However, studies have shown that the size limit may be ineffective since as many as 80% of the female lobster harvested have not reached breeding age. In recent years, fishermen have been removing nearly all lobster from the population as soon as they reach legal size, hence most of the reproduction may be from a small percentage of the population. No one knows what impact in terms of genetic variability or ecosystem stability this reduction in overall breeding pairs may have.

Furthermore, having a size limit has a biological cost. Despite the requirement to throw back small lobster, many young lobster are damaged or even eaten by larger lobster while caught in a trap. In addition, fishermen tend to be careless while removing small lobsters from traps; and many lobsters that are returned to the ocean have lost legs, antennae and other body parts. Many die or grow very slowly because of their handicaps.

Overexploitation of lobsters, of course, threatens the long-term health of the lobster industry, but it is the ecological consequences that should most concern us. Lobsters prey upon sea urchins. Without lobster predation, the sea urchin population along the Maine coast has increased significantly. One result of the higher sea urchin population is a reduction in the kelp bed, as sea urchins browse kelp. With the diminishment of the kelp bed, there has been an exponential decline in many sea creatures that depend upon this oceanic forest. In short, the commercial exploitation of lobster triggers a chain reaction that may be affecting many other coastal lifeforms.

I say "may" because we don't have any large marine preserves where commercial exploitation of sea life is prohibited and thus we really don't know what are the ecological consequences of lobster fishing or any other exploitation. Even the coastal waters surrounding Acadia National Park, several coastal Wildlife Refuges, and Nature Conservancy preserves are open to commercial lobster fishing.

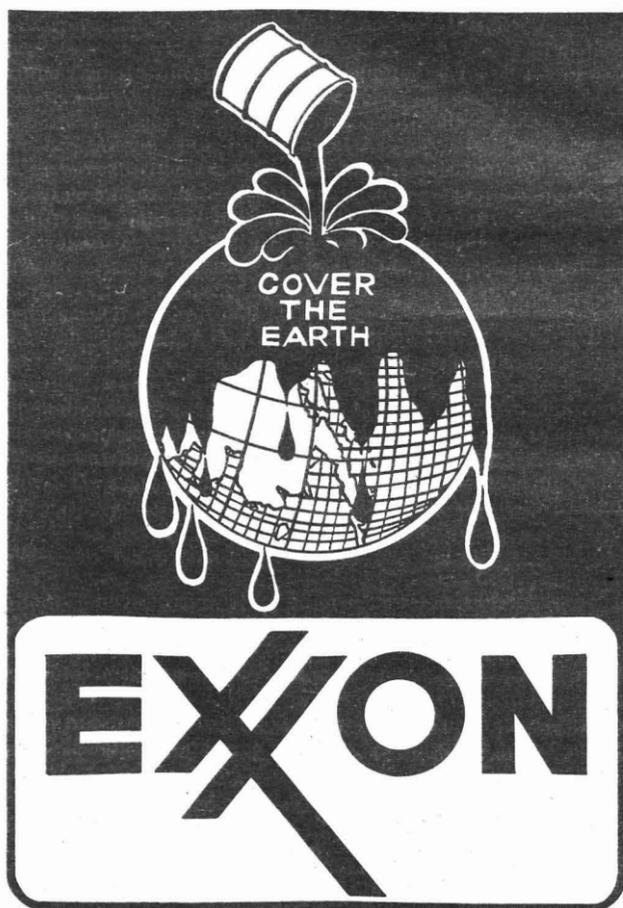
Though I have used lobsters to illustrate my point, the same principles apply to other marine organisms. For example, the commercial harvest of salmon in Alaska and elsewhere on the Pacific Rim could be influencing the biological productivity of thousands of miles of headwater feeder streams. Most of these small, cold streams are poor in nutrients. However, the adult salmon migrate back to these headwater streams to lay their eggs and then die. Their bodies, consisting primarily of nutrients obtained in the ocean, then decompose and release the nutrients in the feeder streams. Salmon are thus part of the process of nutrient transport. Their death after spawning enriches the headwater areas, which in turn provides for faster growth of animals including baby salmon. No one knows what long-term impact the commercial harvest of salmon is having on nutrient cycling in coastal rivers and streams, and few are even asking such questions.

Conservationists should begin lobbying for the establishment of large marine preserves which are not only protected as much as possible from water pollution, mineral development and other non-sustainable activities, but from the commercial and perhaps even recreational harvest of what are commonly assumed to be "renewable resources." These preserves should be designed to protect entire populations from exploitation. Accordingly, we need to map the pathways of migratory species, such as salmon, and protect them during all their movements. We also need to identify and protect periodic changes in currents, temperature, tides, salinity and other important ecological processes that may seem detrimental but, like periodic forest fires or insect outbreaks, are in fact essential parts of the ecological scheme.

Protecting individual species is ultimately doomed to fail. Only by protecting ecological processes and the ecosystems within which they operate will we preserve the ecological fabric of our planet.

I am not advocating the elimination of all commercial fishing. Even prior to modern technology, Indians netted salmon in our Western rivers, and caught lobster in Maine. Nonetheless, to understand how marine ecosystems function and to reach intelligent decisions about what limits are necessary to preserve the biological integrity of these watery realms, we must set aside large marine preserves where life can exist without undue human interference.

George Wuerthner based this article on his studies in Maine's Acadia National Park for a book he is writing. The article was funded in part by the EFi Journal Research Fund.



Beulah Wolf 1979

TUSSOCK TALK

If environmentalists are slow to recognize bureaucratic profiles in courage, the Alaska Legislature isn't. It just awarded Glenn Elison a Certificate of Achievement for his exemplary performance as former Manager of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Certificate says in part:

Glenn never failed to be entertaining and instructive as he played 'chief tour guide' to congressional members, media groups and third party constituents visiting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. He has worked closely with the State of Alaska, Alaska Oil and Gas Association, the Prudhoe Bay producers, the Village of Kaktovik, and the North Slope Borough. We all very much appreciate his efforts.

The members of the Sixteenth Alaska Legislature thank Glenn Elison for his diligence and perseverance toward opening the ANWR which is so critical to the future of Alaska.

G.E. will chiefly be remembered for his role in allowing the oilies to run roughshod over the coastal plain for two years with their cat trains, helping to write the so-called "1002 Report" which proposed oil drilling in the Coastal Plain, and recommending no Wilderness be added to the Arctic Refuge.

The memorial was requested by Senator Drue Pierce, who, when not sliming for the

petro pigs in the state legislature, escorts them around the North Slope during the summer. The State Senate carved out a nice little fiefdom for the Oil Witch called the Special Committee on Oil & Gas which she can use to bottle up any oil bill not to industry's liking. Unfortunately for the oil lobby, there was a boo-boo in Prince William Sound and many of the oil companies' lackey's in the Legislature are running for cover.

G.E. has been appointed U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Associate Regional Director and has been transferred to Anchorage where he will be with his old hunting buddy Deputy Regional Director Dave Olsen. G.E. and D.O. were on a hunting trip in the Arctic Refuge two years ago when G.E. shot a radio-collared wolf.

—Claude Funnstonn

Anyone who has inside rumors, scuttlebutt, innuendo, or even facts about deserving public figures and officials in the Great Land, no matter how personal, degrading, embarrassing, or tasteless are invited to share them with our readers by submitting them to TUSOCK TALK, P.O. Box 100767, Anchorage, AK 99510. Confidentiality Guaranteed especially if you want to rat on your boss.

THOUGHTS ON AN EVOLUTIONARY ETHIC

by Jamie Sayen

For our actions in defense of the environment to be appropriate, we must be clear about our goals and values. Is our goal to develop a closer relationship between an industrial society and nature? Or is environmental work a desperate struggle for survival?

These are the thoughts of one who believes that industrial society is incompatible with biodiversity and our own survival.

HOMO SAPIENS AND EVOLUTION

Homo sapiens is one of 10-100 million species inhabiting Earth. We are a product of 4 billion years of evolving life. Like every species that has ever lived, we are descendants of the accident of DNA formation.

Evolution did not stop once it had created *Homo sapiens*. As a prominent conservation biologist recently declared, however, the evolution of large vertebrates may be at an end due to human overpopulation, industrial pollution, and habitat destruction — hundreds of millions of years of vertebrate evolution stopped!

"Why is the capacity to evolve a necessary condition for survival?" Frankel and Soule (1981) ask. They answer, "Environmental change is an inescapable reality." Accordingly, conservation programs must provide what Frankel (1974) calls an "evolutionary potential."

Evolutionary adaptation requires adequate stores of genetic variation. One of the great threats faced by endangered systems is the reduction of genetic variation, which, in turn, reduces the fitness of species to adapt to changing environmental conditions. Loss of alleles that occur at low frequencies is acute in small populations. These rare alleles often become important for survival during epidemics and other threats. Their disappearance increases the likelihood of extinction. Once lost, genetic variation can only be restored by the exceedingly slow process of mutation.

Frankel explains that "it is not only genetic variation between individuals but genetic differences between populations — the way in which a species' gene pool is apportioned and patterned among component populations — which affords the flexibility for evolutionary persistence." For conservation strategy, this means we need multiple and diverse sites to assure continuing evolution of gene pools in natural habitats.

Species rarity can be a product of rich diversity, as is found in the tropics [where, for example, so many tree species inhabit a given area that each species has relatively

few individuals]; it can be a relic of a major climate change, such as one that triggers the retreat of an ice age; or it can be due to anthropogenic effects such as habitat destruction and fragmentation. Naturally rare species may actually indicate an ecosystem's health and potential to respond to changing environmental conditions. Thomas Lovejoy writes: "... all rare species in ecosystems are likely to be able to respond with population increases given the right changes in environmental conditions. Many of these rare species are likely to be part of local habitats at any given moment, because the ecological conditions under which they flourish have occurred sufficiently frequently or recently for them to be represented. This means that the rare species in a sense reflect a variety of past conditions and confer some measure of ability for the ecosystem to respond to changing conditions." (in Wilson 88)

Rarity caused by humans, however, is cause for great concern. Habitat destruction and fragmentation, in addition to eliminating genetic diversity within a species, frequently traps the survivors in "island" preserves. Rapidly changing climatic conditions and other human-caused stresses greatly increase the likelihood of extinction.

The threats to small populations are well-known, but it should not be thought that large populations are a guarantee against extinction. Witness the fates of the Passenger Pigeon, Woods Buffalo and American Chestnut. Extinction is largely a function of population instability, rather than simply of low population *per se*. When a population grows exponentially, it is headed for an inevitable crash. This happened to the rabbits in Australia, capelin in the North Atlantic, and Eskimo Curlew in the Americas. It is happening now to *Homo sapiens*. The issue, then, is qualitative rather than quantitative. The concept of minimum viable population is misleading.

The future of speciation, especially in large vertebrates, is dim. Indeed, it is doubtful that current or planned reserves are even large enough for the speciation of most small mammals. The cumulative effects of dams, monocultures, clearcuts, pollution, and other human disturbances lead Frankel and Soule to a grim conclusion: "There is simply no way that evolution in large plants and animals can keep up with the rate that man is modifying the planet."

The plight of large predators such as the Gray Wolf, Wolverine, Cougar, and Lynx in the Appalachians demonstrates that existing preserves are too small to support viable populations of all native species. The absence of predation not only signals an un-

healthy ecosystem, it also further distorts the process of evolution. Robinson Jeffers beautifully captured the sense of evolution's dance:

*What but the wolf's tooth whittled so fine
the fleet limbs of the antelope.*

As a predator places pressure on its prey population, the prey's survival depends upon evolving qualities like alertness, agility, stamina and intelligence. On islands lacking one or more predators, prey animals lose defensive structures and behaviors no longer needed to survive. In preserves lacking major predators (as most preserves do), evolution will be severely disrupted.

The crisis goes beyond the disruption of speciation. We are causing an "extinction spasm" with rates of species extinction thousands of times greater than ever in the past. Biologist Paul Ehrlich predicts that within 100 years, the loss of biodiversity will rival the projected scenario for nuclear winter. This evolutionary catastrophe means not just the loss of genetic and species diversity, but the extinction of endangered, fragile environments including tropical rainforests, coral reefs and tundras.

The main causes of extinction are habitat destruction, fragmentation, and homogenization (loss of variegated microhabitats); edge effects (a byproduct of fragmentation); exotics, especially predators [e.g., rats and cats on islands]; overkill and poaching; pollutants, especially pesticides; and secondary effects of other extinctions and disruptions.

DO PRESERVES PRESERVE DIVERSITY?

The conservation of biodiversity demands that we deal with the whole Earth as one system. — Reed Noss

"The purpose of a nature preserve," Frankel and Soule write, "is to maintain ... a highly complex set of ecological, genetic, behavioral, evolutionary and physical processes and the coevolved, compatible populations which participate in these processes."

Conservation biology and island biogeography teach us that disastrous extinction rates of species native to small preserves (islands in a sea of human-caused disturbance) are inevitable. Human-caused extinction of any species disrupts the community to which it belonged. The extinction of large carnivores leads to an increase in herbivore populations, which, in turn, leads to habitat destruction from overgrazing. The extinction of certain generalized key species like bees, butterflies, bats and birds can reduce pollination and seed dispersal.

These are a few of the known consequences of human-caused extinction. Given what Frankel and Soule call "our abysmal ignorance of biological processes in complex ecosystems," we should expect that the consequences are far more severe than we will ever know. Prudence, as well as ethics, dictates that we err on the side of caution and establish many large preserves.

A healthy ecosystem is one in which all trophic levels, from primary producers to decomposers, fulfill their independent and interdependent roles. If all native species are present, then there will be great diversity of food webs and trophic relationships.

One of the dangers of preserves, with their artificially-drawn boundaries, is that they give a false sense of the character and needs of a natural ecosystem. A preserve should not be treated as a static, picture postcard landscape. It is an evolving organism whose evolutionary needs and destinies honor no boundaries. "Nothing in Nature is static," Noss writes. [That irritating static cling we experience in freshly washed clothing is anthropogenic.—ed.] "Maintaining natural processes (e.g., disturbance, recovery, hydrology, evolution, mountain building), then, must take precedence over maintaining any particular pattern (e.g., a particular species composition or vegetative structure.)"

Interference with natural disturbance and recovery regimes led to the extinction of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker in the Southeastern US more than 30 years ago. The Ivory-bill depended on fire, disease, and predation that left many trees dead or dying. When natural disturbance regimes were suppressed, it perished.

Human-caused disruptions cannot replace natural disturbance regimes. Clearcutting (the removal of more than 30% of the biomass of a given acre), for example, does not mimic windthrow and fire. Among the many deleterious consequences of clearcutting is the loss of energy that was destined for the detritus-based food chain. Fungi and insects consume detritus. They are eaten by other insects, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians which are eaten by raptors and carnivores. Detritus restores nutrients to the soil, and the cycles repeat.

Structure is critical. Snags, natural disturbance patches, and vertical (altitudinal)

and horizontal components of an ecosystem are essential on any preserve. Species that need many different habitats during different stages of their lives will perish in a homogeneous landscape (like an even-aged monoculture following a clearcut, or the rocks-and-ice terrain of many Wilderness Areas).

Bioregional ecotones — border regions between two biotic provinces — deserve special attention. They are usually richer in species than either province and are particularly fertile grounds for speciation.

No preserve system will save all biodiversity, and we kid ourselves if we persist in believing that we can have healthy ecosystems and industrial society. For instance, the migration of birds and fish is severely compromised by fragmentation of habitat along migratory routes. Preserves, therefore, must be viewed as crisis-response refuges of naturalness which are a necessary stop-gap measure until humans restore themselves to natural succession (or go extinct).

It is bad ecology to presume that the creation of even large preserves will reconcile industrial society and biodiversity indefinitely. It is worse to think the creation of preserves entitles us to exploit the rest of the planet.

The only "preserve" that, ultimately, will preserve biodiversity, is Mother Earth. Anything less means evolutionary compromise. Consider mycorrhizal fungi. It is clear, even at this early stage of research into these root-fungi, that they display a remarkable degree of site-specificity. Ted St. John, a leading researcher in the field, says that the genetic variability of mycorrhizae is "enormous," and that "species" designations of mycorrhizae "are essentially meaningless." The implications of site specificity at all trophic levels are staggering. Every nook and cranny of Earth is unique!

EVOLUTIONARY ETHIC

The preservation of biodiversity is the most critical ethical issue our species has ever faced. If there is cause for hope in this dismal situation, it is because good ecology is good ethics and good ethics is good ecology. The preservation biodiversity is our only hope for long-term survival.

Clearly, human-caused extinction of any species is unethical, but what of the technological fixes being touted by genetic engineers? Can genetic engineering mitigate the damage? The answer is an emphatic "NO!" Daniel Janzen doesn't mince words: "The metazoans and microbes that humanity is gearing up to produce are without doubt the largest threat of all to nature as we know it" (in Soule, 1986). But, even if genetic engineering could provide a "safe" path through the biodiversity crisis, would it be ethical to remake four billion years of genetic evolution to increase profits of multinational corporations?

