Mass Action for Headwaters
264 arrested with more to follow...

BY RANDY GHENT

Under cloudy Humboldt County skies, amid Earth flags and colorful banners, a jubilant crowd of nearly 2,000 descended into the heart of redwood country to express their outrage with MAXXAM/Pacific Lumber’s proposed clearcutting in the Headwaters Grove, the largest unprotected ancient redwood forest on Earth.

The September 15 rally included people from many walks of life: urban Food not Bombers, grandmothers, timber workers, toddlers, local housewives and dreadlocked hippies. The date marked the close of the endangered marbled murrelet’s nesting season and the opening of the booming 1995-96 logging season. In Headwaters since 1990’s Redwood Summer. Earth First!, in coalition with 40 other groups, rallied at PL’s mill in Carlotta, California for three hours before marching two-by-two for over a mile down Highway 36 to one of the company’s Headwaters access gates.

Headwaters activists planned the demonstration to coincide with the official end of the marbled murrelet’s nesting season, after which the US Fish & Wildlife Service would allow logging in murrelet habitat to proceed. Pacific Lumber is permitted, under a state salvage logging loophole, to “remove” ten percent of the forest’s “dead, dying and diseased” trees. Pacific Lumber intends to log downed trees throughout Headwaters by helicopter, ignoring the vital ecological role of such trees. To add insult to injury, PL would get them all for free, since the state Board of Forestry does not count downed trees under the ten percent salvage exemption limit.

Along with a long list of local activist speakers, the rally included actor Ed Begley, Jr., author Joanna Macy and Lama Yeshe, a Buddhist monk. Yeshe received the loudest cheer of the day upon reading a statement of support from the Dalai Lama himself: “Whosoever is responsible for the cutting of even one redwood tree will spend many lifetimes in the lower realms as a hungry ghost or as a hell being. This is what the Buddha taught.”

The rally continued after the peaceful march, as 264 members of the community and visiting activists waited patiently for their turn to cross a spray-painted line in an act of Gandhian-style civil disobedience. Police had arrested 264 people from many walks of life, including FAN, at the invitation of the Nuxalk Nation (one of the sovereign nations of the area), has committed itself to the establishment of a full-time campaign to protect the Great Coast Forest.

Talyyu Hot Springs

A major component of the campaign is to help begin a visionary project with the Nuxalk people to reoccupy ancient village sites and assert their sovereign right to cherish and protect their land. In April and May, FAN activists worked alongside the Nuxalk at the Talyyu Hot Springs, constructing the first of two planned structures. Talyyu is one of three hot springs sites the Nuxalk consider sacred, and the only one that remains unlogged. However, Interfor has plans to log it, and in June the Ministry of Environment delivered an ultimatum to the Nuxalk to abandon the site. In response, Nuxalk and FAN activists began a round-the-clock occupation of Talyyu. As a result, Interfor’s plans to log the hot springs have been put on hold for six months.

The Resistance

This nascent, yet powerful, First Nations/environmental alliance began another major action September 4, when an “Ewok Village” was constructed 80 miles west of Port Albernie. A large scaffold was erected above a hot water spring, and a dozen people took refuge inside for 20 days under a state salvage logging loop...
Throw the Ol’ Dog a Bone, Won’t You?

Without a doubt there has been more than once when you opened up your crisp, new copy of the Journal, only to find that the better part of it was dedicated to northwest forest issues. Well, it really should be no surprise that it is biased. In 1993, the Journal had served its time in Missoula and it was time to find it a new home. It was no shock that it stayed in the US, and it did not surprise me that it stayed in the west.

If we expect the paper to stay in the US, we all need to accept the bias it will have—the fact that it will have a heavy regional bias. But the shit is hitting the fan everywhere. Think of your bioregion: You would not be reading this paper and (possibly) be wearing that EJ fist if it weren’t for a local “problem.” Now, multiply that by a bazillion and you find yourself here at the EJ trying to figure out what articles to run.

We do the best we can to get the news out, but take a quick look at what has happened in the past month. Part of a half, and see if you don’t agree with me that prioritizing issues is easier said than done:

In the South Pacific, the French government is tossing nuclear bombs like salt into the Pacific Ocean, people from around the world are protesting and rioting; still, the tests continue. In British Columbia, native sovereignists have armed themselves to take on the provincial government; rounds have been exchanged and one activist has been shot. Meanwhile, on the other side of the country, the Ontario Provincial Police opened fire on group of native protesters, killing one man and injuring two others. Hundreds of dolphins are washing up dead on the beaches of the east coast, while the west coast is finding dozens of harbor seals dead on its shores. Then, here in the Northwest, activists are frantically trying to defend Headwaters, Warner Creek and Sugarloaf simultaneously. No one will disagree that the world is going to hell in a hand basket. Yet here we are at the Journal trying to decide what gets covered, what gets bumped to next issue, and inevitably, what gets dumped. The reality of regionalism is easily illustrated in this issue; two of three front page articles deal with the west coast, and the front chunk of the paper is more of the same. At the same time, you can not deny that it is humbling to realize the full impact of the events crashing down, one upon another, here in the Northwest. Just the same, however, we may not know what is going “down” in your area. Here in Eugene we can grasp the frenzy involved with Warner Creek, Headwaters and Sugarloaf because we live here. Their defense is in our hands; we have been to these places and felt them under our feet. You too have felt the pulse of the place you are fighting for; Sears Island is as real to someone from Maine as is Warner Creek to any activist in Eugene. You should tell us that; we need to know what is going on in your area. The newspaper clippings in the mail are nice, sometimes informative, but they are not submissions. You must tell us in your words, about the actions, the politics, the legislation, the litigation. This is the power you have with the Journal; it is the voice of the movement, you are part of and need to speak to.

We draw strength from each other’s actions and energy. We learn from one another’s victories and mistakes. The information needs to be passed along. You are the link that keeps the Journal in touch with local issues. Be persistent, and maybe with time the Journal will slowly lose its regional focus. The Journal will always struggle to avoid being too regional. But in that struggle, you play a key role.

It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, and when it comes to the Journal the staff here is already busy chasing its own tail.... so give ‘em a bone every once in a while to chew on. Just don’t make them have to play fetch!

—Michelle Stewart

Mabon

by Peggy Sue McRae

Mabon is the celebration of Fall Equinox. Mother Nature gives her farewell tribute to the waning sun by reflecting the colors of fire. Translucent sun-gold maple leaves spiral like sparks in quick gusts of wind. Pumpkins glow orange in the fields as if they were embers banked down for the night. Mother Nature carefully selects her evening wear. Black velvet sky, scarlet rosehip jewels and a glowing amber orb, the harvest moon, adorn her as she steps into the night. It’s the night of the harvest ball. Equal partners, day and night, meet at the dance floor of the earth, in a brief tango. They will meet again at Spring Equinox on the other side of the circle.

Putting up plum preserves, pressing apple cider and brewing hops for beer are acts of transition that will see us through the coming Winter months. Autumn is the bountiful time, the time to celebrate the generosity of the Earth.
by Bart Semcer

On June 29, 1995, the US Supreme Court ruled in the case of Bruce Babbit v. Sweet Home Chapter of Communities for a Great Oregon et al., and that decision will prove to be one of the most important events in the evolution of American environmental policy. In its wake we shall see either the maintenance of the status quo in endangered species protection by the United States, or the transformation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) from one of the strongest pieces of conservation law ever enacted into a document mandating ineffective strategies designed to achieve results that fall short of those envisioned by the current ESA. The case of Babbit v. Sweet Home originated over a decade ago in a suit brought by the timber industry (Sweet Home) against the Department of the Interior over US Fish and Wildlife Service's refusal to stick to their argument that the intent of Section 9 of the ESA is to prohibit all types of harm to protected species, be they direct or otherwise. When it was time for the timber industry to present its case they were represented by John Macleod of the Washington, DC, law firm of Crowell and Moring. Macleod argued the Secretary of the Interior had overstepped his boundaries in issuing regulations, because they focused on habitat modification, which prohibited certain actions without regard to their effect on a species. The government's argument rested on the scientific understanding that in order to conserve a species in the wild, it habitat must also be conserved, and that if its habitat is somehow altered or destroyed, the species is placed at increased risk which constitutes a "harm" being done to the species. While this may be the scientific case, some of the conservative members of the Court were reluctant to accept that it was the legal case. They argued that while habitat modification may consti-
tute harm in a real world sense, it may not in the abstract, legal term of "take" as employed in the ESA. Justice Scalia at one point stated this view by saying "When you say 'take' an animal, it means you hunt the animal, reduce it to your control by wounding it, by killing it, by harming it. It means harming the animal, not harming the forest, which causes the animal to starve to death. To say that's taking an animal seems to me just weird." But despite Scalia's needing, the government managed as a result of the logging the spotted owls who lived in the stand died, the landowner could not be charged with an illegal take because the activities which led to the owls' deaths for the law itself illegal nor was their purpose to kill owls. In response to this argument, Justice Kennedy pointed out that according to the law, the killing of endangered species is illegal plain and simple, and with this being the case, Macleod's logic did not conform with the common law understanding that those who break the law for different purposes still have broken it equally. In a 6-3 ruling the High Court held that FWS' definitions of "harm" and "take" were reasonable and in turn affirmed the intent of the ESA to regulate private land use. Writing for the majority, Justice John Paul Stevens justified the Court's opinion by citing two Congressional reports developed during the time the ESA was being debated in Congress. The Senate report stated that, "Take is defined in the broadest possible manner to include every conceivable way in which a person can 'take' or attempt to 'take' any fish or wildlife,..." while the House report defined "take" to include "harassment, whether intentional or not." Stevens also wrote that Congress must have intended to give the government authority over private land or else it would not include a permitting system to allow for the "incidental take" of species by landowners. Summing up the Court's position on the ESA, Stevens quoted the late Chief Justice Burger's opinion in the case of TVA v. Hill, the famous snail darter case, where the Court said that "the plain intent of Congress [in enacting the ESA] was to halt and reverse the trend toward species extinction, whatever the cost." The political fallout from this decision started to become apparent as Congress returned to Washington after its August recess. Industrial interests are not at all pleased with the decision and the implications it will have on their doing business, and because the ESA is now seen to be a threat to private property rights, the movement against the Act is growing in size and political stature. William Perry Pendley, of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, says if the Sweet Home decision is allowed to stand, it will mean, "The Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife, and its armed employees have jurisdiction over every acre of private property in this country...."... The Supreme Court continued on page 28

Dear Collective Shit for Brains,

What in the hell are we doing!? My own "liberal" college town can't get a handle on me to meet in an incredible library of alternative literature that can barely pay its rent. The inspirational Kutsher'sJournal vanished into thin air along with the thoughtful minds that gave it such power. I cannot find a friend who doesn't insist on sending her children to daycare or deserting her baby in its crib with a bottle of formula shoved into its mouth.

Dear Sirs:

If there's one thing I can't stand it's hope. Quit it! Anybody[who] spends three minutes—one minute—just one good minute paying attention to things knows there isn't any hope. Not for us, not for nobody. Not even for rocks. Any honest person who gives one serious minute pondering the ozone hole knows there's no hope. Pondering chinook salmon knows there's no hope. Hope is dishonest. Hope is for people who are weak. Stop all this useless hoping. Put an end to it! No more hope! We have nothing to fear, but hope!

Ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha

Sincerely Yours,

—Tibor Q. Louis
Stony Rubbish, Nebraska

Shit for Brains requests letters be under 300 words in length.
Brevity better facilitates industrial collapse!
SHARKS, RAYS AND A BOW HUNTER'S BAD DAY

SEA DEFENSE Alliance Victorious in First Action

On the California coast, adjacent to Monterey Bay, there is a place that sharks and rays have been coming to for centuries to mate, give birth and feed. It is Elkhorn Slough, a tidal backwater. For nearly half a century hunters and anglers have been coming to this slough to hunt, fish and kill, and life in the slough is threatened by such traditions. For three years activists have been coming to the slough to witness, protect, protest and call for a change. It's a good place to come and “Sab the Bastards!”

On July 22, activists from the Sea Defense Alliance (SeDnA) descended upon the Elkhorn Slough Shark Derby and showed the hunt participants and the media exactly what they thought of the hunt.

At 5:10 am, as derby participants lined up for the 6 am launch time a “bird watcher” accidentally locked her keys inside her car, blocking the launch pad. Within seconds a person was locked to the tow bar, conveniently causing a little traffic congestion. A scene of grouchy rednecks and pierced urbanites clashing at dawn around a little white car is more than anyone needs to witness before at least five cups of java. Nonetheless, when the firemen arrived they took it in stride and pretended to understand the intricacies of civil disobedience. In about 45 minutes, the tow bar was cut from the car and the protester removed.

Contrary to anything we expected it was the proper use of a “slimjim” that stumped these fireboys. While activists speculated and bet on how long it would take them to open the door with the slimjim, four firemen pried and coaxed one another on technique for 50 minutes until the door finally popped open. By this time the tide was beginning to rise, allowing the rays and sharks to find cover under water. Disgruntled fishermen headed back to their boats, a little annoyed but thinking they had survived the brunt of the opposition ... little did they know the day was just breaking and so was the action.

As camouflaged boats (so the fish can’t see them?) entered the water, small clusters of kayakers and canoes appeared like a little white car is more than anyone needs to witness before at least five cups of java. Nonetheless, when the firemen arrived they took it in stride and pretended to understand the intricacies of civil disobedience. In about 45 minutes, the tow bar was cut from the car and the protester removed.

Within five minutes an annoying hum came buzzing back towards the dock. Within the first hour of the derby one unlucky chap returned to the dock, at full throttle, with tales of stolen bows and broken hearts. After telling his story of woe to local authorities on site, the determined lad set off again to conquer.

At dawn around a little white car is more than anyone needs to witness before at least five cups of java. Nonetheless, when the firemen arrived they took it in stride and pretended to understand the intricacies of civil disobedience. In about 45 minutes, the tow bar was cut from the car and the protester removed.

As the vessel approached people sprinted their eyes to see the same guy, now a crazed lunatic, flailing his arms and hollering silently over the motor. As his boat docked and he cut the motor, the word “thief!” appeared to be permanently stamped on his lips. It seems that while he was telling the police officers about someone stealing his six arrows on the water, he left his only remaining arrow on his boat (unattended) where it too went the way of all arrows ... to the bottom of the slough. The police paid him no mind and settled back in their cars.

While the hunters were not prepared to be circled and harassed for hours on end by irate kayakers, a few tried the open ocean but were dismayed to see the only escape was to speed away in their boat; however, escape and bow hunting do not go hand in hand. So, the hunters realized they would just have to deal with the hollering, the splashing and stolen arrows if they hoped to catch anything. As it turned out, it seems that one needs a lot of concentration to bow hunt— it also seems that it is hard to concentrate when being heckled by a couple of kayakers, or to keep an eye on your target when the water is constantly being stirred.

By day’s end, the usual catch of 25-40 sharks and rays had been suppressed to a total of four sharks and two rays. Aside from the participants, very few people agree that this sort of hunt should still be taking place.

The local Harbor District, in charge of the fishing permits, commented that this year will probably be the last for the derby. However, the Elkhorn Slough Derby is just one of dozens of such events which occur each summer on the Pacific Coast.

Put the Action Aside, and Take A Look at the Real Issues

The species of sharks targeted in this hunt are leopard and smooth hound, both less than 4 feet long. At top predators, these species play a key role in a marine ecosystem by feeding on sick and dead biota. However, their numbers are declining and it will not be long until sharks are eliminated if present trends continue.

Sharks follow a yearly cycle in the slough, with the highest concentration in the summer. The rays, however, are residents in the slough with their numbers increasing during the spring and summer for breeding. Both the rays and sharks are susceptible to over-exploitation. Both have slow growth rates, reach sexual maturity late and have high infant mortality (sometimes exceeding 50 percent). The solitary nature of sharks makes mating difficult, further decreasing the ability of these predators to recover from overfishing.

The sharks in Elkhorn Slough are not caught for food; a few people at most use the fins for soup. They are caught to be weighed, to take a picture, to win a prize, and to be stuffed and placed on a wall.

The protest was not about animal rights; it was about habitat protection. Two hundred and sixty-seven species of migratory and resident birds along with a wealth of plant, and animal life rely on the survival of the predators in the water. Wetlands are highly sensitive areas, even subtle change is change and can threaten the health of an entire ecosystem.

California has lost over 80% of its natural wetlands to development. Highways you drive on may be on wetlands fill; the food you buy in the store may have been grown on a wetlands fill. Wetlands act as an “air vacuum” for the immediate area, sucking carbon monoxide out of the air. The plight of wetlands is often overlooked or under valued.

Elkhorn Slough is no exception to this; while the inhabitants of the slough are being threatened by hunts and other reckless human activity, the slough itself is being encroached on with more claims for agricultural lands and marine development.

Please, become more aware of your local wetlands and work to preserve them. Protest the hunts, stop the developers, take the time to study the area, but do not walk away.

To get involved with the Sea Defense Alliance or for more information about Elkhorn Slough, please contact POB 67121, Scotts Valley CA, 95067.
Welcome to Ohio, the “heart of the beast,” where the air smells like pulp and the rivers catch fire. We’ve been busy in the Heartland, doing our best to decimate the corporate utopia that passes for democracy and restore some semblance of native forest. While we cannot boast about reintroducing the wolf yet, the beavers are coming back and a black bear recently made it across the Ohio River into our state before it was declared a nuisance and shot. We still have more forests than England, though, and our renegade band is trying to hold on to them. Here’s the scoop.

Mohican State Forest: Rage

The 4,500-acre Mohican State Forest is a rare remnant of the forests that used to cover 95 percent of Ohio. As such, it is an important refuge for many of Ohio’s native species, particularly migrating songbirds and wild plants. An hour’s drive from both Cleveland and Columbus, it is a unique treasure of recreational opportunities to millions of Ohioans who choose to hike the rolling hills or canoe and fish its waters.

Controversy began when area resident Annette McCormick found trees marked with the blue slashes. She and other local citizens began to rally against the 5,000-tree logging proposal on the Mohican and the arrogance of the Ohio Division of Forestry, which planned the timber sale. Before long, legislation found its way into our State Assembly to designate the forest a State Wildland Area. However, the politicians abandoned the “radical” notion of wilderness, and the language was watered down to “banning commercial logging” from the Mohican.

Despite heavy lobbying against the bill by Maid Paper Company, the Ohio Farm Bureau, and other groups, are trying to stop the Scripps scan. Even though Scripps has won the approval of the California Coastal Commission, the fight is far from over. Things are moving on several fronts. Of mild interest, a Northern California group, the Great Whales Foundation, is in the process of suing the ATOC. They have a lot of money to throw, and that you go to Yellowstone instead of if he won’t support the protection of the Mohican State Forest.

2) Write a letter to Wayne National Forest Supervisor Eurlar Turrill, 210 Columbus Road, Athens, OH 45701. Congratulations him on banning ORV’s from the Wayne for four months of the year, and then hit him up for the other eight. Feel free to throw in something about earth, Ohio’s only national forest, the Wayne has the

For more information on these issues, or to support our work, contact Jason Tockman at PO Box 99, Athens, OH 45701; (614) 594-6400.

ATOC Project.

Scrubins Institute, the prime mover behind the project and the main recipient of the grant money, along with UC Santa Cruz, was able to convince their colleagues that studying global warming by blasting sound waves in the ocean made sense. They said that world climate is influenced by ocean temperature changes, but more and more, questions keep surfacing. Why, for instance, is the Department of Defense involved in this apparently civilian project? It seems that Pentagon money to the tune of $35 million has already been pumped into the experiment.

A diving instructor from Northern California using the Freedom of Information Act, may have found a big fish. Apparently the US Navy has been actively trying to enhance its ability to track and locate “enemy” submarines, particularly since other nations have been using what is called in naval jargon “QPT” or “Quiet Propeller Technology.” Submarines using QPT are virtually undetectable. Trying to solve that problem, the US Navy is currently developing a countermeasure. Indeed, the frequency used for ATOC (75 Hertz) is the same as the one the whales use precisely because it travels the best underwater.

Sea Defense Alliance, along with many other
Despite ten years of protests, a lawsuit and thousands of letters to politicians, the Forest Service and other corporate officials, Boise Cascade announced the start of logging in southwestern Oregon's Kangaroo roadless area. At 3 am on Friday, September 8, the march ended with a prayer vigil at a newly built gate blocking a route normally open to traffic between Cave Junction and Williams.

As the morning progressed, activists at the vigil called out their intentions to cross the gate in defiance of a government they felt was working hand in hand with notorious timber beast Boise Cascade, top bidders for the 668-acre Sugarloaf Timber Sale. Predictably, Josephine County Sheriff's deputies showed up in force to defend Boise Cascade's operations. They were joined by armed Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management officers. Two Earth Firsters were the first to cross the gate, proudly matching arm in arm. They were immediately grabbed and arrested. Dozens of people crossed the line intent on continuing the march. Fourteen of them were also arrested.

Others were grabbed and released or managed to escape into the safety of the woods. One arrestee, known as "the Caver," leaped from an illegally parked law enforcement pickup wearing only shorts, sandals and handcuffs. He escaped and spent an informative evening spying on logging preparations and eating grubs and berries. Sixteen people were arrested for violating the Forest Service's closure of this public land.

All four gates leading into the area have been closed and are guarded by a combination of law enforcement agencies. Additionally, deputies recently laid off by Josephine County have been hired by Boise Cascade to run around in camouflage and harass anyone attempting to enter the sale area, including legal hikers. The Josephine County sheriff said that there are more people guarding Sugarloaf than there are guarding the rest of the county. Additionally, the Forest Service has set up a 100-acre command center on the top of Burnt Peak just a quarter mile from a 75-man logging camp. Their plan is to keep the loggers inside for the twelve weeks it will take them to do the job. Sugarloaf is one of 102 sales released under Senator Hatfield's 1989 "logging-without-laws" amendment, known as congressional rider "318," or simply the Rider from Hell. The Forest Service never got around to awarding the sale and the rider expired in 1990. But Clinton had to stick his nose into things and through a series of administrative moves, Sugarloaf was sold and awarded because it was signed off before Clinton's "Option S" (timber release) plan. All this administrative and congressional finagling went on despite intense public pressure to stop logging all old growth, especially places as rare as Sugarloaf.