Both practical and ethical considerations dictate that the goal of environmental work be the preservation of optimal conditions for continuing evolution, genetic diversity, and natural speciation and extinction. Since existing preserves are too small to sustain the process of evolution, we must create more and bigger preserves and expand those already existing. Preserve design must be based on evolutionary reality, not "political reality." All the planet's remaining wildlands must be preserved now.

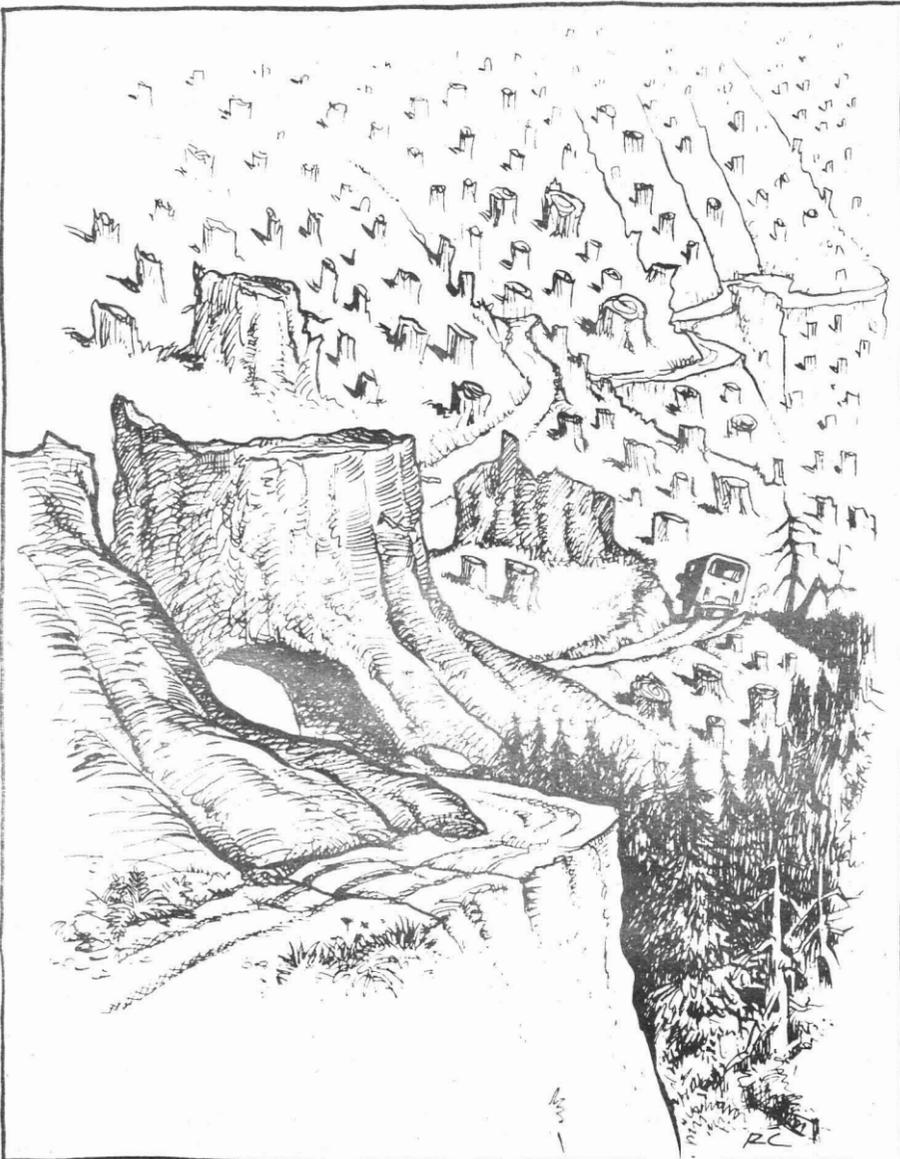
An evolutionary ethic leads directly to restoration. We must begin to restore vast tracts of degraded habitat. To avert total environmental and spiritual collapse, we must make restoration the central activity and ethic of human culture. Ultimately, we must restore wildness to the landscape and to our culture. As Freeman House says, we must restore human culture to natural succession. Aldo Leopold's "Land Ethic" gives us an appropriate maxim: "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

For over 99% of our history, we have been a part of the wild. Only recently, due to our illusory success with agriculture and technology, have we forgotten our reliance upon the entire web of life.

For there to be hope for our irrationally "rational" species, we must relearn how to live in harmony with natural succession and natural selection. We must adapt to a changing environment, or perish. The first test of our adaptability will be whether we can stop the industrial holocaust in time.

Today we are destroyers. Tomorrow, if our actions are guided by an evolutionary ethic, we can again participate in the ongoing process of creation.

Jamie Sayen, PAW coordinator, thanks Jeff Elliott and Freeman House for valuable comments.



A DIFFERENT FORM OF SLEAZE FROM THE SLICKROCK

by the Moab Mutant

The new Head of Joaquin has wedged itself into a jar of alcohol and won't come out. I think he's afraid of being paved. After repeated attempts to get the Head out by consuming alcohol from the jar, I achieved inspiration to write this sleaze myself.

There is bad news and good news. The bad news is that exposure to radon gas causes lung cancer. The good news is that Cal Black, San Juan County Commissioner for 24 years, model for "Bishop Love" in *The Monkey Wrench Gang*, implacable foe of wilderness, and king of the sagebrush rebels, has incurable lung cancer after an exposure of over 1000 times the maximum lifetime dose by today's OSHA standards. He's getting chemotherapy and is still well enough to lobby for goddessawful things.

We've had a lot of good news lately in Southern Utah, stopping idiotic mining and timbering projects. Idiotic road-paving projects are the bad news.

The commodity industries continue to decline in slickrock country, while recreational visitation continues to increase. The Sagebrush Rebel politicians tout tourism as the only economic hope for the region even as they wail about the need for the smoke-stack industry to get S. Utah out of "tourism poverty." They have regrouped around the motto: "infrastructure for destination tourism!" Never mind that arts and crafts, wilderness areas, and hiking and biking trails near town are the most attractive infrastructure Moab can offer to both prospective tourists and new residents, according to a survey done in collaboration with the Moab Chamber of Commerce. The Sagebrush Rebels think "infrastructure" = paved roads, thus revealing their mindless allegiance to the *Cult of Asphalt*. According to the Cult Theory of "economic development," if you engage in the ritual act of raping the earth with large yellow machines and putting asphalt in the wounds, vehicles full of tourists will swarm over the resulting road like flies over fresh shit. Cult members have utter faith that money will fall out of these vehicles into their waiting hands. The Cult of Asphalt is clearly a primitive religious belief system of the Cargo Cult type.

Here's what the Cult of Asphalt is now doing:

The Trough Springs loop road is proposed to be built up the route of a hiking trail in Trough Springs Canyon to Hatch Point. The local Bureau of Livestock and Mining (BLM) has asked for federal highway funds to build this road through the Hatch Wash Unit of the proposed Behind the Rocks Wilderness Area — part of the puny 5.1 million acre Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC) proposal which Representative Wayne Owens (D-Utah) has just introduced

in Congress as HR1500. BLM hasn't done any on-the-ground engineering, but projects this 7.2 mile wonder to cost \$4,311,000 of your tax dollars.

An E! engineer who has evaluated the route wonders what chemicals the BLMers have been eating to think they can construct a road down a cliff, across an immense talus slope, and through a washboard of unstable Chinle Formation arroyos under a cliff face for \$4 million. (Then there is the cost to put it back after the annual rockslide and erosion festival....) If the object is to gather federal tax dollars for a local pork barrel feeding frenzy, we suggest building a copy of the great pyramid of Cheops on BLM land in the upper Moab Valley. The tomb would be made of native sandstone, hand carved, providing winter employment for the local river rats, would attract more tourists than a loop road, and would more directly satisfy the BLM leadership's need to imitate Ramses II's building feats.

Rep. Owens has moved quickly to get the chairmen of various Congressional committees to ask the Department of the Interior to not rape and scrape the lands in the wilderness bill until Congress has acted. Money for actual construction of a Trough Springs Road is not likely until after a BLM wilderness bill for Utah is acted on by Congress. \$145,000 for the engineering study of the road may well be rewarded.

Book Cliffs Road: When two Republican Sagebrush Rebel anti-wilderness ideologues were tossed out of the Grand County Commission in November 1988, they promptly transformed themselves into the Grand County (Moab) Special Service Road District. They are trying to find "Class D County Roads" in proposed wilderness areas to disqualify them from designation. Their main effort is to conspire with Uintah County (Vernal) to build a federal highway roadbed from Vernal to Cisco over the Book Cliffs. The Utah Department of Transportation has agreed to pave it and turn it into US 191.

Except for one section up the Book Cliff's escarpment, the road route would follow existing dirt and gravel road right of ways. It doesn't go through any of Owen's proposed wilderness areas. However, the Road Commission advertises it as an access route for tourism and oil and gas exploration. In other words, it is a convenient invasion route.

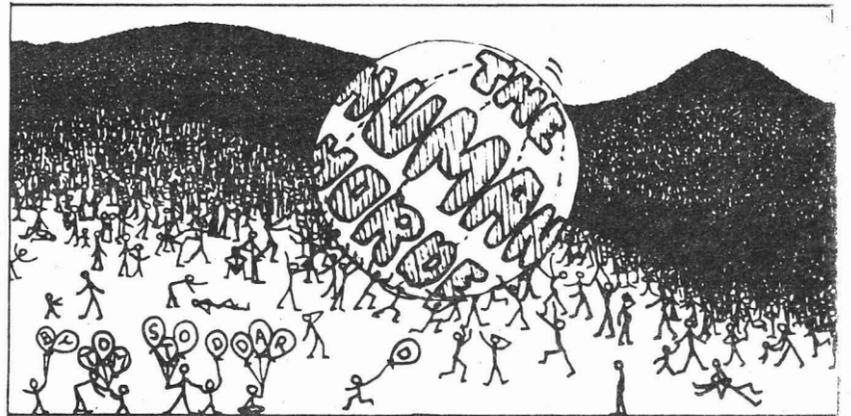
I've never figured out why, but slob ORVers, when in Utah, dislike driving their pickups and trailers full of toys far off a paved road. Once they unload, driving their ORVs over anything except undisturbed cryptogamic soil and vegetation seems equally repellent. Oil and gas exploration companies dislike taking their rigs over dirt roads also — causes wear on the springs

perhaps, or the drivers' brains are too simple to drive a rig without a line painted in the middle of the road for guidance.

This brings us to the *Burr Trail*, where many paving opponents worry more about invasion of the adjacent wilderness by these same ORV and mineral creeps than about asphalt *per se*. Garfield County has plowed up the Trail from Long Canyon to the Capitol Reef National Park Boundary, so it is closed to traffic. Air recon revealed little realignment from the existing roadbed, Judge Anderson turned down Garfield's request to lift the injunction against construction on parts of the Burr Trail next to WSAs because of the BLM's pathetic environmental assessment. The environmental organizations in the Burr Trail lawsuit plan

to appeal BLM's failures to observe the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). As long as ignores NEPA and won't force Garfield County to mitigate adverse impacts their road "improvements" (translation, you can't move the roadbed over that WSA just because you feel like it.) injunction against construction of the mile segment from Boulder to Long Canyon can be maintained and we've got a good one for the IBLA.

Stay tuned, rock huggers, for the episode of "The Perils of Slickrock," where the rocks move faster than the attitude of the local Cult of Asphalt devotees.



A planet is a terrible thing to waste

**The United States consumes 28% of world energy, nearly as much as all Third World countries combined, which have 74% of world population. An American uses 236 times as much energy as a Bangladesh resident, 385 times as much as an Ethiopian. (data from Zero Population Growth [ZPG])

**Colombian women are increasingly utilizing clandestine, unsanitary abortions as a means of controlling family size, the only ones available to them due to the Catholic Church. The main maternal-infant hospital in Bogota reports 5000 emergency treatments per year from botched abortion attempts. Worldwide, an estimated 150,000 women die every year from complications during abortion. (data *Popline, This World*)

**160 million acres of sub-Saharan Africa have been turned into desert by human abuse in the past 50 years. Human abuse now threatens one-third of the Earth's land surface — almost 12 billion acres — with desertification. (data *Popline*)

**Third World per-capita daily calorie supply has decreased from 1965 to 1985 and a half-billion humans are undernourished. EVERY DAY 40,000 CHILDREN DIE from starvation and nutrition-related diseases. (data *Negative Population Growth [NPG], National Geographic*)

**The Life at Any Cost Crowd are, in effect, religious fascists. Webster defines fascism as a tendency toward or actual exercise of strong autocratic or dictatorial control. They are using physical abuse and intimidation to block birth control clinics, under the euphemism "Operation Rescue." These zealots are imposing their religious beliefs on others and abusing women's civil rights.

**France and China approved the new pseudo-progesterone abortion pill RU486, which strongly reduces the health risk to women who would otherwise require surgery. In France, anti-abortionists forced the

company to withdraw the pill from market, but the French government ordered it back on the market. This will result in untold suffering and death in Third World countries from coat-hanger abortions. A abortionists in the US are keeping the pill on the market here. (data California Abortion Rights Action League)

**California added 681,000 human beings to its population in 1987. That's more people than live in Alaska and Montana combined. (Californians for Population Stabilization [CPS])

**To stabilize its population, the US must stop immigration. About 80% of immigrants are "relatives" of citizens, permanent residents, with little distinctiveness about closeness of the relationship. Each new immigrant can bring up to 12 members. (data CPS)

**The US leads most developed nations in rates of teenage pregnancy, abortions, child bearing. These go hand-in-hand with illiteracy, high school dropout and unemployment rates. The US leads Japan in all categories. (data CPS)

**From 1960 to 1980 the percentage of US commuters using public transportation dropped from 12.6% to 6.2% while the percentage driving rose from 69.5% to 85.9%, and population rose from 179 million to 225 million. If you're stuck on the freeway, you want to know what to do, write your representatives and tell them you support birth control measures and suggest a \$1.00 gallon tax on gas. The tax will relieve traffic congestion, reduce pollution problems, and assist the balance of trade deficit and national budget deficit.

**By the year 2000, Mexico City will have almost 26 million humans, Sao Paulo 24 million, Tokyo 20 million, Calcutta 16 million and Bombay 16 million. What a terrific future! What air! What close relationships! (data *Popline*)

—Tom Stoddard

Northeastern Lynx . . .

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be eliminated from potential Lynx habitat.

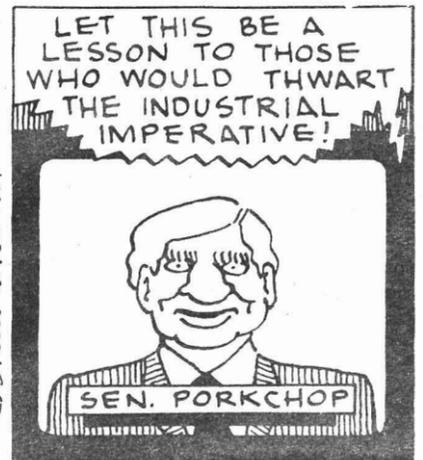
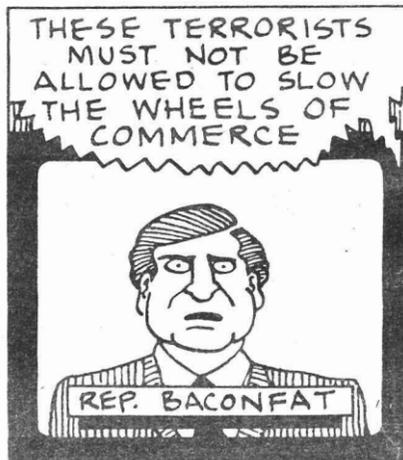
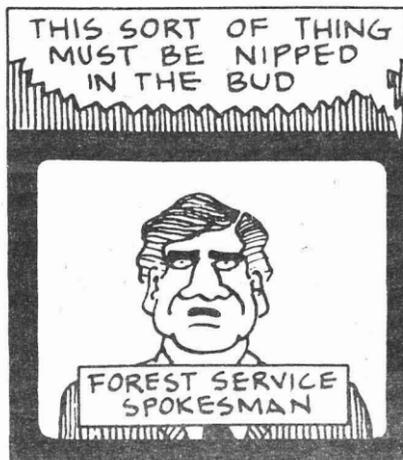
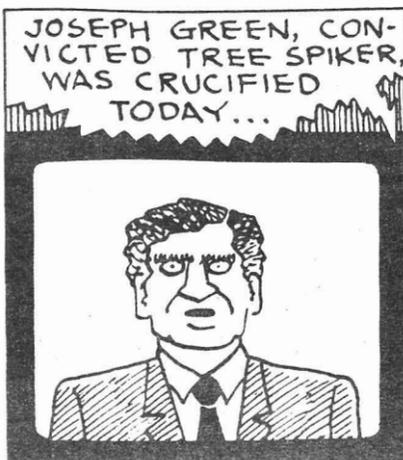
Those who care more for the health of the forest than their own convenience understand that along with the "right" to enjoy access to our public lands comes the "responsibility" to protect the welfare of all native species and ecosystems. While it may be disappointing to have to give up a hike, responsible recreationists will be compensated by the knowledge that their sacrifice may lead to the restoration of native biodiversity in our region.