Right now pressure is being applied to Boise Cascade to convince them to do one of two things: save Sugarloaf for another area. This includes a boycott of Boise Cascade's products including Reliable office products; Cascade and Oxford paper; Associated, Cascade and Frederick-Sherry office supplies; Noyo, Vinyl, Bond and Weavel building supplies; and Specialty Paperboard, Durapak and Schumaker containers.

On the Friday after the march, 75 students at Ashland High School organized a walkout in protest of the cutting of Sugarloaf. They issued a statement which read, "It is difficult to concentrate as a student in a school when right outside our window whole ecosystems are being destroyed that will never exist again in our lifetime. We cannot respect Boise Cascade after we have educated ourselves about their plans to destroy these key 669 acres of roadless wilderness." Additionally, students have locked themselves to the Forest Service Supervisor's Office in Grants Pass and Cave Junction.

The 16 people arrested at the gate were offered a $25 fine if they plead guilty to a citation for violating a federal closure, and it appears that all but one of them are going to accept the deal. But Steve Manden, one of the arrestees, plans to go to trial to contest the injustice of the closure. Many of those arrested and others have vowed to continue opposing the logging of Sugarloaf. Your help is needed to save this rare gem of the Wild Siskiyous. Call (503) 827-3959 for more information on how to contact Boise to convince them to preserve Sugarloaf.

To date, over twenty-five people participated in the fast. Couples and even entire families have traveled up the mountain together. For some it has been one of the most profound experiences of their lives.

Interviews have been videotaped of many of the participants, we hope that someday this documentation can be used to show the strength of a community fighting to preserve the integrity of its environment, its ecosystem, and in essence, its identity. Dan Gregg, after four days without food or water, put it well: "Once you get to the top of the mountain, where is there to go? We're not going to log to the moon. This is the last of it. We've got to draw the line... there won't be anything left for future generations.

The future of Sugarloaf is in our hands. As a people committed to a future for our children's children, we can create enough attention around this issue and others similar to it so that hearts and minds worldwide are opened to the sanctity of all life.
Mt. Graham wins in court, but faces new rider

BY SHANE JIMERFIELD

Last spring the US 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco upheld a district court decision which halted construction of the Columbus Telescope on Mt Graham. The University of Arizona is attempting to build the scope in critical habitat of the federally listed endangered Mount Graham red squirrel, on land which is considered sacred land to many traditional San Carlos Apache.

The decision faulted the US Forest Service for giving the UofA permission to move outside of a previously designated area to build their telescope on Mt Graham. This area had been exempted from environmental and cultural regulations by a Congressional rider in 1988. The area was subsequently found to be unsuitable for the scope, however, and the UofA wanted to move to a new location—one not covered by the rider. The Court ruling makes the entirely reasonable judgement that the UofA must fulfill requirements of the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act before construction may proceed.

Upon receiving the decision the UofA promptly asked the court to reconsider. After a short deliberation the 9th Circuit Court denied the request. This leaves the UofA with two options: 1) take it to the US Supreme Court or 2) get another exemption from Congress.

The first seems a little far out; however, if we look at the possibilities that such a case would bring, it may not be so far fetched. The case would have precedent setting potential. If the Forest Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service move for a Supreme Court ruling and get a victory, it would establish that these agencies have unchallengeable interpretation of congressional law—something that may be hard to get, but something that would prove to be one of the most useful tools in their quest to cut, graze, and mine every square foot of public land in their control.

More likely is the second option. Arizona Congressman James Kolbe stated that he will introduce legislation to allow construction to move forward.

If successful this would be the second such exemption for the telescope project. In 1988 the Arizona Congressional delegation sneaked a rider onto the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act that provided the UofA, Max Planck and the Vatican’s telescope project with the first such peace time exemption. The exemption allowed the project to continue without abiding by the law that protects cultural sites and endangered species.

Call your Congressperson and let them know that the protection of sacred sites and endangered species is fundamental to life on earth and that they should not support any exemption that would aid in destruction of these values. If you wish to be more active in the campaign call the SEAC Southwest office for information (520) 322-9819.

SW Logging Injunction

continued from the front page

4.6 million acres of critical habitat in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Forest Service was required by law to put the conifer canyons—Mexican spotted owl habitat. The Forest Service issued eleven new Forest Plans, codifying a spotted owl extinction plan.

Unlike the once mighty ponderosa forests, the Southwest’s mixed-conifer forests are small and highly fragmented. They make up only 15 percent of the landscape. By the late 1980s it was clear that these mini-rainforests would be entirely wiped out in a decade or two.

The showdown came in 1989. That summer, the EFI Rendezvous was held in the Jemez Mountains, just a few miles from the Southwest’s first steep slope cable logging sale. More than 100 activists showed up for the post-rendezvous action at Barley Canyon. They locked down, lay down, cemented in, built huge road blocks and otherwise made it a very bad day for steep slope logging in northern New Mexico.

In the fall Earth First! was back again; this time with the Southwest’s first tree sit. A few days later, the Southwest’s second tree sit occurred in the Santa Fe Plaza outside the Federal Building. Ten thousand people jammed the plaza that weekend for the annual festival, and spotted owls, steep slope logging, and Barley Canyon were all over the media.

Late that winter, Dr. Robin Silver, conservation chair for the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, filed an Endangered Species Act petition to list the Mexican spotted owl as an endangered species.

The Forest Service produced a series of lame management plans, but refused to make any substantial changes to the mixed-conifer onslaught. In 1991, the owl was proposed as threatened. In 1993 it was formally listed. In 1995, amid a hail of lawsuits, FWS designated

Forest Service mismanagement threatens the Mexican spotted owl with extinction.

Finally, Judge Muecke said no more—shut it all down until consultation is complete.

A landscape level consultation is critical for the Mexican spotted owl. Spotted owls live in small interconnected metapopulations. Since any given metapopulation can go extinct for natural or human caused reasons, the key to spotted owl conservation is keeping the gene flow open between metapopulations so that recolonization can occur. Reviewing individual timber sales for negative impacts can not perceive much less prevent landscape level fragmentation. To make matters worse, spotted owls are also heavily impacted by overgrazing of riparian areas. Nothing short of full Forest Plan consultation can provide an adequate analysis of the subspecies and all the impacts to it. Consultation should preferably take place on the bioregional level.

Ninety-eight percent of the Southwest’s ponderosa pine old growth has been liqui-
dated. While mixed-conifer is a small percentage of the landscape it shelters 66 percent of the remaining old growth in the Southwest. The only things standing between the last big trees and chainsaws are the Mexican spotted owl, a handful of dedicated activists, and a courageous judge.

Kieran Suckling is the Director of the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, a kick-ass group of no-compromise litigators.
**The Salvage Rider in Motion**

**Towards Implementation—**

by James Barnes

When a bill is signed into law, getting it working is often no simple matter. Take for instance, the Emergency Salvage Timber Sale Program rider (now part of Public Law 104-19) that Big Timber's pocket lobbyist, the administration officially interpreted semantics. Frustratingly for the congressmen from their letter stated, the 57 remaining 318 sales. The congressmen focused on the words "not subject to Section 318." That ruling mooted SCCLF's suit so they dropped it. Naturally, the issue was picked up by the Northwest Forest Resource Council which filed suit to achieve precisely the opposite end. They then had that suit merged with their litigation in progress over the Section 318 language. SCCLF et al. weighed in as intervenors in the industry suit, and Judge Michael Hogan of the Federal District Court in Eugene, Oregon, heard the case on September 8.

The congressmen’s vote-getting hook for the rider was salvage, but both they and industry understood that the most important and profitable section of their bill condemned the fatest, greenest old growth to the saws. Their efforts concerned the notorious "318" sales, possible to satisfy in 1989 by another rider to an appropriations bill attached by Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR). These sales were exempted from administrative and judicial review, and required consultation by the Secretary of the Interior to the Forest Service. The congressmen’s requirement of identification of federal murrelet nesting will not apply in the Northwest where only 73 murrelet nests have ever been discovered (as of 1994), whereas hundreds have been identified using the scientific "not subject to Section 318." (emphasis added). In so saying, Clinton has adroitly commodified snags (and politically profitably) positioned himself opposite the fundamental godawful salvage rider, indeed! There is plenty of "salvage" volume to get; every other 318 area sale goes, and there remains the fact that any sale prohibited by murrelet nesting must be replaced by equivalent volume somewhere else (although there are grave doubts that equivalent volume actually exists, and certainly not on the Suslaw National Forest).

The Better Part of Valor

In an August 1 memorandum from President Clinton to the heads of certain agencies (Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency—all affected by the salvage rider), he said, "Public Law 104-19 gives us the discretion to apply current environmental standards to the timber salvage program, and we will do so." (emphasis added). In so saying, Clinton has adroitly commodified snags (and politically profitably) positioned himself between the warring sides of the forest conflict. In seizing this opportunity, this direct example of "diligent and vigilant oversight" do, not the Northwest Forest Resource Council (NFRC, a.k.a. Big Timber) extractionists curry favor with the administration, and we will do so," (emphasis added). In so saying, Clinton has adroitly commodified snags (and politically profitably) positioned himself over the agencies' performance—In the form of hearings in which they got quite nasty. They threatened to cut agency budgets and berated Assistant Agriculture Secretary Jim Lyons: "Do you really want to harvest dead and dying timber?" demanded Conrad Burns (R-MT). "You're damn right I do, Senator," shot back the Freddies' boss—which ought to tell you something about the Forest Service. But despite this, they weren't able to persuade Clinton. So the Northwest Forest Resource Council (NFRC, a.k.a. Big Timber) was forced to sue.

Meanwhile, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCCLF) and five other environmental groups decided to file suit on August 10 against the government over the language of Subsection K too, only it focused on k(2): "No sale unit shall be released or completed under this subsection if any threatened or endangered bird species is known to be nesting within the acreage that is the subject of the sale unit" (emphasis added). This sentence refers to one bird only, the threatened marbled murrelet, a thrush-sized seabird which nests solely in old growth trees on the Northwest coast. The environmentalists' complaint was an insistence that the administration accept the standard scientific protocol (used by industry, environmentalists and bureaucrats alike) for establishing occupation of nests—flying behavior or hearing a bird, mainly—rather than the congressmen's requirement of identification of fecal rings around trees, eggshells or direct observation of a bird at the nest. The murrelet nests high in old growth trees; the next nest is no more than a depression in a branch and is damn near impossible to detect directly. About the only way you know nesting is going on nearby is seeing or hearing the bird coming or going. But that's not good enough for the industry. The difference, again, is critical: Only 73 murrelet nests have ever been directly discovered (as of 1994), whereas hundreds have been identified using the scientific protocol.

In a turn of luck, on August 13 the administration ruled in favor of sticking to that established scientific protocol. Suslaw National Forest Supervisor James Parish noted that "the harvest of units occupied by marbled murrelets as determined by established protocol would jeopardize the continued existence of the species." That ruling mooted...
September 6. The court hearing ended at the Federal building in Eugene, Oregon, and activists sat stunned as Judge Hogan, the slob from Thomas Creek Timber, a “friend of the court” from the Northwest Forestry Association, and all the Justice Department lawyers danced arm in arm around the courtroom chanting “Log! Log! Log!—Log! Log! Log!” Moments before, the judge had dismissed the environmentalists’ case and refused a stay pending appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco (we have since appealed, were denied a stay, and have a hearing scheduled for February 1990).