The question of whether or not any Lynx (or Cougars) still survive in New Hampshire raises one final issue. Currently, government agencies consider a species, like the Lynx or Cougar, which may or may not survive in the state or region, extinct until proven extant. This is similar to the inverted

norm of our society which holds that the public must prove harm from a polluter. In a society that valued life more than profits and property, the burden of proof would be on the polluter to prove that its activities were not harming life.

The same assumption should hold for endangered and extirpated species. The Lynx and the Cougar should be assumed extant until proven extinct. (This is especially true for the Cougar which has been spotted with increasing frequency in northern NH in the past few years.) The federal Endangered Species Act mandates that habitat be provided for Endangered species.

A transformation of values will result, in time, in diverse, stable, dynamic native ecosystems. Then May Day will again be a holy day of celebration for the life-giving powers of Earth, and not the cry of distress it has become.



b. von alten



BOOK REVIEWS

reaches down into the Caribbean, and the coastal shallows of the Gulf Coast encompass 60 million acres of submerged sea grass meadows, sand bottom, limestone outcroppings, and coral reefs. Below Cedar Keys the shoreline is covered with dense, impenetrable mangrove forests that whine into the night with mosquitoes. Northward are great open marshes, like the ones we were walking through. Flying above the land you can see sinkholes with tannin-stained water gleaming up from the earth amid a sea of grass.

The eastern Gulf of Mexico, which extends from the Florida Keys north and west to Mobile Bay, has some of the richest and most diverse wild coastline left in the continental United States. Between the Mississippi Delta and the Dry Tortugas there are some 50,000 square miles of continental shelf, making this one of the shallowest large bodies of water in the world. All but 5000 square miles of the 50,000 lie inside the 50 fathom curve, and there is no telling how much of the area is only neck-high on normal high tide, like the interminable tideflats of Tampa Bay and Crystal River that go on and on out to sea.

Reviewed by John Davis.

EXPLORING IDAHO'S HIGH DESERT, Sheldon Bluestein, \$10.95, available from Challenge Expedition Co., Box 1852, Boise, ID 83701.

Years ago, I worked as a rare plant botanist for the BLM in southern Idaho. It was one of those wonderful jobs where I was paid to wander the countryside and I had opportunities to seek remote parts of this sagebrush desert. At first glance, this area seems nothing more than a vast sea of sagebrush. However, I quickly learned that its apparent plainness is the region's strength. It has few towns and lots of empty sagebrush-covered miles, broken unexpectedly by deep canyons inhabited by River Otter, Mule Deer, Bighorn Sheep and falcons. The 360 degree view of the horizon from the plateaus revealed magnificent thunderstorms on many afternoons, to be followed by quiet evenings at lonely campsites with sagebrush fires lighting up millions of acres of unpeopled landscape. It's the kind of place you have to watch your gas gauge and water supply.

Topo maps do not show all the 4 wheel drive pathways and trails nor even all the roads. With no road signs, and few distinctive topographical features, finding one's way around the "Owyhee Country" is difficult. Unfortunately, despite its low human population density, an ecological disaster is likely to occur there, courtesy of southern Idaho's ranchers and their cows.

Sheldon Bluestein's new book, "Exploring Idaho's High Desert" serves as a wonderful introduction to a landscape too few know about. He details 53 hikes through Idaho's BLM lands, the sagebrush country no one else wanted. The areas include Hells Canyon, Owyhee Country, the Snake River Plain, and some of the lower canyons surrounding Idaho's Great Basin mountain ranges like the Deep Creek, Jim Sage, Lost River Range, and Beaverhead Mountains.

Bluestein did not choose his hikes at random. Many of the hikes cross areas selected as potential Wilderness Areas by the BLM during a recent inventory of their roadless lands. In most of its study areas the BLM recommended against Wilderness designation. Bluestein obviously disagrees with these recommendations and he wants people to see for themselves what the BLM has casually dismissed as unsuitable for wilderness.

Besides describing individual hikes, Bluestein has included good introductory chapters on climate, weather, geology, and wildlife. But unlike many authors of hiking guides, Bluestein explains the politics of southern Idaho's desert country — where the cowboy is king and the cow is sacred. He includes a fine chapter on the impacts of livestock grazing on Idaho's High Desert, and in many of the hike descriptions he points out where livestock have damaged the desert. He also provides descriptions of hikes into the few remaining areas where one may still find magnificent native grassland. He even includes one hike in Yellowstone National Park, which, he is quick to point out, is not part of Idaho's BLM desert country. However, it was the only hike he could find where natural riparian zones and lush meadows still existed and he wants his readers to see one so they know what used to exist on the rest of our public lands.

Some may not appreciate a guide book outlining the remote corners of the Idaho's High Desert. Personally, however, I would rather meet a few more wilderness defenders out in the hinterland than the cows. And these lands will be given the protection they deserve only if people are familiar with them. In this regard, Bluestein's book is an excellent starter for anyone who wants to see some of the wildest country left in the West.

Reviewed by George Wuerthner.

when it tends otherwise." And "beauty" is an integral necessity here, as Donaldson clearly understands, when in volume 1 he tells of Covenant traveling through the Land with the woman, Atarian, to the Lord's Keep. They enter a section of the Land not ruined when the former High Lord Kevin Landwaster invoked the Ritual of Desecration in a vain effort to quell the Despiser. Covenant's consciousness suddenly clarifies so that for the first time he "saw its verdancy, its springtime life, its fitness ... His thoughts reeled, groped, then suddenly clarified around the image of health...."

Atarian asks him, "Did you not see such things before?" He shook his head. "Then how does the world from which you come live?" She sounded dismayed by the prospect of a place in which health itself was invisible.

Later, when they are at the Lord's Keep and the High Lord asks him about his world, Covenant, says: "Where I come from we don't see ... We have beauty, too. We call it 'scenery.'" The lord repeats the word suspiciously, saying he doesn't like the sound of it.

Covenant felt oddly shaken ... "It means that beauty is something extra," he rasped. "It's nice, but we can live without it." "Without?" Mhoram's gaze glittered dangerously. And behind him Foamfollower breathed in astonishment, "Live without beauty? Ah, my friend! How do you resist despair?" "I don't think we do," Covenant muttered.

The only other person who has glimpsed the full implications of what Donaldson has shown us in this trilogy was Gregory Bateson. In his *Steps to an Ecology of the Mind* and in his last book, *Mind and Nature: A Necessary Unity*, Bateson used much data to support his thesis that "mere purposive rationality ... is necessarily pathogenic and destructive of life." But few people make the effort to read Bateson. Donaldson's writing, however, not only forces us to experience, deep in our bodies, the full destructiveness of this "pathogenic" ability we have, but even more important, shows us the way to whole consciousness, which includes "the blood and bone and thew and mind and soul" of human beings, but also the consciousness of the "one Forest" and all the beings of the Earth.

—Dolores LaChapelle, author of *Earth Wisdom and Sacred Land Sacred Sex* (both available from EF! Books)

THE STORY OF THE EARTH, Peter Cattermole & Patrick Moore, The Press Syndicate of the U of Cambridge, 225pp.

This exciting book describes how astral dust and debris accumulated and formed the primeval Earth, and how "heat engines" move the continents. The Earth's magnetism is explained, as well as the differences between continental and oceanic crusts. It explains how the continents developed the wrinkles, dips and edges that today we view as superb scenery. We learn of the birth of the Atlantic Ocean, why the Pacific Ocean may someday disappear, which way Australia is headed and much more.

The book is well written and profusely illustrated. It leaves you with images of movements on so grand a scale as to be barely conceivable, movement that will continue long after we have evolved into other creatures or become extinct. Read *The Story of the Earth* to know how much you are defending. Take comfort by learning how insignificant we humans really are.

Reviewed by Tim Imbrock.

THE WILDERNESS COAST: Adventures of a Naturalist Along Florida's Gulf Coast, Jack Rudloe, illustrations by Julia Damon Hanway, 1988, E.P. Dutton/Truman Talley Books (2 Park Ave, NY, NY 10016), \$22.50 hard, 250pp.

The Wilderness Coast is an engrossing account of the adventures of wildlife collectors Jack Rudloe and his wife Anne on and off the coast of the Florida panhandle. Jack Rudloe skillfully reveals mysteries of such residents as the Horseshoe Crab, Spiny Lobster, Green Sea Turtle, Sawfish, Alligator, Mullet, Dwarf Octopus, Giant Sea Roach; Needlerush and Cordgrass. While conveying fascinating ecological wisdom from the Gulf of Mexico, Rudloe also shows the paradoxical nature of human use of the sea. He tells of various exploiters of the sea, such as shrimp fishers, who express concern for the sea even while gathering and killing huge numbers of creatures — many, if not most, of which are of declining species. The Rudloes themselves, the author admits, take nets full of pelagic creatures regularly as part of their work, which work is supplying specimens to aquariums and medical laboratories. Rudloe should not be dismissed as an exploiter, however, for he has helped gain protection for sea turtles and has educated countless Americans about the wonders of the sea. To encourage readers to peruse this book, we quote a portion of Jack Rudloe's description of Florida's northwest coast:

Only from the air is it clear how vast the wilderness coast is. The Florida peninsula



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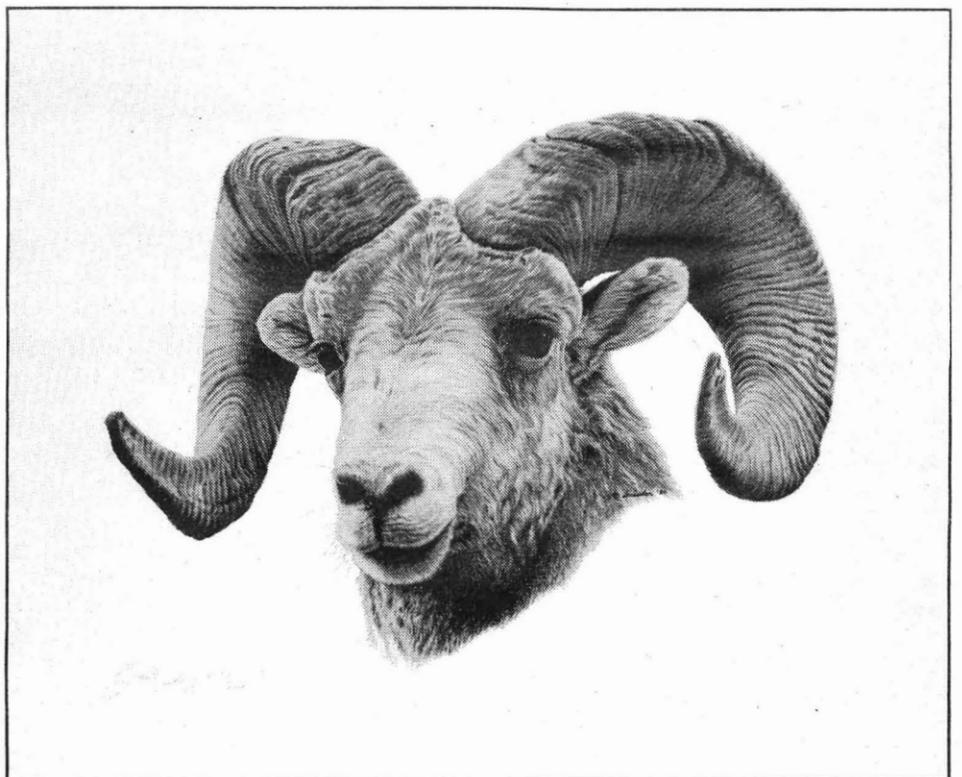
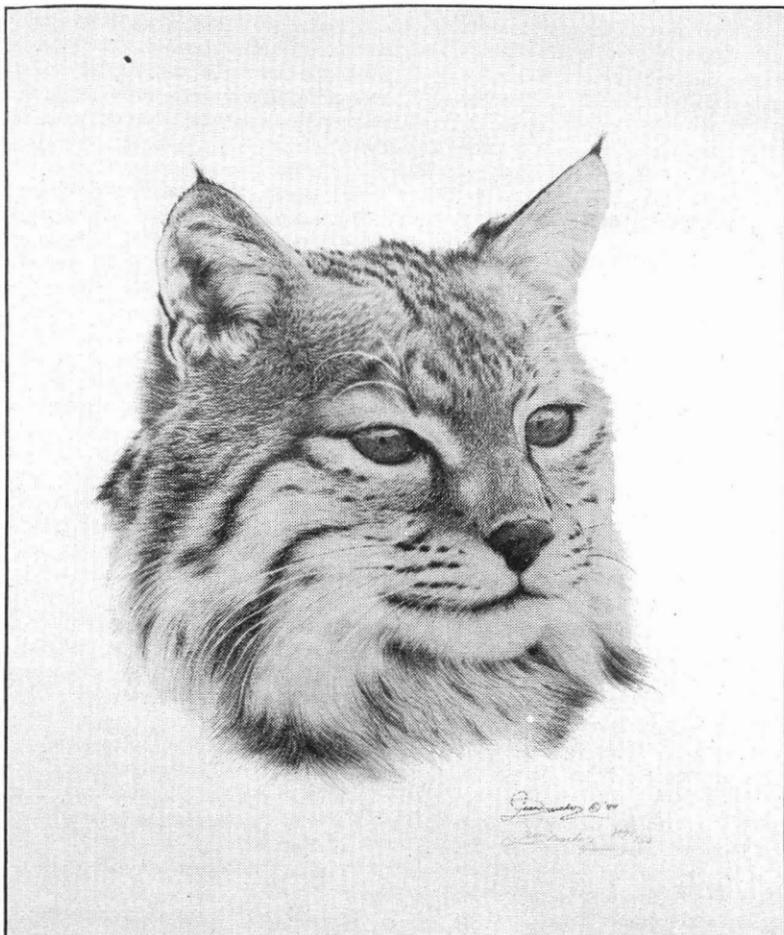
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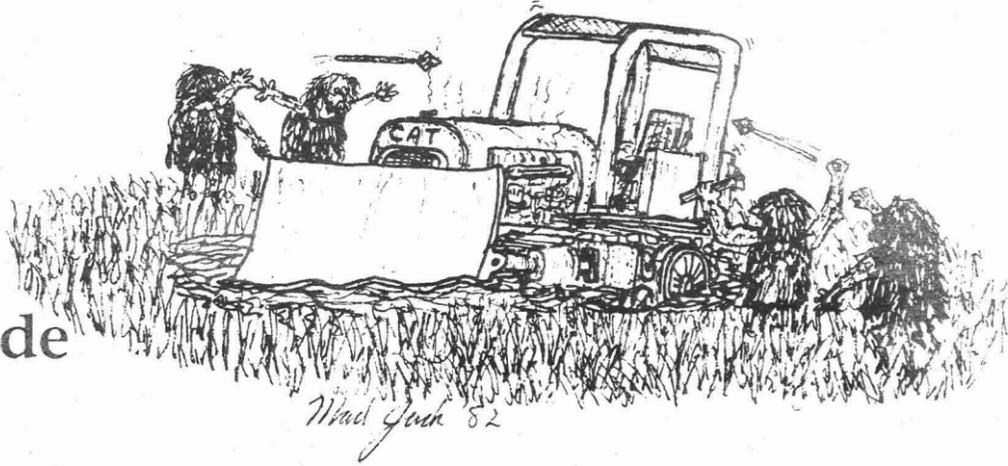
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DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the *Earth First!* movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.



A Monkeywrencher's Guide to Lawyers and the Law

by Darence Clarrow

[Note: This essay is a preliminary draft of an article written for the *Ecodefense Supplement*, forthcoming. Because of its timely nature, we decided to rush it into print, despite its provisional nature. The author solicits suggestions and corrections before it is printed in final form. Send them to DC, care of the Journal.

So you've been busted even though you took all the precautions recommended in *Ecodefense*. Or maybe you haven't been busted, but you're contemplating doing something really awful, where getting busted and doing time is a real possibility. Oh, my.

Then read on. The following is written for monkeywrenchers — those who conscientiously and nonviolently engage in the destruction of property for an ecological purpose. If you're merely a thoughtless vandal, out for kicks, or if you're just working out a grudge, this essay is not for you. You deserve your punishment.

Also, this does not address how to appeal Forest Service Plans or challenge Environmental Impact Statements. (Contact the Wilderness Society, 1400 Eye St. NW, Washington D.C. 20005, for that information, and ask for two publications: *How To Appeal Forest Service Decisions and Issues To Raise in a Forest Service Appeal*.) If you want to investigate ways to stop wrongheaded development, contact your local watchdog environmental organization, like "Friends of the Columbia Gorge" or "Friends of the Sea Otter" or whatever. Local environmentalists usually employ an attorney or two, and if they can't litigate your case for you they may offer a publication on what steps to take in opposing a development.

Legal monkeywrenching — obstructing eco-rape by use of administrative appeals or the courts — serves an essential function in the environmental movement, but most Earth Firsters leave legal monkeywrenching to mainstream environmental organizations with resources greater than ours. Instead, Earth Firsters do things that need to be done, but that mainstreamers lack the *cojones* to do. And we specialize in lost causes.

This essay is also not written primarily for those who engage in civil disobedience in defense of Mother Earth. If you practice CD, you're in good company: Antigone, Socrates, Thoreau, Gandhi, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, and Martin Luther King are your models. We need more like you to block logging roads, chain yourselves to trees, put your bodies on the line, because that's what gets us public attention and sympathy.

But the legal and moral issues behind civil disobedience are not unduly complicated, and your freedom is not much at stake. In most cases, the legal consequences of protest and CD are slight, and your legal costs will ordinarily be manageable. In the United States the law on what to do with conscientious dissent is reasonably settled, and usually tolerant despite a capricious judge here and there. (But see "Intimidations lawsuits" below and Keith Hammer's related article for a sinister new development.)

Instead, this essay provides guidance primarily for people who want to get the job done in a more direct way. The legal consequences of monkeywrenching are of course greater than those for civil disobedience, and the need for legal advice is more acute.

What follows, then, is a brief course on what to expect from the law and from lawyers. Read it for general advice. If what you read conflicts with what your own lawyer tells you, always go with your lawyer. He or she will know the specifics of your case, and will also have a grasp of your state's laws and local conditions.

A final boilerplate disclaimer: as my pseudonym suggests, I'm a radical lawyer and environmentalist. But I'm also answerable to my state bar association if I advocate that you break the law. If you want to monkeywrench, that's your business. Please don't tell my bar association that I made you do it.

What To Expect From the Criminal Justice System

Anglo-American systems of justice are far from perfect. It is possible that you will suffer unduly because a judge wants to make an example of you, or a prosecutor wants to throw the book at you.

In general, however, your life and property won't be in serious danger from our criminal justice system, provided you stay nonviolent and keep any hint of drug-dealing out of your nocturnal forays. If you have to serve time, it won't be as long as you fear — unless, of course, you really do take out Glen Canyon Dam!

Keep in mind that this is not true of your fellow eco-warriors, even those more moderate than you, who daily put their lives in danger in countries like Brazil and Malaysia. Follow their example and don't fritter away your time on trivialities. Most of us are given only two or three live torpedoes to last a lifetime. When you decide to fire one, make sure the target is deserving, and take care that it hits home. Why do time for letting the air out of the forest supervisor's tires when you could be out inoculating a forest?

How to Find the Law

It's a well-kept secret in the legal profession that the most valuable thing anyone learns in law school is how to find the law. You learn Legal Research and Writing in your first term, and it's usually taught by an underpaid flunky who enjoys something less than full faculty standing.

Here's a good rule-of-thumb for penurious monkeywrenchers: Don't pay a lawyer to do work you can do yourself. The following few paragraphs give the fundamentals of legal research.

If you want to look up the law on some topic, go to a courthouse or law school library. Ask the librarian for help.

First ask for the compilation of the laws of your state. They are usually called codes or statutes: California Civil Code, Georgia Code Annotated, North Carolina General Statutes, Oregon Revised Statutes, and so on. Most states have annotated editions of their laws; that is, the text of the law is followed immediately by short digests of court cases that interpret it. All state codes have indexes that can lead you quickly to what you want.

For federal laws passed by Congress, go to the US Code Annotated (USCA). The citation will be preceded by a title number and followed by a section number; thus, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 is denoted 16 USCA Sec. 1600-1614. Each section of the law is followed by digests of federal cases interpreting that section. For the topic you want, check the index volume, which also has a table of laws listed by popular name.

For regulations enacted by agencies of the federal government, go to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), also numbered as above. Thus, Forest Service regulations on land use within National Forests are numbered 35 CFR Sec. 251. The CFR also has an index volume.

When you're ready to read court cases that interpret the law, go to the "reporters" — the thick volumes you see on lawyers' bookshelves that contain the text of cases decided by appellate courts. Ask the librarian to explain how to find a case, and how to "shepardize" it, i.e., bring it up to date by finding all subsequent citations of that case.

If you want an overview of a specific area of the law, go to the legal encyclopedias. There are two of them in the US: *Corpus Juris Secundum (CJS)* and *American Jurisprudence (Am Jur)*. Either will give you a good start on what you want to know; go to the index volume first. But if you want a quick overview of an area of the law — say, environmental law, or criminal procedure — ask for the "nutshell" on your topic. You can buy a legal "nutshell" at your law school campus bookstore for \$8.95.

To get started on do-it-yourself legal research, get the "nutshell" on legal research, or write West Publishing Co., POB 64526, St. Paul, MN 55164, and ask for a free copy of West's Law Finder.

Whenever you're doing your own legal

research, check the inside back cover of the volume you're reading for "pocket parts." This is a supplement bringing that volume up to date.

What to Do If Questioned

A police officer may knock on your door or stop you on the street and ask to talk to you. Don't panic: you are not obliged to let the officer in, or even to stop for questioning. If you've been out monkeywrenching and have a good alibi, you may want to pretend to cooperate, in order to divert suspicion. A word of caution, however: unless you're a skilled liar, and have thought through your alibi and squared it with others involved, that will probably backfire on you.

General principle: it may be better not even to pretend to cooperate in an investigation where conscientious monkeywrenching is involved.

A cop needs a warrant to enter your home, unless you invite him or her in. Once inside, an officer may look around for incriminating evidence. Anything in plain sight can be used against you, but a cop needs a warrant to search actively.

General principle: if you have anything to hide, keep it out of your house and car. At least keep it out of sight.

Demand a warrant before you let a cop look around your house or your property. This applies unless you've been seen doing something illegal through open windows, or they've been chasing you. In both cases the cops may enter your home without a warrant.

They may also search your car or your person without a warrant if they have "probable cause" to suspect a crime. Courts allow this exception on the theory that you'll always dispose of evidence before they can get a warrant. If you demand a warrant under these circumstances, you may only enrage the cops.

Do not flee from an officer, unless you're sure you have a good chance of escape. Also, never flee when you know the evidence against you is uncertain. If you were seen at the scene of the crime, or if you have incriminating evidence with you, then you may find escape prudent. But if the cops have nothing against you but a suspicion, you tip your hand unnecessarily by fleeing.

General principle: usually you stand to lose more than you can gain by attempting escape.

A cop may chase you anywhere, even into your own home, if he or she has probable cause to suspect a crime. But they cannot legally fire on you unless they know you are armed and are threatening to shoot. (Since you're nonviolent, you needn't worry about anything more lethal than warning shots from a pursuing cop.)

If an officer stops you on the street and wants to question you, ask "Am I under suspicion of a crime?" This forces the cop to decide whether or not to arrest you. If the answer is yes, then you know where you stand. If the answer is no, you may make an exit saying, "Then I respectfully ask that you let me go about my lawful business," or something to that effect. If ordered to stop, do so; arrest is imminent.

What To Do If Arrested

A warrant is needed not only for a search, but also for your arrest — unless an officer sees you violating a law or has probable cause to believe you did so. Again, there may be circumstances where it's wise to try to escape capture, but never resist arrest once caught. To do so is a crime in itself, and will never do you any good. If accused of a serious crime, follow instructions to the letter. If your crime is minor — say, blockading a road — you may be uncooperative without severe penalty. Just go limp, and they'll have to carry you away.

If the arresting officer treats you with dignity, compliment the cop on his or her professionalism. Politeness won't lighten your sentence, but if you have to spend the night in the slammer it may keep you from being thrown in with the town child molester.

If you're arrested, the police have the right to search, fingerprint, and photograph you. They may also question you, if they make no promises or threats, and if they use no force against you. Do not sign anything. Once you see a lawyer, they may not question you further.

If you've been accused of a crime, your legal rights are usually scrupulously protected. Of course, you may be arrested by that vanishing breed no one will miss, the violent redneck law officer. If so, you're largely at his mercy — for the time being. If you're mistreated, tell your lawyer, and tell the judge. When you get out, slap a civil rights suit (see below) on the peckerneck.

Most cops, however, will respect your rights. It's in their interest to do so, if they want to see you convicted. They know that if they err, you can get your case dismissed on some irregularity of procedure.

If you're under detention, the police must read you your rights. You have the right to phone an attorney and your family and friends to notify them of your arrest. You may meet with an attorney any place you are held. You have the right to appear before a judge without undue delay, usually within 36 hours of booking, excluding weekends and holidays. (Don't get busted on the Friday before Labor Day.) In nearly all cases, you have the right to be released on bail before your trial. Depending on the seriousness of the crime you are accused of, the prosecuting attorney may demand that you be held without bail. Usually the prosecutor will settle for less, unless he or she thinks you're dangerous. Before releasing you, a court may demand written guarantees and a deposit of money. In most cases you won't have to pay the full bail amount.

If you are placed under arrest, shut up. This cannot be overstressed. Cops are experts at extracting confessions, and skillfully use a variety of psychological ploys. You can easily be fooled into revealing more than you want. Don't rely on any promises a police officer makes (though you may rely on a "plea bargain" — the promise of a prosecuting attorney to reduce charges in exchange for a guilty plea). Demand to see your lawyer, and accept no excuse. Once you ask for your lawyer, the interrogating officer must leave you alone.

If you take nothing else from this advice-session, remember this: Shut up!

Knowledge of your rights is an important tool in your monkeywrenching arsenal. Learn about them; publications that explain your legal rights are easily found. Your state bar association may offer a pamphlet on the subject.

What To Do If Subpoenaed as a Witness

If you know something incriminating about a friend or acquaintance charged with serious monkeywrenching, you may want to make yourself scarce. Once you're subpoenaed, you must appear. You're liable for prosecution for perjury if caught telling lies on the witness stand. Moreover, by lying you place a defense lawyer in a tough ethical dilemma, and invite the prosecuting lawyer to rip you apart.

A lawyer will always caution you not to lie on the witness stand, but you must decide for yourself if circumstances demand deceit, and justify the risk to yourself and others. As a witness, you will not have the advantage of counsel for yourself, either at a trial or a grand jury hearing. (You may, however, seek counsel beforehand on how to avoid unnecessarily incriminating yourself and others.) Also, you should know that people lie on the witness stand frequently and get away with it.

What Will You Be Charged With?

There are so many exotic laws on the books that an officer needs little creativity to come up with a charge that may stick. If a cop wants to bust you, some charge can be found.

The most common catch-alls for civil disobedience are disorderly conduct and trespass. For monkeywrenching the most

common charge is criminal mischief, malicious mischief, criminal trespass, or something like that. Most crimes of minor sabotage will fall within these or similar categories.

Major sabotage might qualify as treason. But don't worry about that; you wouldn't have the gall to take out a large dam or a nuclear power plant, would you?

When Do You Need a Lawyer?

If you're busted for civil disobedience or protesting, you may not need a lawyer. Usually the legal consequences are slight, and you probably needn't spend time in jail. Arrest, release on recognizance, arraignment, plea, sentence — that's usually all there is to it.

Even if you want to make the court part of an action by demanding a trial, you may not need a lawyer if you're prepared to take your lumps. You may appear pro se (defend yourself) and plead not guilty. Tell your story to a jury, and take your chances.

If you can honestly plead indigence (low income, few assets), you can get the court to pay for your lawyer. Even if you don't want a lawyer, take advantage of the generosity of the government and ask for one. If your goal is to trip up the runaway industrial machine, every little bit helps.

Getting busted for monkeywrenching is different from civil disobedience. You'll probably be charged with a felony, and the prosecutor and the judge may want to lock you up and throw away the key. You need a lawyer. No, you need Superlawyer, someone who can spring you with a wave of his magic briefcase. A public defender probably won't do here. (Look! Up in the sky! It's a plague of locusts! It's a flying shark! No, it's ...)

General principle: if your freedom is at stake, get a lawyer.

If you're doing civil disobedience, you may decide that paying a small fine, doing community service, or even spending a few weekends in jail isn't worth the bother of finding and paying a trustworthy lawyer. So be it.

But if caught monkeywrenching, you're probably facing six months or more in jail. You need a skilled and objective defender, and this admonition applies even if you're a lawyer yourself.

How To Choose a Lawyer

The legal profession is by nature a sell-out; the services of lawyers in private practice are in most cases at the disposal of whoever can pay. Nonetheless, not all lawyers are scumbags. Chances are there are a few lawyers in your locality who sympathize with what you're trying to do. Tie into the grapevine and learn who they are. You might get representation free, or more likely, at cost or at a reduced rate. Don't demand too much of your lawyer, and don't expect a free ride. Those inclined to help you because they believe in your cause probably have marginal practices, barely able to make ends meet. They are at odds with the corporate mentality of their more prosperous colleagues, often at some cost to their professional reputation and pocketbooks.

Should You Tell Your Lawyer You're Going Monkeywrenching?

Absolutely not, at least when your lawyer is acting in his or her professional capacity. A lawyer is bound by the Professional Code of Ethics to report a crime he or she thinks will take place. Telling your lawyer beforehand places him or her in an ethical dilemma.

On the other hand, consider inviting your lawyer to go monkeywrenching with you, if you know he or she would be so inclined. That invitation lies beyond the scope of your lawyer/client relationship, and a different set of ethics may apply.

Example: Dewey Cheetham, a lawyer, knows in advance that his client Hayduke is going to blow up Grand Coulee Dam, and fails to report it to authorities. The dam is destroyed. Will Dewey be disbarred? Very likely. Dewey was serving in his professional capacity, and is bound by the Professional Code of Ethics to report knowledge of an impending crime.

Example: The same lawyer decides to go waste a dozer with a friend and gets caught. Will Dewey be disbarred? Maybe not, though he will of course be charged with a crime. Many state bar associations require that a crime be one of "moral turpitude" (!) before the lawyer gets disbarred. Risk of disbarment may be greater with foreknowledge of another's crime than with active participation.

Use this legal loophole if you're certain your lawyer will want to participate. We lawyers deserve a little fun, too.

Felonies and Misdemeanors

There are crimes and there are infractions. In an infraction, like a motor vehicle violation, you ordinarily defend yourself, and pay a small fine if found guilty. The

court has no obligation to provide for your defense if you cannot do so.

In a crime, your liberty is at stake as well. Here you have an unqualified right to a jury, and also to defense counsel at public expense if you cannot pay.

A crime is typically classified a misdemeanor or a felony, with penalties varying accordingly. State laws differ, but in general, if the crime you are charged with puts you at risk of a year's imprisonment or more, then it is a felony. A \$2500 fine is also a common dividing line between a felony and a misdemeanor.

Felonies and misdemeanors are often further divided into types: 1st, 2nd and 3rd Degrees, or Class A, Class B and Class C. Penalties vary according to the seriousness of the crime, Class A or 1st Degree being the most serious. An aggravated crime subjects you to greater penalties, while mitigating circumstances may diminish the penalty.

Where property damage is concerned, state law typically distinguishes a felony from a misdemeanor on the basis of value, usually \$500 or so. If your

damage totals \$499, you're charged with a misdemeanor; if more, with a felony.

In many cases it will be hard to know whether you're committing a felony or misdemeanor. Suppose you do \$450 worth of damage to a chain-saw. If the prosecutor wants to make an example of you, it's easy enough for him or her to inflate the damage.

If you wish to stay below the felony line, err on the conservative side. Make the damage disabling but slight, or spread it out over several separate occasions. But if you're serious about monkeywrenching, you should regard every action as a potential felony.

Federal or State Venue

We've all been admonished not to make a federal case out of something. The consequences of violating federal laws are often more serious than of violating state laws. (Would you rather have the FBI or the local sheriff knocking at your door?)

The last eight years have added another reason to stay out of federal courts. The last President appointed almost half of the sitting federal judges, and Reagan appointees do not have a generous regard for your civil rights. In general, you want a liberal judge if you can get one — one more likely to value protecting public expression of dissent.

Those judges are now more likely to be found in state courts. In addition, state constitutions often provide greater protection for dissent than the federal Constitution. You'll need help from your lawyer on this issue.

General principle: if possible, choose your crime so that it has state rather than federal venue.

Of course, in many cases you want to stop depredation occurring on federal lands, where federal laws apply. Here is an example of an avoidable federal crime, and a few examples of federal crimes that may be more serious than their state counterparts.

Example: use of a radio in committing a crime. Suppose you let the air out of a forest supervisor's tires — a misdemeanor hardly worth a prosecutor's notice — but you're caught and the forest supervisor is mad. He demands that a way be found to throw the book at you. The rangers find that you had a friend who acted as a lookout (conspiracy), and that your lookout was using a CB radio. They can't nail you hard for deflating someone's tires, but you've given them a handle: FCC rules on the use of CB radios. CB Rule 13 (47 CFR sec. 95.413) states: "You must not use a CB station in

connection with any activity which is against federal, state or local law." The penalty is up to \$5000 if the FCC finds you in violation, or up to \$10,000 and a year in prison if a federal court finds you guilty (47 CFR sec. 95.421). Lesson: don't use a CB radio unless you are after big game.