We’d been poised to win this one, based on former environmental law; the Freedies did a lousy job on just about every aspect of their preparation of the Warner Creek Fire Restoration (near) Project. Thanks to the salvage rider, though, all laws are moot. The Western Environmental Law Center lawyer, Marianne Dugan, put up a brave challenge, but the Forest Service’s attorneys were clear and correct.

All injunctions are canceled, no law applies, Timber has its way with the forest, and the people can bugger off.

Many were in tears leaving the courtroom, only to be greeted by an ugly mob of media people with teevie cameras who shoved people aside to get that emotional footage. It was all pretty hard to take, no offense to the media. (But we love the media. Media is our friend. Talk to us; we’ll give you the real, juicy, action story. Real sexy. Hippies in camo and everything.)

Naturally, the first thing we had to do was hold a meeting—impromptu in a circle, on the Federal building lawn. Since that meeting was clearly going to be on the six o’clock news (and it was) we decided to have another one later. The consensus decision resulting from that later meeting was that we needed to panic, singly and in groups. Logging was expected at any instant, and we had to decide what to do. While panicking, though, we were also aware of some facts.

The released sale units comprised nine million board feet of trees, of which some half a million had been sold to Thomas Creek Timber of Oregon. Of the famous purpose for this small sale was to determine the viability of the burned trees as sawtimber after four years of deterioration (for this you need half a million board feet!) while the project was held up in the courts. What we are talking about is the Warner Creek fire, the Warner Creek fire which is still standing, the Warner Creek fire which is still locked. Logging helicopters have been obstructed by positively festive balloon and yarn weavings (speaking of helicopters, the press even sent one up to find our house in the forest, so strong was their lust for hot action shots). Logging has been undermined, collapsing the breach the road, and sections have been obstructed by positively festive balloon and yarn weavings (speaking of helicopters, the press even sent one up to find our house in the forest, so strong was their lust for hot action shots).

On September 10, we put bodies on the line and began a continuous lockdown in front of the gate.

Since that date, activity has been bolted down into the road while lying over a steel door, while others have locked to the gate. We’ve been visited by hip-holstered hunters who appeared upset over our closure, but after they learned it was Freddie who was keeping them out, they came around and agreed to support Oregon’s anti-spraying, anti-clearcutting ballot initiative, and exchanged phone numbers with the protesters. The Forest Service showed up with a road grader, but the lockdown prevented them from moving past the gate. So they turned the machine around and went away. They also came up in a law enforcement team and videotaped the protestors, warning that they might have to prosecute. Oohh.

Each day the Forest Service thinks it can win us out, or is delayed, or is involved with destroying Sugarloaf (see page 6), is a day in which our road restoration lengthens: a half mile, two miles, more. Folks, we have mobilized, and we want you. Heck, we have Oregon governor Kitzhaber’s blessing; he says we should “raise a hue and cry,” we deserve lots of credit, and that our actions “are well within the parameters of what we will accept in this country.” So come on out: One hundred people aren’t enough—two hundred aren’t enough. Not till a thousand people are in former Forest Service road 2408 with pick, shovel and prybar will we be somewhat mollified. We won’t crack a grim smile until people are perched in platforms, swinging from trees and crowning tripods all over the place. We won’t be satisfied until they have to send convoys of bulldozers with armed Freddie-cop escorts for each faller who wants to get in or out. We won’t be pleased until they have to send in the National Guard to ensure that the trees get out of Warner Creek. And we won’t be happy until the forest destroyers give up, ashamed, and go away. In order to do this we need you. If you aren’t already up to our neck in some campaign to save the wild, GET YER BUTT OUT HERE!

Here are some numbers:

Southern Willamette Earth First! message hotline: (503) 343-7305. Transportation to and from Eugene, Oregon: (503) 686-6761.

Here are some of our needs:

Cash donations, tools, bodies, communications equipment (cell phones, walkie-talkies), video cameras, schoolbuses, placards and paint and markers, climbing gear, backhoes (and maybe some junk cars and major appliances).

Here’s how to get to Warner Creek:

From Eugene, OR, take highway 58 east to Oakridge (exit number 188 from I-5). Go through Oakridge to the other (east) side of town and turn left on Salmon Creek Fish Hatchery Road, just after Dink’s store on the left. Go about a mile, cross the tracks and come to a T. Turn right onto Forest Service Road 24 (paved). Go about five miles to Squaw Butte Road, FS 2408 (you’ll see a sign on left). Turn right, go over a bridge and drive six miles to road 280. Turn left there. Drive about a mile and a half until you see your first left. Take it. Drive for another couple miles until you see another left turn. Take it—you’re at basecamp.

At base camp we will feed you and put you to good use. Whatever you are prepared to give, you are needed. And remember: NOT ONE BLACK STICK!
ROD CORONADO IMPRISONED

In August a Michigan state judge sentenced Rod Coronado to 57 months in prison and 2.5 million dollars in restitution for raids claimed by the ALF in 1991 and 1992.

Rod was indicted by a federal grand jury in July 1993 for Animal Liberation Front (ALF) actions against Michigan State University. He was captured last September by federal and state officials after an exhaustive two year hunt and was held for three months awaiting approval for bail (a total of three hearings). In late spring he decided to take the plea bargain offered, and in return would not be forced to testify against ALF activists in further investigations.

Rod pleaded guilty to one count of aiding and abetting an arson (for the MSU raid), one count of theft and destruction of an historical artifact (a cavalryman's journal). For more information about Rod's case see EJ Journal, Eoestar 1995. You can also expect to see more articles on Rod in the near future.

For the next six months Rod is in a holding facility in Arizona awaiting transfer to a federal prison. He reports that he can see Mount Graham from his cell, and he is allowed to pursue most of his time outside.

You can write Rod at 03895000 FCI, RR #2 Box 9000, Safford, AZ 85546. He can only receive paperback books sent directly from bookstores or publishers. Donations can be sent to the Rod Coronado Support Committee, 231 Montgomery Road, PO Box 820, San Jose CA 95132. For more information call the hotline at (408) 235-1504.

PAUL WATSON VS CANADA

On September 12, the Canadian government took on Paul Watson for fishing endangered turbot off the coast of Canada. Each mischief charge carries a possible life sentence, and the endangerment charge carries a possible $9000 fine.

Paul is being criminally charged for defending the survival of turbot, a species of fish that the federal government went to battle at the high seas for. Earlier this year, Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin gave the orders for Canadian authorities to board a Spanish vessel and arrest its crew on fishing endangered turbot off the coast of Canada. Each mischief charge carries a possible life sentence, and the endangerment charge carries another possible ten years.

Ironically enough, Paul is being criminally charged for defending the survival of turbot, a species of fish that the federal government went to battle at the high seas for. Earlier this year, Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin gave the orders for Canadian authorities to board a Spanish vessel and arrest its Captain at gun point for illegally fishing the turbot off the Grand Banks in Eastern Canada. The Sea Shepherd crew only pursued the vessels, whereas the Canadian government decided to stop the illegal fishing by firing upon, ramming and forcibly capturing the Spanish vessel. Look for an update in the next issue of the Journal.

If you can help cover legal costs or need more information, contact The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, 3107A Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292; (310) 776-5741. Send letters of protest to:
Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Rm. 311-5 Centre Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario. Canada K1A 0A6; (613) 992-4211; fax (613) 941-6900/6905.
Brian Tobin, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E6; (613) 993-0999; fax (613) 990-7929.

LEONARD PELTIER APPEAL

Leonard Peltier has filed a request to reopen his appeal with the Eighth Circuit Court. Defense attorneys have discovered that a mistake in the trial record is being criminally charged for defending the survival of turbot, a species of fish that the federal government went to battle at the high seas for. Earlier this year, Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin gave the orders for Canadian authorities to board a Spanish vessel and arrest its Captain at gun point for illegally fishing the turbot off the Grand Banks in Eastern Canada. The Sea Shepherd crew only pursued the vessels, whereas the Canadian government decided to stop the illegal fishing by firing upon, ramming and forcibly capturing the Spanish vessel. Look for an update in the next issue of the Journal.

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MUMIA ABU JAMIL LIVES

When Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Ridge signed the death warrant for Mumia Abu Jamal on Friday, June 2, 1995, he couldn't have imagined the public fury that would erupt. Mumia was convicted in 1982 of killing a police officer after a trial chock-full of misconduct and questionable tactics on the part of the prosecution. At the time Mumia was a reporter and MOVE supporter. (For more info on the history of the case see the Lughnasadh 1995, EJ Journal.)

Activists from across the country pulled together in a barrage of support actions. A series of banners were dropped, or held, across the country—most notable of which was dropped on July 31 in Pittsburgh. Activists dropped a 40-foot banner for rush hour facing the county jail. The activists were arrested; however, after they were released by the university police, they retrieved their banner from a nearby dumpster and hung it again for evening rush hour.

Things also heated up at the Governor's Conference that was held in Burlington, VT. This four day event drew governors from across the States, the president and activists from up and down the East Coast. By the end of the conference police had made 24 arrests, security guards' nerves were shot, and activists sent a clear message to the president and Governor Ridge, "FREE MUMIA NOW!" In August, Mumia's death warrant was rescinded indefinitely, pending a new appeal.

And Don't Forget ...

Lise Olsen is still in jail for an anti-fur billboard alteration she did in 1992. She was sentenced in 1994 to four years on a bogus arson conviction.

Lise Olsen, Political Prisoner, B48426, PO Box 5001, Dwight Prison, Dwight IL, 60420

Since February of this year, Jim Chambers has been sitting in custody awaiting trial for charges stemming from the UK Road Wars. Jim is charged with taking a sledgehammer to a couple of bulldozers one night when he was feeling frustrated.

Jim Chambers, PV2504, HMP Pentonville, Caledonia Road, London N7, England
to 50 demonstrators equipped with coffee and donuts headed down to the Jack Creek logging road, ready to share their breakfast and spread the good word. When they got there two of the activists got up in tripods; one sitter stayed up for over nine hours. Two others chained themselves to the tripods’ legs and eight more lay down on the road. What am I going to have to do, shoot you all?” exclaimed an exasperated security guard. During the day three gunshots were fired in the protesters’ general direction. Road work shut down for the day, presumably in the spirit of the holiday. Twelve people were arrested on federal charges of closure violations and road obstruction.

Activist also sent a fax to Jack Ward Thomas, Chief of the Forest Service, demanding that the Cove/Mallard project be canceled. The fax was signed by 60 organizations, including the Ancient Forest Alliance, Greenpeace USA, Friends of the Earth USA, the Alliance for the Wild Rockies and the Ecology Center of Missoula, Montana.