Example: "trespassing" on public land. Yes, you can trespass on public land! Unfortunately, 18 USCA Sec. 1863 gives the Forest Service authority to close National Forest land to the public. This law is aimed at people who want to interfere with a timber massacre. If you trespass, you can be fined \$500 and imprisoned six months.

There's hope, however, if you want to fight arbitrary closures of public timberlands. The law requires that the closure be "pursuant to lawful regulation." Some courts have held that forest supervisors exceeded their authority by closing areas where protesters were interfering with logging.

Example: tree-spiking on federal lands. Despite the rumors you may have heard, it is not yet illegal to merely



tree-spiking equipment on federal land. There was much debate in Congress on that issue, but in

November 1988 Congress passed a rider to the "Anti-Drug Abuse Act" that provided penalties only for injuries or damage caused by tree-spiking. According to 18 USCA Sec. 1864, if you use tree-spiking equipment with intent to obstruct or harass a timber harvest, you could be imprisoned for one year. If the spiking causes someone's death, you could get life imprisonment, or 20 years for serious bodily injury, or 10 years for bodily injury or damage exceeding \$10,000.

If you're a conscientious tree-spiker, this is not much of a deterrent, since you already place the spikes so as to minimize risk of injury, and put the word out when you've spiked a forest.

Entrapment

Entrapment is a legitimate defense to a criminal charge, and it can get you off the hook if you can convince a jury that police agents behaved outrageously in enticing you to commit a crime. There is a catch, however: for the defense to be successful, you must show that you would not otherwise have been inclined to commit that crime.

Example: Aldo MacWrench, an environmentalist with a history of minor monkeywrenching convictions, decides to avenge the ghost of his compatriot John Muir by freeing Hetch Hetchy Valley. He befriends a dam engineer, who provides him with the opportunity to open the locks and draw down the reservoir. The friend turns out to be an undercover FBI agent. Should Aldo cry entrapment?

The defense will work only if a cop induced him to the crime, not if the cop merely provided the opportunity.

Example: The same MacWrench seeks access to the same dam, and wants to befriend an engineer who is really an undercover agent. MacWrench, however, is wary, and the cops tire of waiting for him to make a misstep. They decide to bust him on drug possession instead. MacWrench is not a drug user, but he accepts a bag of cocaine from the informant, hoping to make friends. The informant blows the whistle, and MacWrench is busted while holding the bag. Entrapment?

Maybe. If MacWrench can convince the jury that he's not a drug user, and accepted the dope only as a courtesy to a friend and would later have destroyed it, he has a chance of beating the rap.

Regarding entrapment, with the arrest of the Arizona Four we now know that our paranoid fantasies are real, and that there are agents provocateurs among us. The Feds are watching, and laying traps for the unwary.

Knowing this, you should obey the following rules: First, if your monkeywrenching schemes are grandiose, and there's someone in your circle whom you haven't known and trusted for a long time, there's a good chance you're being taken for a sucker in a frame-up. Second, do not let anyone entice you into a monkeywrenching action that seems senseless to you.

Immunity For Turning State's Evidence

A prosecutor may offer you immunity from prosecution for testifying against another monkeywrencher who may bear more of the responsibility than you. You cannot gauge beforehand how tempting this would be if you were facing a federal charge with a 5 year term and \$250,000 fine.

Think about this now. If you're the kind who'd be tempted by such a deal, don't monkeywrench with others. Do civil disobedience instead, or monkeywrench alone, and no blame or bad karma will burden you.

But if you are a serious eco-warrior, chances are not negligible that you'll be caught sooner or later and be faced with this dilemma. If you think you might be tempted to implicate fellow eco-warriors, stop now, or do it alone.

What About Conspiracy?

Conspiracy is collaboration with others in the commission of a felony or serious misdemeanor. It's a favorite charge with prosecutors because it's a way to nail you with evidence that may otherwise be weak. To be convicted of conspiracy, you don't have to do anything other than be privy to a criminal scheme. But not all collaborations are conspiracies.

Example: Johnny Bard gives a rousing on-stage rendition of "Burn That Dozer," and the audience storms out of the hall and does just that. Is Johnny guilty of conspiracy?

No. Artistic speech is heavily protected by the Constitution and by the courts. Some overzealous prosecutor may charge Johnny, but he will not likely be convicted, or if convicted the conviction will be overturned.

Example: Annie and Bill stroll by a dozer that lies poised to commit an ecological outrage. Annie says, "Someone oughta take out that machine." That night, Bill returns and disables it. Is Annie guilty of conspiracy?

No. Annie did not advocate nor engage in the planning of a specific act, but merely expressed an opinion.

Example: Jim and Doug are planning to blow up a dam, and Marvin lets them use his phone to plan the act, but does not otherwise participate. Is Marvin guilty of conspiracy?

Possibly, depending on how much Marvin knew about what was happening.

How Should You Plead?

If you're innocent, plead not guilty unless your lawyer advises you otherwise (a plea bargain may be advisable). You'll get a trial, and the prosecutor will have to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Even if you're guilty, never admit it in so many words. Plead no contest or nolo contendere, whichever language your state prefers.

A question occurs to you: If you did the job for conscientious reasons and want publicity, why not tell the world about it?

It's true that on a criminal charge it makes no difference if you want to admit guilt: a nolo plea is effectively entered as a guilty plea. But there's a good reason never to admit guilt in a criminal charge: the possibility of a follow-up civil lawsuit for damages against you. If you pled guilty, you handed your antagonists a judgment against you. But if you pled no contest, they must prove their case.

continued on page 32

Should You Go With a Judge or a Jury?

You need a lawyer to advise you here. A judge in your jurisdiction might be a "hangin' judge," and a local jury might be sympathetic to your attempt to stop an unpopular development. Or it might work the other way around.

If you plan to use your trial as a forum to tell your story, you'll probably want the jury, especially if you use the "necessity" defense (discussed below). But if you're more interested in a light sentence, you may want to waive your right to a jury. When you have no other basis for making a decision and want the lightest possible sentence, go with a judge rather than a jury. Many of your fellow citizens are unsympathetic to the Bill of Rights. A judge — even a conservative one — will nearly always be better

Monkeywrencher's Guide . . .

continued from page 31

informed about your rights than a jury will.

The Necessity Defense

Courts recognize that some circumstances may justify breaking the law. Thus, a person may escape punishment for running a red light in a medical emergency, or destroying property to stop a spreading fire.

If, as in cases like these, you think you have a good reason for breaking the law, you may raise the "necessity" defense, also called the "justification" or "choice of evils" defense.

In cases where the danger is less immediate and obvious, however, such as when you spike a tree to help mitigate the long-term consequences of the greenhouse effect, the necessity defense is a loser. Though you may read about occasional success stories, they are rare. The press gives them lots of coverage, creating the illusion that it's easy to get a jury to exonerate you, if only you can tell your story.

For monkeywrenching the necessity defense will seldom get you off the hook, and will not lighten your sentence. Yet it does have one important advantage: If you can persuade the judge to let you present your story, you can educate the jury about why you monkeywrench, and perhaps attract the media. However, judges usually won't let you tell your story, regarding "political" justifications as "inadmissible" evidence.

Cases where the protesters present "politically motivated" evidence to justify illegal actions are often highly publicized in the media. For this reason, some protesters may insist on a trial when the judge prefers simply to dismiss the charges.

Appellate courts usually rule against the necessity defense; but trial courts may be more sympathetic, and there's always the chance that you can get a jury to acquit you. This is one of those situations where a jury may buy your argument more easily than a

judge.

Here's what Illinois law, on this subject the most liberal in the nation, says about the necessity defense: "Conduct which would otherwise be an offense is justifiable by reason of necessity if the accused was without blame in occasioning or developing the situation and reasonably believed such conduct was necessary to avoid a public or private injury greater than the injury which might reasonably result from his own conduct." (Ill. Ann. Stat. ch. 38, sec. 7-13.)

Unfortunately, the courts don't like such reasoning. They'll usually find a reason to ignore laws like this, fearing that liberal use of the necessity defense will lead to lawlessness. A typical response is this 1984 view of a California court: "To accept the defense of necessity [under these circumstances] would mean that markets may be pillaged because there are hungry people; hospitals may be plundered for drugs because there are those in pain; homes may be broken into because there are unfortunately some without shelter ..." (State v. Weber, 208 Cal. Rptr. 719.)

By all means use the necessity defense if you want to make your trial a forum for airing your views. If you do this, demand a jury; a judge usually won't be impressed. Just don't expect the necessity defense to keep you out of jail.

A further tip for the stout-hearted: if you're going through the bother of a trial and sentence anyway, you may want to maximize publicity. If so, do what Gandhi did: demand the highest possible penalty for your actions. The press will love it.

Intimidation Suits

Suppose you get busted for blockading a logging road, and you get a good lawyer who steers you through the intricacies of the criminal justice system. You come off with a suspended sentence or probation, or better yet, community service. That's the end of it, right?

Deflating the Use and Effect of Intimidation Lawsuits

Have you ever been threatened with an intimidation lawsuit? Have you ever held back in your advocacy for wild things because someone you know was sued for standing up to those who plunder the environment? If so, read this article and get back out there on the front lines!

In a report entitled *Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation* ("SLAPPs"), University of Colorado professors Penelope Canan and George Pring have issued their findings after studying 100 SLAPPs filed against citizens who have exercised their First Amendment "right to petition the government for a redress of grievances." They define SLAPPs as "attempts to use civil tort action to stifle political expression. It is this political retaliation, through the law, that distinguishes SLAPPs from commonly observed intimidation and retaliation in litigation between commercial competitors." The "filers had economic, occupational, or industrial interests at stake," while the targets "were often citizens, public interest groups, or civic and social organizations."

For example, intimidation lawsuits have been either threatened or filed by logging contractors against citizen targets who have: 1) spoken out publicly against a timber sale or logging practice, 2) appealed or sued federal or state agencies authorizing such a timber sale, or 3) practiced non-violent civil disobedience as a means of protesting such a timber sale.

In the case of the "Sapphire Six," six people exercised non-violence in chaining themselves to, and hanging a banner from the top of, a 92' tall log yarder in Oregon's ancient forest. The owner of the yarder has sued the Sapphire Six and seeks \$6800 in actual, and \$50,000 in punitive damages ... this despite the fact that the protesters cooperated with authorities, served two weeks in jail, and are paying court ordered restitution to Huffman & Wright Logging for a day's lost wages.

The SLAPP report concludes that such lawsuit filers "cannot legally sue persons for exercising their political right to petition and participate in the political process. Instead, they recast the offending political behavior as common torts and thereby mask the original nature of the dispute." Four claims appeared most frequently: defamation, interference with economic advantage, conspiracy, and abuse of process. These lawsuits are intended to chill citizen involvement in political and environmental issues. This article is intended to stimulate

Wrong. Unfortunately, the opposition has discovered a new way to discourage you from exercising your constitutional right to petition the government: intimidation suits. Your antagonists pay a high-powered corporate attorney to slap a civil suit on you for some trumped-up charge like "interference with contract." They want consequential damages (whatever the delay cost them) and punitive damages from you, a total of \$500,000 or some such preposterous sum.

This is happening now to a group of Oregon Earth Firsters [the Sapphire Six]. And an anti-war activist who in 1987 lost his legs when a munitions train ran over him is being sued for mental pain by the very people who caused his injury!

Alas, intimidation suits will become more common as a strategy for silencing you. (There are now enough instances of this sort to support a full-time study group in Denver, the Center for the Study of Intimidation Lawsuits.) If this happens to you, you have no choice but to get a lawyer. Even though your opponent's chances of winning may be slight, it will cost you more than you can afford, and that's all the bastards want.

There's nothing you can do to insulate yourself; it's one of the growing hazards of activism. Your only choice is to fight (you'll probably win, but at great cost), or to do nothing and allow a default judgment to be entered against you. (You may be able to discharge the judgment by filing for bankruptcy, but you'll have trouble if your debt is a result of "willful and malicious injury . . . to property." (11 USCA Sec. 523(a) (6).) In either case you'll need a lawyer.

On the bright side, once you have a lawyer, you can get advice on filing a countersuit, and perhaps turn the tables on your tormenters. Have your lawyer investigate the use of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, which imposes sanctions on an attorney and his clients for bringing a frivolous lawsuit. Many states have a similar rule.

Example: An enraged logger thinks you've been spiking trees, and beats you up, hospitalizing you. Then he gets a lawyer and sues you for a million dollars for intentional infliction of emotional distress, because you

were in his way when the blows landed.

Your lawyer moves for dismissal of the frivolous lawsuit and files a countersuit against the opposing lawyer and the logger for punitive damages, under your state's equivalent of Rule 11. If the jury believes you, you collect big bucks.

Also, if public officials are involved in tormenting you, section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act (42 USCA Sec. 1983) is a powerful tool to protect you from harassment. It states, in the inimitable obfuscatory vernacular of lawyers: "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

Example: A state forest ranger thinks you've been spiking trees up the road, but he can't catch you in the act. So he slips some marijuana seeds in your pocket and busts you for planting the stuff. A friend saw the whole thing, and because of her testimony the court finds you not guilty; and now you can sue the socks off that ranger, and collect big damages if you prove your case.

Envoi: Now Get Back to Work

If you're a committed monkeywrencher, your time is better spent in the field than reading legal treatises like this. You don't care what's legal so much as what's right.

Now you know a few pitfalls to avoid, and how to do basic legal research. So get back to work, whatever your strategy. Take the precautions outlined in *Ecodefense* and in this article, and with luck you won't need to bother further with us lawyers.

Now look up from this page and glance out the window, recalling that your Mother is under attack on all fronts. What are you waiting for?

SLAPPS: TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK

discussion on ways activists can insulate themselves against such a chill and remain active and vocal ... on the offense rather than the defense.

It is necessary to understand the tactics of those filing the lawsuit in order to establish an effective defense against, and offense to prevent, the use of such tactics. The SLAPP report finds that "At the first court appearance, targets won dismissals in about two-thirds (68%) of the cases. Final legal judgements favored the citizen targets in 83% of the finally disposed cases, but not before passage of considerable time (an average of 32 months) and the involvement of a number of court levels." It appears that the intent of these lawsuits is to derail the activist into a lengthy and expensive defense in order to prevent the investment of that time and money into the initial issue.

Activists can thus take some encouragement in the likelihood of success in defeating a frivolous intimidation suit. A wise strategy to combat such tactics must include ways to minimize the chances of a claim ever being filed and pursued successfully, and ways to minimize the citizen's personal losses should a claim be successful. Ways to minimize the chances of an intimidation lawsuit being filed and pursued successfully include these:

1. Don't keep quiet in the face of environmental meltdown.

2. When you speak, speak the truth. A successful libel or defamation claim against you must prove that you made false claims. Knowing the facts keeps your head clear and speaking them makes your heart strong. Focusing on the facts of the harm, rather than the personalities involved, is a safe strategy.

3. If possible, speak and act as an authorized representative of a non-profit corporation. While you may still be held accountable personally for your statements, corporate status adds another layer to your defense. Incorporation of your group may be fairly cheap and easy.

4. If possible, get involved early in the process, before the timber sale or other project you find unreasonable is under contract to a third party, who may then wish to SLAPP you to chill your involvement. Making early attempts to solve the problem is good for the conscience and may even garner some respect from your opposition.

5. Develop a good relationship with an attorney and consult her or him often. Most towns have an attorney sympathetic to the environmental cause and willing to work with you "pro bono," or free of charge. Developing a good relationship early will help avoid making unnecessary mistakes and help avoid the rush should you end up

in trouble anyway.

Don't be afraid to approach an attorney. They are regular people and, as an activist, you are worthy of protection. If you do end up in trouble, an attorney may be interested in filing a counter-suit for damages against whoever has SLAPPED you, hence standing to make a percentage of any money he or she can ring out of the SLAPPER.

Regardless of the precautions taken, however, an activist may become the target of an intimidation lawsuit for such things as filing a petition against a project, organizing a boycott, making statements to the press, filing a lawsuit, or standing in front of a bulldozer. If such a claim for punitive damages is successful, the debt may follow the activist for life if he or she is unable to pay the damages.

Your strategy should include some way to avoid letting a successful intimidation lawsuit put you "out of business." Consider these measures if you own property, such as land and a house:

6. File for a "homestead exemption," preferably prior to incurring a court ordered "debt." Homestead and other exemptions prevent your basic "necessities of life" from being taken away from you by anyone for any reason.

7. Take out an insurance policy on your property, and supplement that with what is called an "umbrella" policy. A good umbrella policy will cover the costs of defending you against a SLAPP and pay the debt, or judgement, made against you if you lose. Talk to a good insurance agent about this.

Homestead and other exemptions are provided for under the laws governing the state in which the property is located. I will use Montana and Oregon as examples. In Montana, these laws are called the Montana Code Annotated; in Oregon, the Oregon Revised Statutes. Regardless of the state, however, there are common provisions under homestead and other exemptions:

a. As long as the house and property is free of a lien or mortgage, a basic amount of that property is exempt from forced sale. In Montana the amount is \$40,000. In Oregon it is \$15,000; or \$20,000 if two members of the household are subject to the same judgement against them.

b. Other property, not just land and house, is exempt from judgement execution. In Oregon, you can keep, among other things, a cheap car (under \$1200), \$900 worth of jewelry, your \$300 guitar, and, among other things, one rifle or shotgun.

So, even if you don't own a homestead, you can at least sell some jewelry for gas money and get out of town with both barrels loaded and your hide intact! But, if you do own a house and property, consider filing a

"declaration of homestead" in advance of trouble. Doing so will avoid problems in filing a homestead declaration at the same time someone is trying to take it away from you.

In Montana, a declaration of homestead can be filed for \$5 per page with the County Clerk and Recorder. A declaration only takes a page or two, contains a legal description of the "homestead" property, cites the declaration provisions of the Montana Code Annotated, and is signed in the presence of a Notary Public. It's simple and an attorney is not necessary, though having one review the declaration is wise. If you can't afford homeowner's and "umbrella" insurance, at least file a declaration of homestead.

To find out about the homestead and exemption provisions in your state, visit a law library and ask someone there to help you find your way through the annotated or revised codes and statutes. Don't be intimidated. Although these are multiple volume books, they are a distinct set and well indexed. Start by looking up "homestead," "exemption," and "execution" (of judgements, not people).

I am not an attorney, and nothing in this article should be construed as legal advice. This article is intended to stimulate thought, and if an attorney or someone else wishes to write more on the subject, good. It is up to the individual activist to think through and be responsible for his or her actions and the consequences. Doing so is a good way to clarify one's convictions and intentions.

The SLAPP report contains much useful information on what defences have been most successful in fending off intimidation lawsuits. For instance, the report found that raising the Petition Clause (the citizen's First Amendment "right to petition the government for a redress of grievances") enabled the citizen targets to return the legal tort claim to the political arena, doubling the chances of the defense being successful. (Professor Pring can be contacted at the University of Denver, College of Law, 1900 Olive St, Denver, CO 80220.)

Most veteran activists would probably agree that, if you are being an effective activist, you will be perceived as a threat by your opposition and will become a likely target for an intimidation lawsuit. To the environmental activist, threats and other attempts at intimidation are often among the rewards for a job well done. Rather than retire to inaction or stumble blindly into avoidable circumstances, let's use our smarts so we can proudly accept our rewards in stride.

—Keith J. Hammer

Armed with Visions

clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous



ELEGY

for Edward Abbey

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FRESH AIR

My friend pulls his van over to the side of the soft-shoulder on a tail-end of Hollister Avenue in mid-November. The rain is not quite rain yet but wet enough. Bellies stuffed with turkey, the women elect to sit and listen on the radio.

Joe and I sludge out into the mud fields, a stumpy oak fifty feet ahead signalling a jagged ravine which bisects the pit. "The Hilton is going to put up a facility, with a swimming pool lipping up and under a glass wall. The interior pool will have a cocktail lounge with full pool-side service." At the swath of the gully is a lip of mounded granite, shrapnel left by a John Deere.

Most of the relics have been broken by the dozers. Most of the tools. We visit three square holes Joe has dug. The shallow wet black mouths look rude and messy under the rain. "See ... that's a rib cage. The next one has a complete skull, although we shattered part of it with our spade."

Mud gurgles down the black lips of the graves, and each clutch of bones suggest the embarrassment of young children caught or tattled on.

I know instantly that this is not the way or the day I should see them, though the moment is precise. I half expect to see a number of acorns, a half-tanned scrap of hide clutched in their fragile fists.

Nothing but the oak flags the spot. Dignity would've remained its own secret but for three wounds bleeding under the influence of the weather. Back in the van the women make a great fuss about how wet and muddy we are. The rich smell of decayed leaves and pungent vegetables is trapped inside, until someone cracks a window. The air from the highway is quickly sucked in, a riot of vacuuming effects. "Thank God for fresh air," she says.

Steve Jacobsen
Salt Lake City

LIGHT FROM THE SUN, or 3-STEP METHOD TO SAVE THE OZONE

Make paper from hemp
Use methanol for fuel
No plastics
Walking Tree
Corvallis



I'd like to say that coyotes passed the word along, that leafless willows dreamed it up the roots of cottonwood and sage along each muddy stream. I'd like to say the Colorado told the Green, the Escalante, the San Juan, that grief rose up each tributary to the melting snow.

Or that he sat out on some overlook, apart, the sunset flaring up behind a blue-dark roll of storm, composed a final question as the gust-front tugged his sleeve and caught a bolt—the years of pain condensed, a flash. That thunder punched the windows out

In Bluff and Blanding, every door kicked open with the blast, walls suddenly uncertain, fences hung and buried, every shiny scrap discarded on the desert plucked and howling homeward on that wind. That every moaning rimrock shuddered, wept huge blocks of sandstone, pounding the tattoo.

I'd like to say the wished-for vultures carved those long bones clean as limestone in the sight of the sky. If words are truth despite our eyes, then I'd say that. The father of our grinning anger's gone; I never knew him better than in song, the page turned in a thousand lights.

If empty beer cans all fill up with grace then there's a heaven. Red sand drifts them full beside the road, abolishes their names, buries them like books with titles worn away by hands, a legacy mysterious as strata, hidden and revealed: the holy land.

Pretty lies that please the heart are true to that extent. The desert—no one's place—collects its patience, love, indifference; we don't know. We know our loss, our desperation when the burning space that hiked and pissed and laughed fills up with air, when silence runs it through and through.

Chip Rawlins
Pinedale

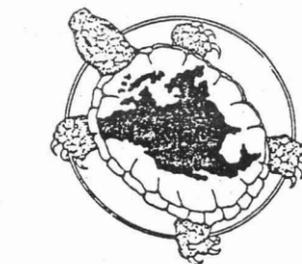


SOUNDS

Drums and flutes,
rhythms of the rain
and a Lesser Yellowlegs
calling.

I listen to them
warm in a cocoon of skin
wrapped in feathers.

You who plays
in ancient ways
listens too. Tonight
I see the lake and wonder.



Ahna Halford
Alapah Valley

CHACO CANYON: ONLY LIFE DUSTY GREEN LIZARD

-from *Waking the Woodcutter* (1988)

Warm October, we walk pathway
to Pueblo Bonito
that winds around "Threatening Rock" & the
thirty rooms

it crushed in 1941
when the Anasazi retaining wall gave way.

From highest point we look out upon
courtyard.

In the distance cottonwoods
planted by the Park Service
line arroyo.

Golden leaves ripple in the wind
like flames of torches.

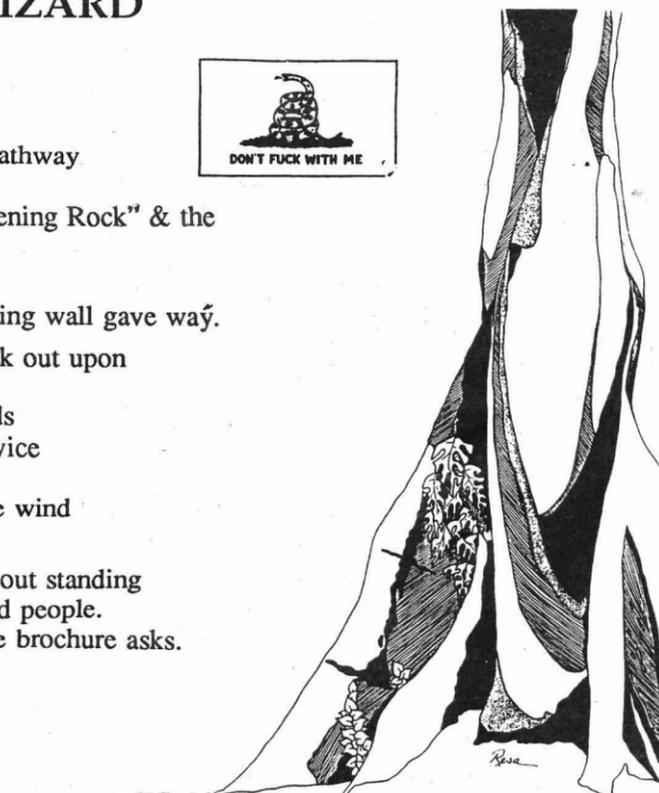
There is something odd about standing
in the homes of vanished people.
"Picture everyday life," the brochure asks.

I look at the kivas
round as ovens
& the womb.

Phil Woods
Denver



Flutes and drums.
Ah, the songs
we are remembering
are playing with the Tundra
breathing.





Annotated and Introduced by Dave Foreman

There are certain books that are a joy to read; there are others that wrench our souls. Nevertheless, these depressing books are often no less important to read. Farley Mowat's *Sea of Slaughter* comes to mind as a work of monumental importance that is most impossible to get through in one reading because its tale is so dispiriting.

Recent events have opened a new class of somber books to the must reading list for Earth First!ers. These books have nothing to do with natural history or conservation biology. They do give us some guidance, however, in the dark world of government repression and infiltration which we have lately entered. Keep in mind that the FBI assault on our movement is far from unique in the annals of American history. Parallels stretch back to the Palmer raids following World War I. The most heuristic value to us, though, is the FBI attempt (which was largely unsuccessful) to destroy certain Black, American Indian and anti-war groups in the late 60s and early '70s through their COINTELPRO operation.

Moreover, the promise of equal justice for all in the United States has never been achieved. Today, perhaps, the legal establishment serves moneyed interests more loyally (and with greater sophistication) than ever before.

I am unhappy that the Earth First! Bookstore needs to offer two of our new books this issue. As an American patriot, as one who loves his country, as a believer in the ideals that established this nation over two hundred years ago, I am sorry that they ever needed to be written. But as B. Traven wrote, "This is the real world, chachos, and you are in it."

Let us learn from *With Justice for None* by Gerry Spence and *War At Home* by Brian Glick. It is indeed sad that they needed to be written, but since they were written, let us be happy they were.

Our other two new books this issue are more traditional Earth First! fare and we commend them heartily for their importance, good writing and because we had them on sale and can offer them at a discounted price to you!

NEW BOOKS

WITH JUSTICE FOR NONE

Destroying an American Myth

Gerry Spence. Spence is perhaps America's finest living trial lawyer, achieving fame in the Silkwood and Miss Wyoming cases. With this book, Spence also establishes himself as one of the most provocative and farsighted legal theorists of our time and as a great defender of the American ideals of liberty and justice. In Part One of this seminal book, Spence discusses what is wrong with the American justice system as he dissects lawyers, law students, law schools, juries, judges, trials, work, insurance companies and corporations. In Part Two, he offers far-reaching and bold proposals for reform of the legal profession, law schools, and courts; and for ending in corporate crime. 370 pages, hardback, index, references. \$21.

WAR AT HOME

Covert Action Against U.S. Activists and What We Can Do About It by Brian Glick. During the 1960s and early '70s, the FBI operated a massive program of infiltration against dissident groups. This campaign, COINTELPRO, was designed to harass, disrupt, discredit and intimidate individuals and groups working for civil rights, justice and against the Vietnam War. Reading this book, one can only think of Stalin's purges or current events in China. Recently, the FBI has launched a similar campaign against Central American peace groups, Jesse Jackson's organization in the South, the Sanctuary movement, and — now — Earth First!. Reading about the tactics FBI agents used in infiltrating groups 20 years will help us combat the current efforts to destroy Earth First!. 92 pages, paperback, footnotes, resources for p. \$6.

WILDLIFE IN AMERICA

Peter Matthiessen. In this classic history of destruction of wildlife and habitat in the United States, Matthiessen established his reputation as one of America's leading writers and naturalists. Now updated and revised, it tells perhaps the saddest story ever written, how, faced with a virgin continent teeming with wildlife, we Americans have wasted with an unprecedented rapacity. Matthiessen looks at this tragic history of destruction by region across our nation and concludes with a stirring essay on extinction. Appendices include a listing of species protected under the Endangered Species Act and a chronology of wildlife legislation. Heavily illustrated with color and black and white (including color plates by Audubon). Index, 332 pages, hardcover. Originally priced at \$32 postpaid, now for only \$18!

THE MACHINERY OF NATURE

The Living World Around Us — And How It Works

Paul R. Ehrlich. Dr. Ehrlich is the most famous ecologist in the world and one of the best writers making ecological wisdom accessible to laypersons. Published in 1986, this book is an easily understood survey of the current state of ecological knowledge and theory. Highly recommended for conservationists to ground themselves in scientific fact. Illustrated with photographs, index, further reading list. 320 pages, hardcover. Originally priced at \$21 postpaid, now for only \$12!

RECOMMENDED LIST OF TITLES

THE FOOLS PROGRESS An Honest Novel by Edward Abbey. Cactus Ed's first novel since *Good News, The Fools Progress* is a work of American fiction and a great achievement by an authentic American. Hardcover, 485 pages, \$22.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. A superb 20th anniversary edition of Abbey's masterpiece with fine illustrations from the University of Arizona Press. This hardcover edition is a collector's item and no fan of Abbey should be without one. 255 pages, hardcover, \$27.

DESERT SOLITAIRE by Edward Abbey. Paperback edition. \$5.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG by Edward Abbey. No description necessary. Since the hardcover Dream Garden Press edition is out of print, we are offering the super cheap pocket book version of Abbey's rollicking good novel. Ride that slickrock trail once

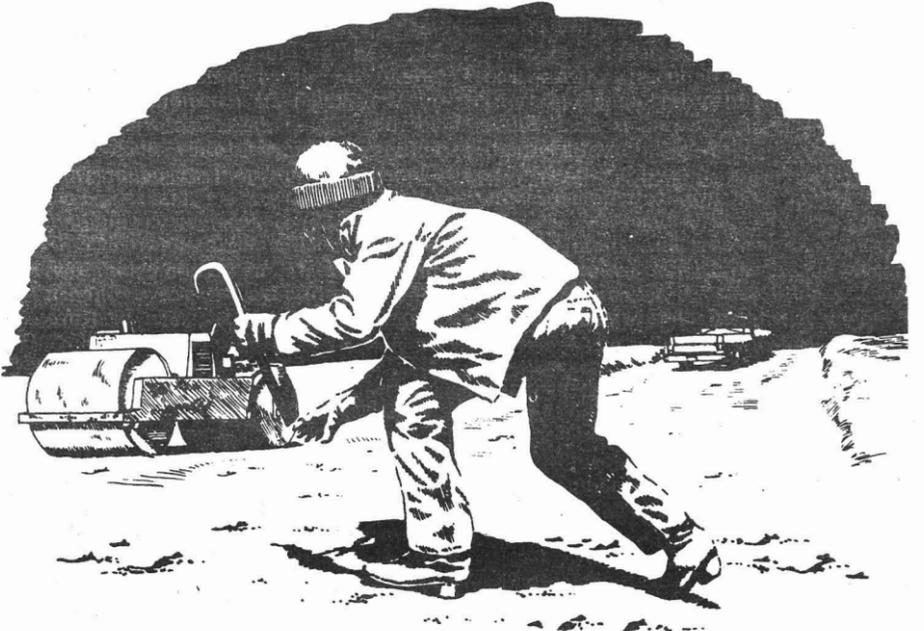
again with Hayduke, Bonnie, Doc and Seldom Seen. Give it to your friends. 387 pages, paperback. \$6.

NED LUDD BOOKS RELEASES

(Published by Ned Ludd Books and available from Earth First!. Retail mail orders should be made through the *Earth First! Bookstore*; wholesale orders for resale should be made directly from the publisher, Ned Ludd Books, POB 5141, Tucson, AZ 85703.)

THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK

78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green Earth First!er to sing along with our minstrels or to play the songs yourself. \$6 postpaid, \$4 postpaid special to Earth First! subscribers only!



ECODEFENSE

A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching — 2nd Edition edited by Dave Foreman and Bill Haywood with a Forward! by Edward Abbey. Greatly expanded and revised to 308 pages of detailed, field-tested hints from experts on Tree-spiking, Stopping ORVs, Destroying Roads, Decommissioning Heavy Equipment, Pulling Survey Stakes, Stopping Trapping, Trashing Billboards, Hassling Overgrazers, Leaving No Evidence, Security . . . and much more. Heavily illustrated with photographs, diagrams and cartoons. \$13.50 postpaid.

FREEDOM AND WILDERNESS Edward Abbey Reads From His Work Two cassettes (2hrs. 52 minutes) of Edward Abbey reading selections from his books. Includes *Come On In* (The Journey Home), *Fire Lookout* (Abbey's Road), *The Dead Man At Grandview Point* (Desert Solitaire), *Down There In The Rocks* (Abbey's Road), *Cowboys* (Desert Solitaire), *Watching The Birds: The Windhover* (Down The River), *In Defense Of The Redneck* (Abbey's Road), *Merry Christmas Pigs* (Abbey's Road), *Freedom And Wilderness, Wilderness And Freedom* (The Journey Home), *Planting A Tree* (Down The River). Hear it from Cactus Ed himself. \$18.50 postpaid first class.

THE JOURNEY HOME Some Words in Defense of the American West by Edward Abbey. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. An anthology of Abbey's best essays in defense of wildness. Includes the classic "Freedom and Wilderness, Wilderness and Freedom." 242 pages, paperback. \$11.