On the same day, in Grangeville, ID, three people were arrested on state trespassing charges when Earth Firsters went to see Hal Salwasser, new regional forester for Region 1 (Northern Rockies) of the Forest Service. Some of you may recall that Salwasser was the guy behind the Idaho Permacuts, a late 80s Freddie PR campaign to soothe a public recently become aware of massive clearcutting by promising to leave a tree here and there. Hal’s one of the New Bureaucrats; he’s no Good player. Anyway, Hal was paying a visit to the Nez Perce National Forest to glad-hand the locals at an open house when a bunch of grubby protest-type activists came in and gave him a letter detailing illegalities with the Cove/Mallard sales. At that, the open house closed up real fast so the protesters, upset, were naturally forced to walk around in salmon costumes and climb up on the roof until they were arrested. One person was arrested for walking. Nobody’s really sure why.

Hal Salwasser was annoyed with the Earth Firsters, saying in an interview with Lewiston Morning Tribune reporter Kathy Hedberg, “It’s unfair some of them choose to put themselves in harm’s way and stimulate other people to talk about violent acts.” Conceding, isn’t he? Also annoyed was the Idaho Free Press, which chided the Forest Service for overreacting to the protesters and canceling the open house—you know, democracy and all that.

Arrestees from the day’s events were sent to Federal Court in Coeur d’Alene, ID, for arraignment as the usual magistrates in Boise were absent. There they giggled and sniggered and poked one another in the courtroom until poor magistrate Cynthia Inbrugno became so flustered and offended she lost her temper and barked, “There is nothing further going on here. This is very serious to me and this should be serious to you.” She then threatened that the protesters might have to stay after court, so they settled down. So gum-chewing was reported.

Make it Set

“Intact ecosystems, without clearcutting, are a rapidly declining resource on our public lands. Trying to preserve them is worth getting your hands dirty on your hands.” So said Captains Kirk and Picard on Aug 29. The two activists stopped road building and logging for three hours. They had hoped to stop it for longer than that, but no such luck. They locked themselves through plastic pipe in $5 gallons drums full of cement and gravel dug into the Jack road... only, ah, the concrete didn’t set. So when the Freddies showed up they quickly realized the two weren’t attached to anything but muscle. The captains were summarily yanked out and sent to the pokey in Moscow, charged with the usual closure violations and road obstruction. Their trial is set for October 17.

If you live in the Northeast don’t forget Ramon and Robert Hoyt’s Cove/Mallard Roadshow, coming to a town near you from January through March. For details see the announcement p. 9.

The Cove/Mallard video defending The Big Wild is available for $100 from the Missoula Cove/Mallard Coalition office at 122 East 6th St, Missoula, MT 59801, calling (406) 549-3978; Contact Cove/Mallard Coalition Base Camp at POB 8968, Moscow, ID 83843; (208) 882-9755.

Contact the Friends of Cove/Mallard Activist Orientation Center in Missoula at (406) 728-0867.

For a brief recorded “State of the Cove/Mallard Campaign” message, updated weekly, call (801) 379-8925 or (800) 889-5277 (emergencies only)

If you can’t donate your body to Cove/Mallard, feel free to send money, chocolate, coffee, beer or granola. Are you wondering what to do with that old sleeping bag or those dated long Johns? Don’t call Goodwill; send them to: Last Wilderness Defense Fund, POB 9970, Moscow, ID 83843.

We use and appreciate every gift. Be creative. Remember, if you don’t know where you’re going, CALL FIRST!

Cove, Cove, Mallard & Mallard Have Fun

Nez Perce Forest Supervisor and full-time Timber Beast Mike King has been transferred out of the Nez Perce office. We don’t know if this had anything to do with the following actions...

On August 2, Cove and Mallard II decided to pay a visit to the Red River Ranger District. Armed with three demands, a chain and a lock, they rushed into the office to find Ranger Ed Wood in a meeting. The Freddies ran past limbs flailing... Unable to lock together, the two fell limp to the floor.

Secretaries shrieked and moaned, “This is so juvenile!” as Cove, or maybe it was Mallard, attempted to dialogue with Ed. Ed crept back to his meeting.

Ed Wood, we just want to talk to you. We have a few specific requests.” A buzzing white silence was his only response.

“We’re polite!” insisted Cove. “We’re not leaving until you guarantee us a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement!” No fish in our streams, not sediment! Come out here, Ed Wood!”

But the dialogue never happened. Ed refused to read Cove’s letter or Mallard’s list of demands, or, uh, vice versa. “They tried to read from a piece of paper, but I didn’t listen,” he proudly said later.

So they took them to Grangeville and locked them away.

At the Nez Perce NF Supervisor’s Office in Grangeville, two women posed as tourists and asked the receptionist for directions to a wilderness trail and to use the restroom. Little did they know that Cove was hiding a heavy chain under her sweatshirt and Mallard was concealing a padlock under her sweatshirt, but I didn’t listen,” he proudly. said later.

So the two activists stopped road building and logging for three hours. They had hoped to stop it for longer than that, but no such luck. They locked themselves through plastic pipe in $5 gallon drums full of cement and gravel dug into the Jack road... only, ah, the concrete didn’t set. So when the Freddies showed up they quickly realized the two weren’t attached to anything but muscle. The captains were summarily yanked out and sent to the pokey in Moscow, charged with the usual closure violations and road obstruction. Their trial is set for October 17.

"Save Cove/Mallard!" and running through the halls [a demerit offense] while Freddies scrambled around screaming "Secure the perimeter!" Back to back, Cove and Mallard barged through the door, past the "do not disturb" sign. They told King he was fired and could go home. To their glee, King already had the media there and was in the middle of an interview. After they presented the supervisor with a list of demands, he set them aside and told them to leave. If he had read the list, he would have realized they weren’t leaving until the demands were agreed to in writing. So down came King and locked arms. In an effort to rescue the interview, King briefly dialogued with the women about their concerns before they were arrested and the reporter was kicked out of the office.

None of the Coves and none of Mallards had really asked for much; just three simple demands: 1) A supplemental EIS, including a reassessment of old growth and a revocation of threatened and endangered species; 2) Basing data on all nine main streams in the sale areas; and 3) A halt on all logging and road building until the above demands are met.

So far, the demands have not been met.

Cove I and Jeff Taylor and Cove II, and maybe a Mallard or two, all contributed to this tale, which was compiled with apologies by Daryll Echt.

Mabon 1995 Earth First! Page 11
The Biodiversity Legal Foundation (BLF), of Boulder, Colorado, and Montana Conservationist Don Karel found itself卷入 in a court case against Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt for violating the Endangered Species Act. They say Babbitt failed to issue a rule on the BLF’s petition to list the Interior Redband Trout. The BLF contends that the species considered to be a native Rainbow Trout subspecies, is biologically threatened in all of the Kootenai River drainage in northeastern Idaho and northwest Montana due to dangerously low population levels, continued habitat destruction from mining and logging, restricted range, hybridization resulting from introduced fish species, and inadequate government programs.

The ESA requires the Secretary to decide within 90 days of receiving a petition whether listing may be warranted and to initiate a comprehensive status review for the species. The finding is now one year overdue, prompting this lawsuit.

Only five known populations of native Redband Rainbow Trout exist, in the upper parts of the Kootenal and Yaak River drainages of the Kootenai National Forest. This represents about five percent of the trout’s original range in the state of Montana.

Several factors imperil this fish. “The largest threat comes from non-native stocked fish that have hybridized most of the populations in the Kootenai River drainage,” said Jasper Carlton, Director of the BLF. “When breeding occurs with these exotic competitors, the Interior Redband Trout loses its genetic purity. Continued hybridization weakens any chance for the recovery of this native fish.” It has faced such threats from destructive logging practices and over-increasing mining activity in the Cabinet-Yaak ecosystem.

Bull trout, westslope cutthroat and the Kootenai River white sturgeon also face threats that presage the ecological degradation of this rich and unique river system. The BLF notes that evidence available suggests that an interbreeding with multiple species recovery effort is needed to help restore this imperiled ecosystem and ensure the continued survival of all these native fish.

Federal listing will not only give the species and its wild habitats the necessary protection for long-term recovery but may also help to establish a reversal in the state of Montana’s antiquated policies regarding the protection of aquatic ecosystems. It is essential that state and federal agencies now work cooperatively to restore the native redband, particularly in the major trout fisheries of the northern Rockies. Further delay in listing may mean the imminent demise of this inland native fish.

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of all native plants and animals, communities, and naturally functioning ecosystems. Based in Boulder, Colorado, the BLF continues to be at the cutting edge of legal efforts to protect imperiled species and their habitats.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative is a statewide ballot initiative that will be outfiled under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI). The SFI can help move Oregon’s forest practices away from practices that promote destruction and greediness to forestland management programs that are conservative and will provide long-term jobs and uses to the people of Oregon.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative is a statewide ballot measure to prohibit clearcutting and chemical herbicide and pesticide use in forests across Oregon. The Oregon Secretary of State’s office has approved a ballot measure for the measure with the caption “Prohibits many present timber harvest practices, imposes more restrictive regulations.” OSF will need to collect the 73,261 signatures of Oregon voters by July 1996 to qualify The Sustainable Forestry Initiative for the November 1996 ballot.

The Initiative places rigorous restrictions on forest practices on private, state and federal lands across Oregon. The Initiative requires anyone cutting trees on any acre of forestland in Oregon to leave at least “60 well-distributed trees that measure at least 11 inches diameter” in western Oregon and at least “35 well-distributed trees that measure 10 inches diameter” in eastern Oregon. Under the SFI, loggers must provide written plans that show compliance with the SFI. Citizens that know of failures to comply with the act can sue to force compliance. Those who prevail in such suits are to be paid attorney fees and other damages. Currently, on state and private forestland, only four good-sized trees must be left per acre, and even this rule is rarely enforced by the Oregon Department of Forestry.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative also tightens up the Oregon’s Forest Practices Act (the state law which regulates forest practices on private and state land in Oregon) and seeks to restrict forest practices on federal lands through the federal Clean Water Act. In addition to a ban on the practice of clearcutting, the measure prohibits use of chemical herbicide and pesticides on federal lands. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative is supported by many organic farmers and natural food stores since it could help move Oregon’s forest practices away from practices that promote destruction and greediness to forestland management programs that are conservative and will provide long-term jobs and uses to the people of Oregon.

The Oregon Campaign for Sustainable Forestry would be outlawed under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. This would set a precedent for stronger restrictions of chemical spraying on agricultural lands in Oregon.

The Clinton Administration’s Option 9 program allows for the cutting of as much as half of Oregon’s old-growth ecosystems. Add to this inflated prices of timber, massive amounts of log exports, and an Oregon Department of Forestry still hanging on to worthless rules for habitat protection and we can see why clearcutting doubled on small woodlots in Oregon from 1992 to 1993! OSF believes that the Sustainable Forestry Initiative can help protect a wide range of ecological uses of forestlands while providing much needed forest stewardship and restoration work in rural communities.

To help with this campaign or to get more information please contact Gary Kutcher at (503) 344-5406, or write to Oregonians for Sustainable Forestry at 454 Willamette Street Room 211, Eugene, OR 97401.
Humpbacks Hanker for Help
Glacier Bay Plan would increase vessels in whale habitat

A "Vessel Management Plan" for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, now out for public comment, spells further trouble for the area's humpback whales. The plan would increase cruise ship visits by 72 percent, and has triggered demands for the same increase for other vessels.