SLICKROCK by Edward Abbey and Phillip Hyde. One of the great "coffee table" books of all time in a beautiful new edition from Peregrine Smith. Arresting color photographs of the Utah Canyon Country by Phillip Hyde (with his commentary) and some of Abbey's best prose in celebration of the wild. A collector's prize. Inexpensively priced in sturdy paperback. Oversized 13 1/2" x 10 1/2", 143 pages. \$27

ONE LIFE AT A TIME, PLEASE by Edward Abbey. A new book of essays featuring Cactus Ed at his controversial best with topics including immigration, anarchy, ecodefense, sex, "sportsmen," cowboys, San Francisco and several "travel" pieces. In his "Preliminary Remarks" to this book, Abbey writes, "If there's anyone still present whom I've failed to insult, I apologize." Paperback, 225 pages. \$9

LAST WORDS By Antler. Books of poetry do not sell. That is a sad commentary on America's intellect today. This collection of poems, including the monumental "Factory," deserves to be read. The author, Antler, is an Earth First! supporter who Allen Ginsberg describes as "one of Whitman's 'poets and orators to come.'" Paperback, 191 pages. \$6.

LAND OF LITTLE RAIN by Mary Austin with an introduction by Edward Abbey. This clear-eyed, lyrical tribute to the desert and foothill lands between Death Valley and the High Sierras was first published in 1903 and has since become an American nature classic. In the nature-writing world where men predominate (what else is new?) Mary Austin stands with Thoreau, Leopold, Lopez, Abbey, and . . . yes . . . Rachel Carson. A book all desert rats should read and savor. 107 pages. Paperback, \$8

***FROG MOUNTAIN BLUES** by Charles Bowden with photographs by Pulitzer Prize winning photographer Jack Dykinga. A stunning discussion in prose and photography of the Catalina Mountains outside of Tucson, and of the interaction between wilderness and the city. Although published by the University of Arizona Press, Bowden's proposals are as radical as Earth First!. "... a case history of how America destroys itself." — Gary Snyder. 16 full page color photos, many b&w. Hardcover, 165 pages. \$22.50

THE GRIZZLY IN THE SOUTHWEST Documentary of an Extinction by David E. Brown, with a foreword by Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Brown, retired from the Arizona Game & Fish Department and founder of the Arizona Bear Society, traces in accurate detail the extirpation of the Grizzly from Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado and northern Mexico. If you want to see the Grizzly in the Southwest again, read this book to understand why we destroyed it once. But get it quick, as it is almost out of print! Reviewed in *Lughnasadh* 86. 274 pages, references, appendices (including an evaluation of the Gila Wilderness for Grizzly reintroduction), maps, many photos, hardcover. \$24.

THE WOLF IN THE SOUTHWEST The Making of an Endangered Species David E. Brown, editor. Defenders of Wildlife says, "This well-researched and readable book tells the story of the building of a federal bureaucracy devoted to the killing not only of wolves but also of mountain lions, bears and other predators . . . also valuable for its information on the life history of the wolf and for the colorful accounts of several famous wolves that long evaded traps and poisons." Crucial reading for those interested in returning the wolf to the Southwest. 195 pages with a bibliography and index, photos, maps, charts. University of Arizona Press. Paperback. \$14.

STATE OF THE WORLD 1989 By Lester Brown and Worldwatch. The sixth annual examination of the world's health looks at land degradation, ozone depletion, overreliance on automobiles, the global AIDS epidemic, militarism and refugees. It also includes a global action plan for tackling these problems. Although *Worldwatch* is overly optimistic, resource-oriented and thoroughly reformist, no one is analyzing the current state of the world better. Index, footnotes, 256 pages, paperback. \$11.50.

TOPSOIL AND CIVILIZATION Revised edition, by Vernon Gill Carter and Tom Dale. This broad human history makes a convincing case that civilizations rise and fall according to their use or abuse of topsoil. The condition of the land is traced from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete & Lebanon, Syria & Palestine, Greece, North Africa, Rome, and Western Europe to the United

States. With all our understanding of history and ecology, the modern world is making the same mistakes the first agricultural societies made thousands of years ago. And we name ourselves "sapient" — wise. Read this book; laugh or weep. 292 pages, index, many maps and b & w photos, paperback, \$13.

OVERSHOOT The Ecological Basis of Revolutionary Change by William R. Catton, Jr. I was unaware of this seminal book until the folks at Fifth Estate brought it to my attention. I agree with Vine Deloria, Jr. who writes about it: "One of the most important books I have read in my lifetime." Catton lucidly applies ecological concepts to the human condition, and coins piercing new terms to describe our situation ("Cargoism: delusion that technology will always save us from Overshoot: growth beyond an area's carrying capacity, leading to Crash: die-off.") This is admittedly not a happy book, but Catton expertly demolishes the fantasies of the Cargoists, Cosmeticists, Cynics, and Ostriches to demonstrate that we have indeed surpassed our carrying capacity. After Aldo Leopold's A Sand County Almanac, this is the book I most strongly recommend. (If you believe the humanist bunk that Malthus is wrong, you definitely need to read it!) Index, glossary, references, 298 pages, paperback. \$12

THE PATHLESS WAY Michael Cohen's tender yet critical, academic yet passionate, intellectual biography of John Muir. Unlike all other works on Muir, this exceptional book focuses on his ideas and their evolution, and ties Muir to Deep Ecology. With a Ph.D. in Literature, an impressive mountaineering record in the High Sierra, and stature as one of the leading exponents of Deep Ecology, Cohen is uniquely qualified to have written this most important book. Heavily footnoted. Paperback. \$14.50

HOW NATURE WORKS Regenerating Kinship with Planet Earth

By Michael J. Cohen. This book bridges the gap between scientific and spiritual outlooks. The author's 28 years of experience studying the natural world enables him to reveal how our separation from Nature underlies most of our social ills and prevents us from experiencing Planet Earth as a living organism. Dr. Cohen shows us that the Living Earth's intelligence is not science fiction but a fact of life, a fact which our modern-day upbringing and carefully structured social mores insulate us from knowing or feeling. He also illustrates how the workings of Nature, once recognized, give us excellent instructions for living more harmoniously. Paperback, 263 pages. \$12.50.

ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900 - 1900 by Alfred W. Crosby. Why has Europe been so successful during the last thousand years? Crosby, a prominent University of Texas history prof, synthesizes old and new information, to at last answer this key question of recent history. He argues that the Azores/Canaries, North America, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand have become "Neo-Europes" through a combination of European people, disease, domesticated plants and animals, pests and weeds. Indeed, he convincingly argues that it was not military or economic might (or ideology) so much as biology that Europeanized these lands. This book is a first step toward a history of the world environment and shows how the environment is a continual and active participant in human affairs. Fascinating! Index, references, maps, illustrations, paperback, 368 pages. \$13

SIMPLE IN MEANS, RICH IN ENDS Practicing Deep Ecology by Bill Devall. Devall's new book follows up on "Deep Ecology" (which is one of the most popular books we offer) with this broad-based study of how to cultivate a Deep Ecology life style. Reviewed in Mabon 88. Paperback, 224 pages, bibliography, \$12.00

DEEP ECOLOGY Living As If Nature Mattered by Bill Devall and George Sessions. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. 263 pages, paperback. \$11.00

THE ARROGANCE OF HUMANISM by David Ehrenfeld. Ehrenfeld is a Professor of Biology and one of the founders of the Society for Conservation Biology. In this powerful book, he explodes the myths of humanism (the dominant world-view) such as "all problems are soluble by people using either technology or social sciences; resources are either infinite or have infinite substitutes; human civilization will survive." He demonstrates the problems of rationality, argues convincingly for emotion, and then moves to analyze arguments for the preservation of natural diversity and concludes that only those based on intrinsic value, and not economics or human benefit, are valid and even politically practical. As with Catton's book, the christians, marxists

and capitalists will howl, but he's right on all counts. This is an absolutely fundamental book for Earth Firsters. Index, references, 286 pages, paperback. \$12.50

THE NATURAL ALIEN Humankind and Environment by Neil Evernden. This is one of the seminal books of deep ecology, and has been called "a brilliant, difficult, passionate assault on the dominance of economic — in fact of western — thinking." Reviewed in Mabon 85 and Eostar 88. 160 pages, index, paperback, \$14

TROPICAL NATURE Life and Death in the Rain Forests of Central and South America by Adrian Forsyth and Ken Miyata. This is a modern classic of natural history which brings the incredible diversity and beauty of the tropical rainforest alive on every page. Although it is not directly about preservation of the rainforest, it provides some of the best ammunition for preservation simply in its descriptions — all from a deep ecological perspective. If you are fighting for the rainforest, read this book so you will better understand the wild diversity for which you do battle. If you plan to visit the rainforest, read this first. 248 pages, index, bibliography, paperback. \$9

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT John Muir and His Legacy by Stephen Fox. Both a history of the conservation movement and an insightful new biography of John Muir, this book is crucial to understanding the environmental movement. Fox's thesis is that the history of conservation can be told as the ongoing struggle between passionate amateurs (John Muir) and conservative resource professionals (Gifford Pinchot). Well-written, heavily footnoted, with photographs, paperback, 436 pages, \$16.50

STERILE FOREST The Case Against Clearcutting by Edward C. Fritz. Ned Fritz, "The Father of Texas Wilderness" and founder of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources, details his campaign in and out of the courts to halt the Forest Service's arrogant schemes to turn the diverse deciduous forests of east Texas into sterile pine plantations. A key book for understanding the insouciant and corrupt United States Forest Service of today. Reviewed in Litha 84. Paperback. 271 pages. B & W photos. Special discounted price of \$9.50

TAME WILDERNESS by Dennis Fritzinger. An excellent little volume of poetry inspired by the wilderness and penned by a long active Bay Area Earth Firster. Paperback. \$6

PROMISED LAND Adventures and Encounters in Wild America by Michael Frome. An inspiring chronicle of forty years of meeting important conservationists in America's wildest places by the foremost environmental journalist in the United States. Mark Dubois, Sig Olsen, William O. Douglas, Martin Litton and others, in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Boundary Waters, Smokies, Maine Woods, and elsewhere. Reviewed in Litha 86. Hardcover, 312 pages, originally priced at \$18.95. Signed by Mike Frome. \$12 as a special for EFers.

WHOSE WOODS THESE ARE The Story of the National Forests by Michael Frome. This history of the National Forests and a profile of representative Forests was originally published in 1962. This is a reprint by Westview Press and is signed for Earth First! by Frome. Includes a current preface. An important work for understanding the Forest Service of today by the leading conservation journalist of our time. Through a special arrangement with the author, we are able to offer this book for substantially less than the cover price. 360 pages, index, paperback, \$10

CRY WOLF! by Robert Hunter and Paul Watson. A stirring report from two of the founders of Greenpeace about the courageous efforts of Project Wolf in British Columbia to stop the demented wolf extermination campaign of the BC government. Reviewed in Samhain 85 Earth First!. 130 pages, paperback. \$9

***THE GIFTING BIRDS** Toward An Art Of Having Place And Being Animal by Charles Jones. This excellent volume of essays from Dream Garden Press deals with that most important need of our modern world — a sense of place. Reviewed in Eostar 86 Earth First!. Hardcover, 158 pages, \$18.50

FEAR AT WORK Job Blackmail, Labor and the Environment by Richard Kazis and Richard L. Grossman. Are jobs and environmental protection incompatible? Blowing apart the economic myths that have put labor and environmentalists at odds with telling anecdotes, careful history and social analysis, the authors make a powerful argument for greater cooperation between the labor and environmental movements. Both authors were founders of Environmentalists for Full Employment. Grossman has also been Executive Director of Greenpeace and is a constant and constructive critic of cooption and compromise by the big national environmental organizations. See Edward Abbey's review in Beltane 88. Paperback, 306 pages, index. Special discounted price of \$9.50

SECRETS OF THE OLD GROWTH FOREST By David Kelly with photographs by Gary Braasch. Unlike many beautiful "coffee table" books of outdoor photography, this one is as important for its text as for its photos. Kelly masterfully surveys the current state of knowledge about the endangered old growth forest of the Pacific Northwest and makes a winning case for its preservation. Gary Braasch's color photographs are not just hauntingly lovely, they capture the intricate relationships of the old growth community. A must for forest activists. Bibliography, 99 pages, oversized hardcover. \$32.

***EARTH FIRST** The Struggle to Save Australia's Rainforest by Jeni Kendell and Eddie Suivids. Based on the fine television documentary of the same name by Jeni Kendell and John Seed, this beautiful book documents the campaign to preserve the rainforests of Australia through non-violent direct action — Terania Creek, the Nightcap, the Franklin River, Cape Tribulation and the Daintree. Many carefully-reproduced color photographs of rainforest as well as maps and photos of the actions. This book is a major historical document of the radical conservation movement, and a source of inspiration to tree-huggers everywhere. 167 pages, hardcover, \$25

THE BREAKDOWN OF NATIONS By Leopold Kohr. This thought-provoking book argues convincingly that gargantuan growth has brought on wars, depressed living standards, and blocked social progress. E.F. Schumacher, author of Small Is Beautiful, said Kohr taught him more than anyone else. Foreword by Kirkpatrick Sale. Index, bibliography, appendices, paperback, 250 pages. \$6.

SACRED LAND SACRED SEX: Rapture of the Deep by Dolores LaChapelle. I would argue that Dolores LaChapelle is the most creative and insightful deep ecologist writing today. Many of us have long awaited her new book, and it fulfills our expectations. Oversized, soft cover, \$24.50.

EARTH WISDOM Dolores LaChapelle's provocative and inspiring masterwork. We will free ourselves and the land by learning how nature intended us to live. This book provides both the necessary background and the practical steps to begin learning how to "reinhabit" your place on Earth. Fully illustrated. Large format paperback. Reviewed in Samhain 85. \$15.50

BEAR MAGIC A chapbook by the National Grizzly Growers featuring poems by Gary Lawless, Leslie Marmon Silko, James Koller, and Kate Barnes; art by Stephen Petroff; and interviews with Doug Peacock, Dave Foreman, and Lance Olsen. All proceeds to the Bear. \$3.50

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC by Aldo Leopold. This environmental classic was selected by more reviewers in Sierra magazine's recent overview of significant environmental books than any other. In that article, I called it not only the most important conservation book ever written, but the most important book ever written. I stand by that today. Paperback, 226 pages, \$9.00

ALDO LEOPOLD His Life And Work By Curt Meine. If you have wanted to know more about the man who wrote A Sand County Almanac, Meine's book should satisfy your interest. Although highly readable, this is a thorough and analytic review of the most important conservation thinker of the 20th century. Meine makes abundantly clear, nonetheless, in his study of Leopold as a boy, student, young forester, Forest Supervisor, game manager, pioneer ecologist and university professor, that Leopold was always an activist on the cutting edge of conservation whether it be game protection, wilderness preservation or wildlife management. Hard cover, 638 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography, photographs. \$32.

COMPANION TO A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC Interpretive & Critical Essays edited by J. Baird Callicott. Aldo Leopold perhaps thought harder than anyone else in 20th century America about wilderness and our relationship to it. His posthumously published book A Sand County Almanac ranks as the finest discussion of conservation ever written. In this collection of essays by leading historians and conservation thinkers, Professor Callicott has produced a sustained study of Leopold from perspectives of art, philosophy, history and social commentary. Although parts of the book are weak (the professional philosophers in it sorta wimp out) it is, nonetheless, an excellent book for better understanding Leopold. Paperback, 308 pages. \$14.50

QUATERNARY EXTINCTIONS A Prehistoric Revolution Edited by Paul Martin and Richard G. Klein. Whodunit? 12,000 to 10,000 years ago, dozens of genera of large mammals and birds became extinct. In this impressive anthology, 38 scientific papers analyze whether climatic change or over-hunting by humans caused the demise of mammoth, mastodon, smilodon, cave bear, cave lion, giant beaver and others in North

& South America, Australia, Oceania, Eurasia and Madagascar. This is a book of crucial importance in understanding the impact of our species on the rest of nature. Paperback, index, footnotes, references, 892 pages. \$37.50.

PLAGUES AND PEOPLES By William H. McNeill. This book, originally published in 1976, and by one of America's most distinguished historians, helped launch the current trend of ecological histories. His revolutionary thesis is that one of the major actors on the stage of history has been epidemic disease and, in fact, only disease can account for such events as the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Moreover, McNeill undertakes a historical and ecological analysis of the role of macro- and micro-parasites in human society. Paperback, 291 pages, index, footnotes, appendix. \$8.

***NEVER CRY WOLF** by Farley Mowat. One of the all-time nature and conservation classics. The adventures of a young Canadian biologist investigating Gray Wolves and Caribou in the Arctic. Adapted for the Disney movie a couple of years ago. Paperback, 164 pages, \$4.50

***SEA OF SLAUGHTER** by Farley Mowat. A landmark study of the historic and on-going destruction of wildlife (seabirds, other birds, bears, wolves, fish, whales, seals) along the northern Atlantic seaboard of North America. USA Today says that "Sea of Slaughter deserves to stand with Rachel Carson's Silent Spring as an outstanding indictment of man's stupidity in alienating himself from nature." Paperback, 437 pages, \$11.50

***A WHALE FOR THE KILLING** by Farley Mowat. A real-life story about the struggle to save a Fin Whale trapped in a Newfoundland lagoon and tortured by local villagers for "recreation." Paperback, 213 pages, \$5.00

THE RIGHTS OF NATURE A History of Environmental Ethics By Roderick Nash. Professor William Cronon of Yale says that Nash's new book is "the most comprehensive and encyclopedic history anyone has yet written of the intellectual precursors of radical environmentalism." Indeed it is. The Rights of Nature is a family tree for those of us in Earth First! interested in our philosophical genesis. It is also a fine-grained whetstone for honing our arguments. The last chapter devotes considerable space to Earth First! and is, in my opinion, by far the best study of our group yet to appear in print. I can't recommend this book highly enough (and that's not just because I'm quoted in it). Hard cover, 290 pages, index, footnotes, bibliography. \$29.

WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND Roderick Nash's peerless history of American attitudes toward the wilderness. Perhaps the most important book available for understanding the dynamic interplay between humans and nature in the New World. Now in an expanded, revised 3rd edition with greater emphasis on Deep Ecology. A must for every conservation bookshelf. Reviewed in Eostar 88. Paperback, index, 425 pages. \$14.00

ENDANGERED RIVERS And the Conservation Movement By Tim Palmer. Although dams and other river-destroying projects have played a major role in the history of the conservation movement, the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System is the least known and most neglected of our nation's preservation systems. While there are a number of excellent books about the history of river destruction and "water development" in the United States, none have focused on the effort to preserve free-flowing rivers — until Tim Palmer's exhaustively researched and finely crafted history. This is a necessary addition to the field of conservation history and no wild river lover should be without it. Includes 40 full-color photographs by the author. Paperback, 316 pages, index, references, appendices. \$15.

DOLPHIN LEAPING IN THE MILKY WAY by Jeff Poniewaz. There are many poets in the Earth First! tribe and Jeff Poniewaz is one of the best. This is a collection of Jeff's finest ecopoems. See the review of "Dolphin" by Lone Wolf Circles in Mabon 87. Paperback, 145 pages. \$8

CADILLAC DESERT The American West and Its Disappearing Water by Marc Reisner. Meticulously researched and remarkably readable, this is the epic story of America's water "development" and a fine history of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. It features engineering "triumphs" and dam failures, irrigated deserts and poisoned water tables, along with a cast of thousands, ranging from thugs like William Mulholland who brought Los Angeles water from the Owens Valley, to evil bureaucrats like Floyd Dominy who literally screwed himself out of his job as Commissioner of Reclamation, to phony environmental politicians like Mo Udall, Cecil Andrus and Dick Lamm, to heroes like David Brower. An essential primer for anyone interested in Western water issues (reviewed in EF!, Litha 1987). Paperback, 582 pages. \$11

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NEW MUSIC

Darryl Cherney "They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!"
At long last, Darryl took time out from his many blockade and demonstration gigs to record some of his latest radical tunes. Besides the title song, this has: Xerox The Money; Board of Forestry Song; Potter Valley Mill; Earth First! Maid; You Can't Clearcut Your Way To Heaven; Free The Dead; We're All Dead Ducks; Ballad of Don Hodel; Knocking on Extinction's Door; Ballad of the Lonesome Tree Spiker; Stop the War; Running For My Life; Where's Bosco?; Spike A Tree For Jesus; This Monkeywrench of Mine. Includes lyric sheet (complete with chord notations) and a classic burning 'dozer cover. \$9 postpaid.

Bill Oliver "In These Ancient Trees"
This short tape is a fundraiser for the Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition, and features two of Bill's best and most recent tunes: In These Ancient Trees and Woodpecker Rebellion. \$5 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow "Warrior of the Earth"
Here's a new taste of Cecelia's gently piercing voice and Earth-sensitive lyrics. Includes the title song, along with: The Blockade Song; Chicago; Eagle Creek; American Pacific Northwest; Bird Song; You've Got The Power; Idaho; My Soul Is Dancing; Love Song; The Day The Forest Died; In the Mountains; I Know A Tree. \$9 postpaid.

Joanne Rand "Home"
Joanne was the surprise hit of this year's Rendezvous, with an amazingly powerful voice reminiscent of Joni Mitchell's early days. Another great find from the Pacific Northwest. Includes: I'll Be Washed Away, Eyes Like Salmon, Home, Blood Red, Wayfarer, Radiation On My Windshield, Banks of Time, Nobody Lays A Hand On Me, and Thanks. \$10 postpaid.

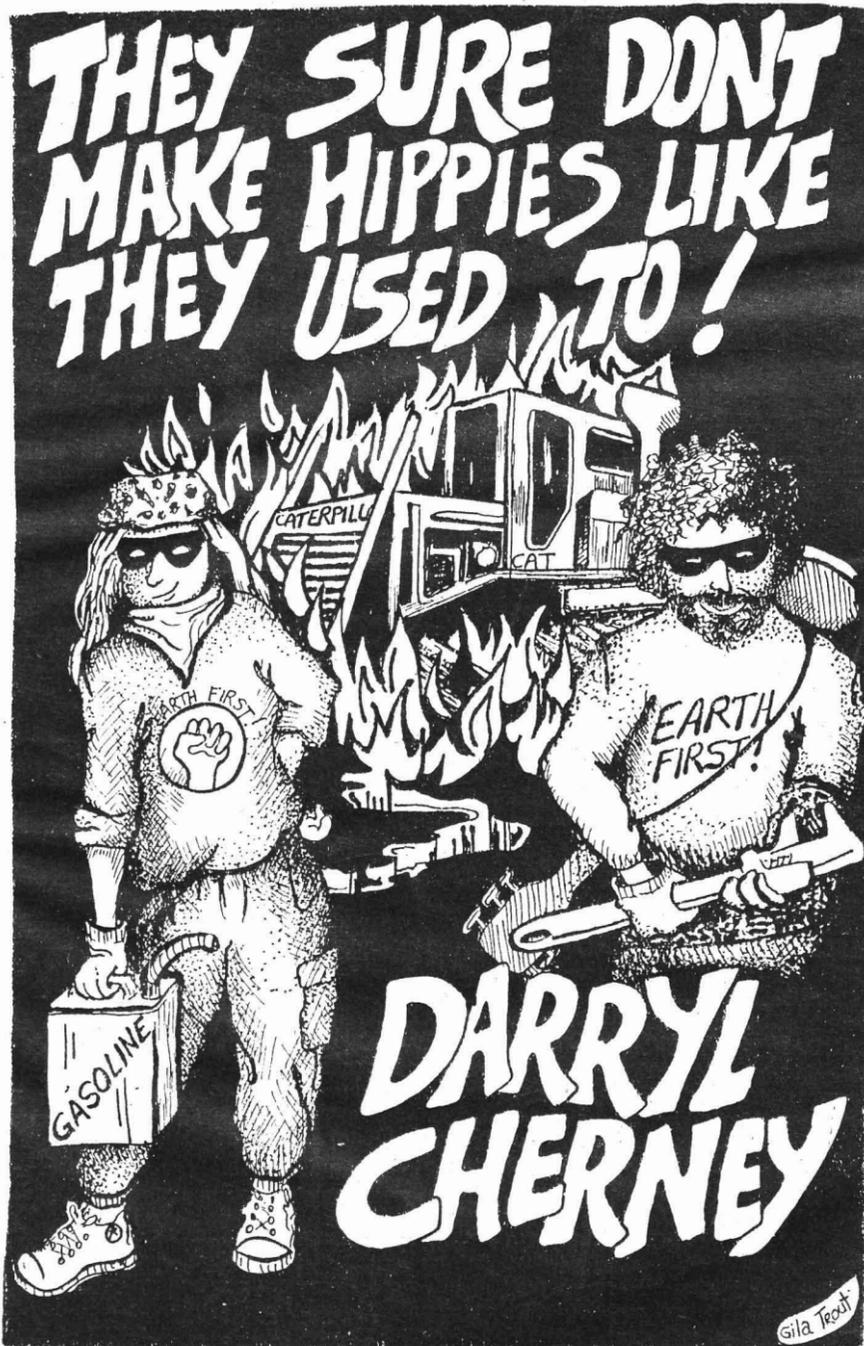
Susan Grace Stoltz "Circle of Friends"
The first tape from Susan Grace, performer on the most recent EF! roadshow, shows that Walkin' Jim isn't the only great singer in his family. Besides the title song, this includes: Old Time Friends, Song of the Arctic, Beverly's Song, Auroras Dance/Midnight on the Water, Coffee, Ribbon of Steel, The Love We Carry Within, Northern Lament, Chatanika River Song, and Follow Your Heart. \$10 postpaid.

Glen Waldeck "Wreckin' Ball Waldeck"
Longtime star of the campfire circuit and frequent accompanist to Bill Oliver (his humor makes Bill look like a straight man, a real accomplishment), Glen has finally put out a tape of his own stuff. And it's about time — we've nearly worn out the bootleg copy we got for the office several months ago. Includes: With My Friends, Tulsa Rag, N.O.L.A., Inspired By You, It's Apparent, Every Dog Has Its Day, Them People, Sign of the Times, Yellowstone or Bussed, Wreckin' Ball. \$10 postpaid.

OLD FAVORITES

- Austin Lounge Lizards "Creatures From the Black Saloon" \$9 postpaid.
- Austin Lounge Lizards "Highway Cafe of the Damned" \$9 postpaid.
- Darryl Cherney "I Had To Be Born This Century" \$9 postpaid.
- Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle" \$10 postpaid.

- Lone Wolf Circles "Tierra Primera!" "The Deep Ecology Medicine Shows." \$10 postpaid.
- Dakota Sid "... For The Birds" \$10 postpaid.
- Dakota Sid "No Mercy" \$10 postpaid.
- Mark Graham "Natural Selections" \$9 postpaid.
- Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana" \$9 postpaid.
- Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye" \$9 postpaid.
- Greg Keeler "Bad Science Fiction" \$9 postpaid.
- Greg Keeler "Post-Modern Blues" \$9 postpaid.
- Katie Lee "Fenced!" \$12 postpaid.
- Katie Lee "Ten Thousand Goddam Cattle" \$14 postpaid.
- Katie Lee "Love's Little Sisters" \$12 postpaid.
- Katie Lee "Colorado River Songs" \$12 postpaid.
- Dana Lyons "Our State is a Dumpsite" \$6 postpaid.
- Dana Lyons "Animal" \$11 postpaid.
- Mokai "Clearcut Case Of The Blues" \$9 postpaid.
- Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis" \$9 postpaid.
- Bill Oliver & Friends "Better Things To Do" \$9 postpaid.
- Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal" \$8.50 postpaid.
- Rainforest Information Centre "Nightcap" \$10 postpaid.
- John Seed, Bahloo & Friends "Earth First!" \$9 postpaid.
- Jon Sirkis "A Few Less Colors" \$9 postpaid.
- Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Spirit Is Still On The Run" \$11 postpaid.
- Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Forever Wild" \$11 postpaid.
- Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Listen to the Earth" \$11 postpaid.



EF! BOOKSTORE . . .

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***FOREST RESOURCE CRISIS IN THE THIRD WORLD** From Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia). The proceedings from the Conference on Forest Resources Crisis in the Third World provide a comprehensive and powerful overview of tropical timber cutting. All Tropical Rainforest activists should get a copy of this report. Illustrated, 510 pages, paperback. Proceeds to SAM, the leading conservation group in the Third World. \$20.

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THINKING LIKE A MOUNTAIN Towards a Council of All Beings by John Seed, Joanna Macy, Pat Fleming and Arne Naess. Illustrated by Dailan Pugh. This book of readings, meditations, poems, rituals and workshop notes prepared on three continents helps us remember that environmental defense is nothing less than "Self" defense. Including magnificent illustrations of flora and fauna from the Tasmanian rainforest, this book provides a context for ritual identification with the natural environment and so invites us to begin a process of "community therapy" in defense of Earth. Facilitating a process for allowing us "to hear the sound of the earth crying" as our own cry, it is an important deep ecology educational tool for use in schools, community groups and elsewhere for personal reflection. 128 pages, references, paperback. \$9.50

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Stegner, Olaus Murie, Joseph Penfold, and Otis "Dock" Marston. 93 pages, medium format, paperback. \$10

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THE EARTH SPEAKS An Acclimatization Journal Edited by Steve Van Metre and Bill Weiler. This exceptional collection of writings captures Earth's voice and is graced by lovely block prints by Gwen Frostic. Included are selections from Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, Aldo Leopold, Rachel Carson, Sigurd Olson, Gary Snyder, Ed Abbey, Loren Eiseley, Walt Whitman, Byrd Baylor and many others. Paperback, 187 pages. \$11.00.

WILDERNESS VISIONARIES by Jim Dale Vickery. John Davis reviewed this fine book in the Brigid 87 issue, calling it "one of the more enjoyable explorations of the lives of great ecologists ever to appear in print." Vickery, canoe guide and writer from the Boundary Waters, explores man's hunger for wild country by examining the lives of six wilderness legends: Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, Robert Service, Robert Marshall, Calvin Rustrum and Sigurd Olson. 263 pages, index, bibliography, paperback, illustrated. \$11.

ON THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION: Conserving the Diversity of Life By Edward C. Wolf. This inexpensive chapbook from Worldwatch Institute (Paper #78) is the best summary of biodiversity and conservation biology we have seen. Every EF!er should own a copy and read it. Better yet, get a copy into the hands of your local Sierra Club leaders or your local Forest Supervisor or member of Congress. Paperback, 54 pages,

index. \$4.

RIVERS OF EMPIRE Water, Aridity & The Growth of The American West By Donald Worster. Although this excellent history by Worster (author of Dust Bowl and other ecological histories) covers the same events and personalities as Marc Reisner's Cadillac Desert, it goes beyond it in placing the history of water "development" in the arid West in the context of a theory of history — that of "hydraulic civilization." Worster clearly believes that hydraulic civilizations are societies built on sand. A comment near the end gives a good indication of how biocentric this book is: *groups as diverse as the Papago Indians and the Chinese Taoists seem to have met that requirement [learning to think like a river], and there is much we can learn from them.* Index, footnotes, paperback. \$14.50.

YELLOWSTONE AND THE FIRES OF CHANGE By George Wuerthner. The coverage of the 1988 Yellowstone fires by the American news media was superficial, irresponsible and sensationalistic without peer. Enough bullshit! Fire ecologist and nature photographer George Wuerthner provides in this much-needed book a sensible ecological appraisal. With authoritative text and 90 full-color photos, Wuerthner covers the fire fighting efforts and analyzes the impact of the fires on Yellowstone's wildlife and ecosystems. If your member of Congress is talking out of his/her ass about the Yellowstone "disaster," send 'em this book! Bibliography, maps, 64 pages, paperback, oversized. \$10.

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Features —

Ecological and status descriptions of every US roadless area over 100,000 acres in the West and 50,000 acres in the East — 368 areas total!

SAMPLE PAGE

60 The Big Outside	
Mt. Rainier 233,000 acres	
Mt. Rainier National Park Wilderness Area and roadless	195,000
Designated Clearwater Wilderness Area (Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF)	14,300
Designated Glacier View Wilderness Area (Gifford Pinchot NF)	3,050
Additional Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie & Gifford Pinchot NFs roadless	20,680
<p>Description: Southwestern Washington southeast of Seattle. The icefields and glaciers of 14,410' high Mt. Rainier drop down into thousand-year-old forests of huge Western Hemlock and Western Red Cedar. Snow accumulation is extremely heavy (Emmons Glacier is the largest in the nation outside of Alaska). Deer, Black Bear, Elk, Mountain Goat and Bobcat are noteworthy inhabitants. Ice caves, steaming fumaroles, 27 species of trees, over 100 species of moss, and many beautiful waterfalls distinguish this area. Willi Unsoeld, conservationist, educator and first American to climb Mt. Everest, died in an avalanche on Mt. Rainier, a mountain he loved and had climbed many times. May all of us be that fortunate in the place death chooses to embrace us.</p> <p>Status: The Greater Mt. Rainier Ecosystem exists in name only. The core of this once-great area, Mt. Rainier National Park, is largely cut off from lower elevation wildlands in the Cascades by habitat fragmentation and clearcut logging (the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF is currently trashing the northern border of the area). Nonetheless, Mt. Rainier, Cougar Lakes, Goat Rocks, Mt. Adams and several smaller roadless areas form a complex that is severed only by single roads. These areas are, of course, largely rocks and ice.</p> <p>Excessive tourism is a problem in the Park, as is acid rain. An overabundance of climbers has created a human waste problem on Mt. Rainier's glaciers, where a fall into a crevasse can be a vile experience.</p> <p>Most of the roadless area in the Park was designated as Wilderness in 1988.</p> <p>RM27: 1,356,800*</p>	

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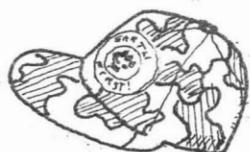
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