Glacier Bay proper is an especially important and productive summer feeding area for endangered humpback whales. Although protected under the international whaling moratorium since 1965, humpbacks have not increased. Researchers suspect one reason the population has not recovered is disturbance by increased vessel traffic—including whale-watching boats—in the near-shore areas the whales rely on for breeding and feeding.

In recent years use of Park waters by humpback whales has declined, as have birth rates. These adverse trends have coincided with increased vessel traffic. By 1988, NPS had increased the number of all types of vessels to the maximum quotas allowed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which specified that the quotas could be maintained provided the number of whales returning each year stayed at 22 or above. But while whale visits have been falling below that level (except in 1992), the NPS has not cut back the vessel quotas correspondingly.

Availability of the whales' food supply may be a major factor, but scientific uncertainty surrounds its possible role in the decline in whale use of the bay. The National Marine Fisheries Service says it "...cannot rule out the hypothesis that some humpback whales may avoid the area due to vessel traffic." It urged the Park Service to "take a conservative approach in all management actions that may affect humpback whales."

When NMFS set the current ceiling on vessel quotas, it did so on condition that humpback use of the bay remained stable or increased. Now, because whale use and reproductive success has declined over the last 7 years, a roll-back to pre-1988 levels is in order, even given scientific uncertainty as to the exact cause or causes of the alarming whale trends.

Alternative 4 of the Vessel Management Plan comes closest to meeting NMFS's "conservative approach." It would reduce entry capacities of cruise ships (to 92), tour boats, and charter and private boats. Alternative 4 also has a year-round closure of the park's 5 saltwater wilderness areas—amounting to just nine percent of the whale waters—to motorized vessels. This would provide the highest degree of security for sensitive wildlife and fulfill the intent of the Wilderness Act for these unique waters.

Alternative 4, however, fails to establish four new "whale waters" (whale concentration areas) where almost all vessels would be required to stay in mid-channel, one nautical mile from shore. And, as with all alternatives, it arbitrarily exempts commercial fishing vessels.

Letters, faxes and phone calls are needed on behalf of the humpback whale, other wildlife and wilderness values of Glacier Bay.

Please urge the Park Service to adopt Alternative 4 for the vessel management plan, but modified to include commercial fishing vessels and to designate the five whale waters.

Write Robert D. Barbee, Alaska Field Director National Park Service, 2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage, AK 99503, phone (907) 257-2690, fax (907) 257-2533.

For further information, contact the Alaska Office of the Sierra Club, 241 E. 5th Ave, Anchorage, AK 99501, phone (907) 276-4048, fax (907) 258-6807, e-mail jack.hession@sieracclub.org

Shawnee Activists Halt Illegal Logging

BY SHOUKA

On July 31, Shawnee Earth First! and elements of Katuah Earth First! successfully halted a covert timber sale in the Cripps Bend area of the Shawnee National Forest. The EFers actually hugged the trees about to be cut, stopping the sale. The cliché tactic worked due to the lack of a closure order and the absence of law enforcement personnel capable of hiking the rough terrain. The action allowed the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists (RACE) to secure a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO). The action also prevented the pending RACE lawsuit from becoming moot as was the Forest Service's intention.

The sale was detected by Katuahans accidentally camping on the entrance to the sale area. As one put it, "We were spending the night at Cripps Bend on our way home when we woke to loggers, skidders and the Forest Service asking us to move our truck so they could begin logging." As it was still early by Katuah standards, and our comrades were groggy and highly outnumbered, they compiled and drove to a phone to alert the locals and call in reinforcements. Shawnee EF! mobilized and arrived on the scene of the crime shortly thereafter. Together, the combined team confronted the logging crew. One member of the team ordered the crew to halt their activity and placed herself between the trees and the chainsaws. Once the other members of the team saw that their comrade's legs in fact were not sawed off by the loggers and that the tactic worked, they took up their respective positions. After an hour or two of following the loggers around and hugging targeted trees, the loggers gave up and the activists escorted them from the woods.

The following day a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) was issued for ten days. Since that time the judge granted two more extensions on the TRO, but sadly, on September 12 the TRO ran out as the judge sided with the US Forest Service. Currently there is no closure order on the sale area, and the logging company stated they will not begin cutting until an enforced closure order is in effect.

There is a base camp set up at Cripps Bend to protect the area while RACE members work on an appeal or retrieval of their case in the courts. Cripps Bend is smack dab in the middle of a large, contiguous canopy that is the last Illinois holdout of neotropical migratory songbirds, Indiana bats and bobcats, to name just a few of the sexier critters in need of your help. If you are interested in participating in this battle by coming to the base camp, sending donations, etc., contact Shawnee EF! at (618) 549-7387.

RETURN OF THE LOBO:
Southwestern ecosystems were intact prior to the 1880's, when Europeans populated the continent. The invaders unhitched unregulated populations of predators that was to be the Southwest's most noxious and deleterious use of the land: cattle ranching. Its natural quarry depleted, the wolf preyed upon livestock. This fueled the US government to sanction an all out effort to eradicate the wolf from the Southwest. The wolf was so hated that they were not only hunted, trapped, shot, and poisoned but mutilated, burned alive, and dragged behind horses by their hind legs until dead. By the mid 1960's the wolf was essentially eliminated from the Southwest.

In 1976 the Mexican wolf was listed as an endangered species by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This promoted conservation of the wolf by a government that had attempted to destroy the animal incessantly a few years before.

In 1979 the Mexican Wolf Recovery Team was formed by the FWS, the main goal of which was "to conserve and ensure the survival of the Mexican wolf; by maintaining a captive breeding program and re-establishing a viable, self sustaining population of at least one hundred Mexican wolves in the middle to high elevations of a 5,000 square mile area within the Mexican wolf's historic range." Currently there are nineteen facilities in the US and Mexico breeding Mexican wolves.

A goal of this project is to establish four packs of wolves into the historic range by the year 2000. The Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area is the primary recovery zone. The secondary recovery zone encompasses the primary but is extended throughout the Apache National Forest.

The wolves are classified as a "non-essential, experimental" population under section 10(j) of the ESA. This amendment provides a loophole which allows exceptions to the ESA language that prohibits the "taking" of an endangered species. With this status the wolves can be relocated or killed if problems occur, such as livestock depredations or roaming outside the proposed area.

Rick Bay best summed up the situation of the wolf in the West when he said "There is a debt to be paid, and it is in the wolf's favor. We owe the wolf a huge payment for the misery we exacted in developing and taming the dry rangelands of the West into dusty factories of meat." The wolf needs our help! Here is what you can do:

Submit pro-wolf comments supporting Option C, which fully protects the wolves under the ESA, by October 31 to US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mexican wolf EIS, P.O.Box 1306, Alberquerque, NM 87103.

Write letters to the editor of your local newspaper calling for reintroduction of the Mexican wolf.

For further information on how to help the wolf, please call the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity at (505) 538-0961.
Hyundai Threatens Oregon Wetlands

by Michelle Stewart

On June 5, 1993, an application was made to the Army Corps of Engineers for permits to fill wetlands and build a 1.3 billion dollar semiconductor plant in Eugene, Oregon. When the project was announced by the city planner, it was billed as a "done deal," so before the public had a chance to think twice about Hyundai, the pace was already being set for a forced acceptance and speeded development time.

So, let's back up here a bit. Though the application for permits was made on June 5, as early as February members of the Eugene City Council were being preened and tested to see how they would respond to the plant—laying the groundwork to assure there would be support when the proposal was announced. When the application was put forth, Hyundai executives stated that they wanted to break ground on the site by August 10. That's right, in less than two months they wanted all logistical problems dealt with—public process be damned.

The opening of a new industrial plant may seem commonplace in the US, but this plant would be located in the Willow Creek Industrial Park, otherwise known as the Willow Creek wetlands complex. The site is habitat to both the imperiled western pond turtle and the Fender's blue butterfly, which is awaiting a federal listing under the Endangered Species Act.

When Hyundai and the City of Eugene realized that wetlands development would not be received well by the public, they found a simple and clear solution: Hyundai hired former Governor Neil Goldschmidt to lobby for the plant, and the city hired a pricey Portland PR firm. Together they came up with this: "All efforts will be made to minimize the plant's impacts on our site and prevent impacts to adjacent or downstream natural resources."

Well, let's just take a look at that for what it's worth:

- Hyundai would like to develop Eugene's last natural wetlands. The mega-project will be a three phase venture, with the first phase destroying 30 acres. To insure they don't "impact the site" they are going to fill and pave a 1,400-space parking lot over the wetlands. Hyundai detailed its idea of mitigation for this enormous project in a one-page leaflet, three quarters of which was PR. Their mitigation plan is a 70-foot-wide drainage corridor and not much more.
- The plant is being built with no Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), no biological or scientific studies and no plans to do any of the above. Hyundai was offered five other urban centers in the US, none of which was on a wetlands complex (and none of which they pursued).
- Both the city and Hyundai have made the public comment period a living hell, with most documents only available through the Freedom of Information Act.
- Hyundai has yet to release its list of toxics, chemicals and emissions expected from the plant; estimates run at two million tons of air pollution per year. Toxics information is supposed to be public record, but the lists will not be available until after construction has begun.
- Hyundai is getting a three-year property tax break of 27 million dollars. The City of Eugene is accommodating the transition by supplying the electricity and road improvements free. This loss in revenue should make the citizens who want the jobs in Eugene question what the benefits of this project really are.
- Hyundai has been continually rewriting its plan, passing them off as science and misrepresenting proposal changes as authorized by the city. To "counter," the city contracted a consultant (one very familiar with semiconductor plants) to advise the city on Hyundai's little schemes. The question here is whether he reports to the city before or after he picks up his check? He is being paid by Hyundai to work for the city.
- Hyundai claims no permanent ecological impacts, yet the plant would create 9.5 million gallons of waste water each day, extracted directly from the Willamette River. Where does this waste water end up? Well, no one (not even Hyundai) knows. The company refuses to look into recyling its water, which would reduce this impact by 40 percent. Local residents who drink from wells fear they will eventually be drinking "completing water,... not all that nice, either."
- Hyundai used its tax breaks to lure the state to move the plant to Eugene.
- Hyundai can avoid the "threat of eminent domain" by paying off the city before or after he picks up his check? He is being paid by Hyundai to work for the city.
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Gatherings Restricted in National Forests

On August 30, 1995, the Forest Service amended regulations (36 CFR 251, 261) to require groups of 75 or more to obtain permits before gathering on national forest land. These new rules are apparently necessary to curb "significant adverse impacts on forest resources," protect public health and safety, and to keep pesky hippies out of the way of bonafide multiple usurers.

The Freddies claim the regulations are "narrowly tailored to further a significant government interest" based on the Supreme Court ruling that "protection of public lands for current and future generations is a significant government interest."

Permit applications must be submitted by one responsible, upstanding, ID-brandishing representative at least 72 hours before the event. Smokey then has 48 hours to reject the application and send your organization packing. Here's a whole list of new no-no's, which can be found in the current Forest Register on pages 45,258 through 45,295.

Turns out, if you go to the Round River Rendezvous next year on the national forest in Idaho and the Earth First! brigade general has not seen the proper permits, you will clearly be in violation of the law of the land.

For more information, contact the Rainbow Family of Living Light at Peace Park/DC Crew, PO Box 27217, Washington, DC 20038; (202) 462-0757.

ESA Victory Prompts Backlash ...

In their thrust to do away with endangered species protection, Representatives Young (AK) and Pombo (CA) prepared the Endangered Species Conservation and Management Act of 1995. This bill redefines "take", to exclude habitat modification on private land, overriding indefinitely the protective benefits of this project really are.

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Meanwhile, the Corps is "considering" requiring an EIS, and opposition to the plant is slowly building. The impacts on the area are far-reaching and could spell the end for the turtles, the butter­flies and the wetlands complex. Please voice your concerns to Hyundai Electronics America, 166 Baypoint Parkway, San Jose, CA 95134.

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Contact the Endangered Species Coalition at 666 Pennsylvania Ave SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 347-9009.
The Rainforest Action Network's annual "Chatauqua" took place in August in the heart of Clayoquot Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island, BC. As various workshops and discussions took place, leaders of indigenous sovereign nations and North American environmental organizations began to identify common ground. After lengthy discussions the following declaration was made under the title of the Juh-Juh-Dids Council:

We declare a state of global emergency. We call for an immediate end to commercial logging in all remaining primary forests. We support indigenous nations that have true sovereign rights to their territories. The blanket policies they have produced will adversely affect all life, waters and land in what is commonly referred to as British Columbia, and beyond.

The sovereign nations referred to in the declaration lie beyond the Canadian treaty frontier, meaning that their land was never sold or ceded to the colonial government. They believe in preserving their traditions and culture, and re-occupying the land and opposing any large-scale industrial resource extraction. A respect for the land is entrenched in indigenous sovereignty, as is a duty to defend the land. The Canadian Government installed a system of governance which relies on an elected band council, replacing the traditional chief system. The council, paid by the Canadian government itself, can negotiate treaties which effectively extinguish aboriginal rights and title to the land. The BC Treaty Commission referred to in the declaration administers such treaties.

The Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel is a government appointed panel which produced a wide range of recommendations for the ecosystem of Clayoquot Sound [see "No More Clearcutting in BC?" Lughnasadh, 1995 Journal]. Recommendations include: the reduction of clearcuts to approximately 10 acres, preservation of some old-growth characteristics and restoration of damaged and degraded ecosystems. While on the face of it they represent a small step in the right direction, the report still condemns the logging of what little pristine wilderness is left. The wrong question was asked in the wrong place; the scientific panel was forced to consider what kind of logging should be done instead of whether or not any more logging should be done. Small clearcuts will create a patchwork scenario. Huge clearcuts torn through the clearcuts will eventually blow down the buffer zones, resulting in larger devastated areas. Furthermore, smaller clearcuts mean that a larger landscape is needed by each logging company, thus forcing the Ministry of Forests to open-up more pristine areas for destruction.

Hereditary chiefs present during four days of discussions emphasized that the report is also flawed because it did not include the full representation of all lives affected by the decision. From a sovereign perspective, the panel is yet another assertion of control over the land by the BC Government.

As Ed Moody of the Nuxalk Nation put it, "The strength of the whole situation is that you have true sovereignists joined by true environmentalists, attacking a true issue. It's a precedent. That's the big message that has to go out to the sovereign community and the environmental community."

A follow-up meeting is planned for the fall, where a mutual understanding and trust can be developed with a view to establishing protocols so participants may proceed carefully with respect for each other's parallel agendas.

Contact the Juh-Juh-Dids Council at (604)725-2115.

First Nation/Environmental Alliance Forces Interfor Retreat

continued from the front page

feet up in the trees of the Fog Creek drainage. Fog Creek is located on King Island, otherwise known by the Nuxalk as Ista. Platforms were hoisted up into a network of ropes, and eventually eight tree-sitters were established high in the trees directly in the path of Interfor roadbuilding operations.

Ray Morton, an archaeologist and one of two Nuxalk tree-climbers, said, "Two years of surveying archaeological sites in Nuxalk territory, watching our land being destroyed by clearcuts, has changed me from stepping out of the way of logging trucks to stopping them."

Early on September 7, three days into the blockade, Interfor stated that anyone found in the area would be charged with trespassing under a newly granted Supreme Court injunction. Ed Moody, one of five Hereditary Chiefs of the Nuxalk Nation, replied, "Interfor's injunction is invalid. We are not trespassers. This is our land. Interfor are the trespassers. They are stealing our forests. The Nuxalk have not sold or ceded this land. Interfor have neither lifted their injunction nor removed their weapons at the request of the traditionalists and left them behind in their boat before setting foot on Ista."

The blockade and the burning of Interfor's court injunction by the traditionalists unleashed a series of events leading to Interfor shutting down its operations on Ista. At 7am on September 16, an Interfor supervisor pulled up at the dock at Ista and asked permission from Hereditary Chief Ed Moody to move Interfor's equipment and deactivate road building operations.

Interfor has neither lifted their injunction nor made a formal promise to keep the Fog Creek watershed intact forever. However, their forced retreat is certainly cause to claim victory—and to celebrate the power of the Nuxalk Nation.

Both the Nuxalk Nation and FAN are quite adamant that this campaign is primarily about asserting sovereignty. In what may be an unprecedented gesture of recognition of that sovereignty, the RCMP removed their weapons at the request of the traditionalists and left them behind in their boat before setting foot on Ista.

The Victory

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Both the Nuxalk Nation and FAN are quite adamant that this campaign is primarily about complete protection of the Great Coast Forest. The Nuxalk plan a permanent reoccupation of this area through the construction of a traditional structure which will serve as a foothold in the campaign to end all industrial logging in these ancient forests.

The struggle continues. FAN is moving to build a grizzly research platform, and laying grizzly trails through a canopy research station next spring. FAN will protest, and hopefully stop road building planned for early next year. Your help and support makes it possible to continue the campaign. They need a fax machine, a HI-8 videocamera, a computer with a fast modem, camping gear, CB radios (for the tree-sitters), a bigger boat (!) and $$$.

Write to FAN, Box 625, Bella Coola, BC V0T 1C0 Canada, phone (604) 799-5800.

Mabon 1995 Earth First! Page 15
Exploitation, Dissidence and the Wrath of the Crown

BY AMBER ALLE

On July 4th, 15 of the 17 protesters arrested under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) at the HJ Banks open cast coal mining site in Garforth, England, had their first appearance in Court. The hearing was adjourned and future hearings may prove to be the focus of further protests against both the controversial trespass provisions of the CJA and against the proliferation of opencast mining.

The Criminal Justice Act

The Criminal Justice Act, which came into force in November 1994, is an omnibus bill with clauses on everything from criminal compensation schemes to the age of consent for male homosexuals. A significant portion of the Act has been interpreted as an attack on a range of alternative lifestyles typified by hunt saboteurs, road protesters and travelers.

Similar to new regulations restricting gatherings on public lands in the US, the CJA aggressively targets community assembly and leaves open the possibility of prohibiting gatherings. Trespass on private land is shifted from civil law to criminal law. Trespassing on open land with the intent of intimidating or impeding lawful activity is now a crime in and of itself—reminiscent of Idaho's Earth First! law. This sweeping legislation also expedites eviction and prosecution of squatters.

Activists and attorneys around England are resisting the Act with zeal—breaking CJA provisions blatantly and subsequently battling the law in court. Other activists are in violation of the Act by the sheer nature of their work. The increase in arrests is having an obvious toll on such vanguards as the Hunt Saboteurs.

Since it was introduced, over 200 people have been arrested under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act. Only 43 percent of those arrested reached the courts, and only seven percent have resulted in conviction.

The HJ Banks Site

This site is the first in a series of increasingly large open cast sites around the small town of Garforth and first to become operational because it was the site that was to be built over the site afterward. Although local people oppose the schemes, legal attempts to block production haveounderaken on the UK government's insistence that there is a presumption in favor of open cast mining (a simple move to undermine the mining unions, who draw their membership from the deep mines which are now closing down everywhere).

The HJ Banks open cast mine is expected to cause a sharp increase in incidence of asthma due to particulates; an increase in heavy lorry traffic; release of greenhouse gases from plentiful, cheap coal; sterilization of fossil fuel reserves resulting from premature closure of deep mines; loss of wildlife and soil structure, and depletion of Garforth's mineral assets. Direct action against open cast mining is ongoing around the United Kingdom.

The Garforth 17 Action

A group of about 15 people gathered outside the HJ Banks site, then took the back route to where diggers had been seen working. The element of surprise was lost early—a large police presence and a helicopter clearly showed that they had been aware of the action for some time (probably a leaked press release). Nonetheless, the protesters were able to enter the site accompanied by four journalists, and two activists promptly Operation Rumbledumple. On the digger's quick to drive into the back of the police van. The helicopter joined in the fun, hunched up and heated up during the action. The cops were able to hack their way through the cheap bike lock holding one person to the machine, the digger's two occupants were dropped away in "quik kifs." Civil assault cases are being pursued against the police for using these rigid handcuffs which cause excruciating pain by cutting into the nerves of the wrists. Even the rather tame Police complaints authority has conceded that "quik kifs" should only be used to restrain, not to torture a passive prisoner. Other demonstrators were pursued, captured, and hauled in the back of the police van. The helicopter joined in the fun, coming in low over one activist fleeing for the fence. Within an hour everyone was off the site and settled down to 12 hours in police custody.

Two of the journalists, Ursula Wills and Justin Cooke, were among those arrested and detained despite the fact that they were carrying press cards. They have received backing from the National Union of Journalists and the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom.

Lawyers are busy preparing for the expected January 16, 1996 trial. For more information, contact Leeds EFI by telephoning 0113 262 9365 or via Ecobnet at: cornerstone@gn.apc.org.

DEEP McSHIT IN THE UK

BY DAN MILLS

The longest running libel case in British history is "the best free entertainment in London," according to a UK newspaper. It's the "McLibel" Trial, the mammoth legal battle between two unemployed activists (Helen Steel and Dave Morris) and the $26 billion a year fast-food multinational, McDonald's. The case is based on a leaflet entitled "What's Wrong With McDonald's," produced by London Greenpeace in the mid-1980s. One hundred eighty witnesses are giving evidence in court about the effects of the company's advertising and impact of its operating practices and food products on the environment, farmers, human health and Third World economy.

A letter from Mr. Walker to the seller of the beef in 1983-84. A letter from Mr. Walker to the seller of the beef, quoted in court, confirmed the authorization to import the beef.

McDonald's claim that they do not use beef from cattle reared on recently deforested land. However, in his statement, which has been read out during the trial, Ray Cesca (Director of Global Purchasing of the McDonald's Corporation) admits that when they opened stores in Costa Rica in 1970, they were using beef from cattle raised on rainforest land, deforested in the 1950s and 1960s. McDonald's own definition of "recently deforested" is unclear and seems to fluctuate between 10 and 25 years or "from the time that we arrived... in a country" (Gomez Gonzales, International Meat Purchasing Manager of the McDonald's Corporation).

For updates on the trial, contact McLibel Support Campaign, S Caledonian Road, London N1 9DX, UK; phone and fax +44-171 713 1269; or, McLibel Support Campaign, PO Box 62, Craftsbury, VT 05826-0062; USA; e-mail dbfriars@world.std.com.
By Alec Smart

On July 23, a loose coalition of people, coordinated by a radical city environmental group "Reclaim the Streets," occupied a major intersection in Angel, London. They thought to hold a street party in protest against overuse of private motorcars.

The police had sealed off the exits of Kings Cross station, in anticipation of the action; but a crowd of thousands took the underground train to Angel, and swarmed out onto Upper Street. Within minutes they turned it into a vehicle-free zone. Banners were unfurled and stretched across the four lanes. A tone of siren honking was drowned, creating a children's play area complete with paddling pool. Streets were blocked by three-tiered priority systems. The muscle car, directed to deter traffic at the northern and southern end of the route, was a non-runner.

Police vans, sirens wailing, screamed into Angel, but were unable to halt what had now developed into a public festival. Most people, myself included, found their way to the street party by following the hovering police choppers.

Eight hours after the fun began, when most of the several thousand revelers had dispersed, a hardcore group of nearly 200 stayed to confront the riot police. Mayhem ensued. Numerous people were injured as the cops incited a riot they were paid to quell. One woman revealed that "The cops were doing really petty things to people and wind up punching people and squeezing nipples..."

About 20 arrests were made.

Of the 22 road building schemes in Britain (due to have commenced by March 31, 1995), nine have been shelved as a result of pressure from environmentalists. Administrative complications and budgetary overspending have delayed the Highways Agency's program, a reduction of 14% in road spending: which also restricts maintenance operations.

In practical terms, this means delays in construction to regional town bypasses, motorway extensions (such as the M11 in London and the M66 in Manchester), and a three-tiered priority system applied to 320 new road schemes. The least important in this strata will be canceled.

The motor vehicle is the single biggest contributor to atmospheric pollution in Britain, implicated in respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and contributing to the formation of acid rain.

RECLAIMING

On August 20, the retaining wall of a tailings pond at South America's largest open pit gold mine failed. Four billion liters of cyanide laced water waste spilled into the Omai and Essquezilu Rivers in Guyana over several days before the dam was plugged.

The catastrophe occurred 160 km south of Georgetown at the Omai Gold Mine, an international joint mining venture owned by Cambior Inc., Quebec; Star Resources Ltd., of Denver, Colorado; and the Guyana Government.

In three days, waste containing high concentrations of sodium cyanide and various heavy metals traveled over 80 km downstream leaving a wake of aquatic, terrestrial, and avian carnage. Guyanese health officials issued warnings to the region's 18,000 plus Amerindians, farmers, loggers, and miners not to drink the water, eat the fish or other riverine life or allow their animals to drink from the rivers. The damage to the region's food supply extends to wild deer and hog which human inhabitants are dependent upon. As recent as May, 1995, cyanide leaked from the same mine into the Omai River, leaving thousands of dead fish in its wake. President Cheddi Jagan has declared the region a disaster area.

The mine is not held to the same standards as it would be if it were operated in the US or Canada, a situation which offers the incentive for such ventures in 'Third World' countries. The Mineral Policy Center, a Washington, DC-based mining reform advocacy organization, indicates four primary factors contributed to the atrocity: 1) Guyana does not have a comprehensive environmental protection act or mining regulations in place; 2) Minining activity is not adequately monitored; 3) Multinational companies running the mine are not held to their agreements; and 4) Environmental performance at the mine was dependent solely on the terms of a "contract" between the company and the government, and an "environmental impact statement" prepared by the company in the absence of regulatory standards and public involvement; and 4) The Government had an obvious conflict of interest serving as both investor and regulator of the venture.

Who's Involved?

1. Omai Gold Mines Ltd. is an international joint venture company which serves as the primary operator of the mine. The company began construction of the Omai mine in 1992. The mine reported producing 252,000 troy ounces of gold in 1994. The Omai Gold Mine is reported to be the largest gold producing mine in South America.

2. Cambior Inc. owns 65 percent of the Omai Gold Mines Ltd. Cambior ranks as one of the largest gold producers in North America. For 1994, the company reported corporate revenues totaling $306 million. In addition to the Omai project, the company operates eight mines in Quebec and one in Alaska. It has interest in three proposed mines in Quebec, and one in Arizona. Cambior is conducting advanced exploration in Peru, Argentina, Mexico, Suriname and French Guiana.

3. Golden Star Resources Ltd specializes in mining exploration and in 1994, Golden Star reported $2.7 million in total revenues. The company is involved in exploration and mine development activities in Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela, Mali, Gabon, Ethiopia and Ivory Coast.


5. Knight Piesold Ltd of Vancouver, BC, was the consulting company responsible for the initial design and construction of the Omai tailings pond. The company has denied responsibility for the pond's failure. KP is claiming that Cambior made design modifications to the structure in later phases of construction (for which Knight Piesold was not responsible) which may have led to the breach. KP is also the engineering firm retained by the Goldmead Corporation to design the tailings pond at the New World Project, the controversial proposed mine two miles from Yellowstone National Park. The New World Project has been strongly criticized for the risks it poses to the park; but the project's extreme tailings impoundment that would be used to store acidic wastes and cyanide.

6. The World Bank was a financial player at Omai. In 1992, it helped the operation get underway by providing financial guarantees to the company.

CYANIDE NIGHTMARE: THE OMAI MINING DISASTER
The Future Survival of Black Bears in BC

BY AL DECKER & DIANA WILSON

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

—JOHN MUIR

Although the government claims black bear populations are healthy and trophy hunting is not a problem, there are no adequate survey numbers for their populations in British Columbia. The government's current estimate ranges from 120,000-160,000, although only five years ago their estimate was 62,800-112,421. These figures come from surveys of habitat potential; there have never been any tag and release programs for black bears in BC, or on-the-ground population counts. We know the government has been drastically wrong before, and has "managed" many other species, like the fish stocks on both coasts, right to the edge of extinction. One example of this was when the Haisla people of the Kitlope on the mid-coast of BC were concerned about the declining number of grizzly bear in their territory. When the government finally went in to do a population survey, they found 80 grizzlies in the area in stead of the 400 they had estimated.

The government also doesn't have any real figures for the number of bears killed each year in the province. It's not compulsory for hunters to report their black bear kills, nor do the police have to report the "problem" or "nuisance" bears they kill. We do know that the BC Wildlife Branch issues 20,000 licenses to kill black bears each year, with about 2000 of those going to foreign hunters, who are offered a "guaranteed kill" for their $3000. From these 22,000 licenses the government estimates only about 4000 hunters actually get their bear, with around 10,000 more killed as "nuisance bears." An estimated 22,000 black bears are killed "legally" across Canada each year and an estimated 40,000 across all of North America.

Spring hunting is considered unethical by many for species such as elk and deer, yet is permitted for the black bear, whose reproductive rate is one of the slowest among mammals. Black bears make easy targets in the spring when they emerge, groggy and famished, from months of denning and head to the shores and into clearcuts to feed. It takes only $15 to buy a resident hunter license, and each hunter can take two bears. Approximately 30 percent of the bears killed are female, leaving behind an unknown number of dependent cubs to starve.

Poaching of black bears, to supply the illegal parts market, is potentially even more of a threat to the bear's survival than the trophy hunting. Gary Will, former editor of BC Outdoors, a magazine that caters to hunters and fisherman, contends that, "If we want to protect our wildlife, we better do something quick. Ten years from now, there won't be any bears left. They'll all be in a jar."

Poachers kill bears for a variety of parts. Their teeth and claws are used for jewelry. Asian restaurants use their paws for soup, a "delicacy" served in for hundreds of dollars a bowl. Bear penises are reputed to have aphrodisiac qualities, and gall bladders are used in at least 55 traditional Asian remedies. In Japan, the EU's largest importer of bear parts in a world-wide market estimated at approximately $2 billion dollars. There, bear gall bladders are usually processed and exported to other parts of Asia. The World Wildlife Federation estimates 11,000-59,000 gall bladders were imported from China to Japan between 1979-1998.

Last year an estimated 11,000 Black Bears were slaughtered by hunters, poachers, and various government officers. Non-resident hunters through guide outfitters and their businesses obtained over 2000 bear tags. Most go's advertise a 100% success rate.

This spring, Bear Watch stepped up its efforts to defend the great brun.

The ongoing campaign combines extensive media advertising with both moderate and radical direct action strategies. Forging alliances with First Nations, Bear Watch is increasing the pressure on those responsible to end their killing.

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Some law enforcement agencies estimate there may be one bear illegally poached for every bear legally killed. The Canadian Wildlife Federation suggest it may be closer to 2:1, and others suggest the numbers poached may be even higher. Considering the illicit nature of this activity, and the vast wilderness it's taking place in, it's virtually impossible to know for sure.

Black bear survival in BC is further threatened by other factors, among them: habitat loss and fragmentation through logging and development, increased hunting pressure when roads are constructed into previously unroaded areas, changing climatic conditions, urban and rural sprawl, and depleted salmon runs.

Activists in Canada have made some progress toward ending or curbing trophy hunting. For example, Bear Watch's continuing campaign which heightened awareness and stopped numerous hunts in the spring of 1995 and prompted the BC government to enact legislation requiring the edible portions of bear meat to be taken to a place of residence, meat-cutting plant or cold-storage facility. Not enough of a change, to be sure, because bears are still hunted. Additionally, the Nova Scotia government's attempt to institute a spring bear hunting season last fall was defeated by pressure from activists.

With less than half of one percent of the citizens of British Columbia actually engaging in bear hunting, a growing chorus of voices are now calling for a ban on the trophy hunting of black bears in BC to make it more difficult for poachers to hide behind the legal hunt, and to give the black bear the space to deal with all the other threats facing its survival.

Get involved by contacting Bear Watch now at the number in the ad below.

With the onset of the Fall, the legal killing of Black Bears has resumed in British Columbia.
Radical “environmental” activism needs to be undertaken with and guided by an understanding of the role of patriarchal ideology in the planetary devastation we face today. The connection between the work of saving the planet and the liberation of women comes up clearly with the issue of human overpopulation and the analysis around how we address it. In order truly to address human overpopulation and its environmental toll, we have to put into its proper context and address it accordingly. We have to recognize and confront its root causes: the domination of women through patriarchal ideology and institutions, and the objectification, “ownership,” and subjugation of all living beings and the planet by a co-opted, a corrupt power, a common obligation, a common understanding—a common gender. We are here—in the woods, in the city, in our homes, our teepees, our squats, our prison cells. But wherever we are, we are angry. We are not content to remain silent, to suffer a lifetime of being disempowered when you impose political mandates on what we do with our own children. Patriarchies act to override healthy and life-affirming choices. When women have power within themselves, they do not overbreed and they do not overpopulation. The problem is not ultimately about individual women’s choices. Cultures where women have power within power themselves do not overbreed.” Patriarchies, with their pro-natalist bent, act to override healthy and natural social instincts to keep populations in check. Patriarchies have perverted the social context of individual women’s choices and, in combination with the idea of a woman’s “natural” role, have led to a catalyst for actions that can and do perpetuate patriarchal control over women’s sexuality and reproductive choice.

Patriarchies do this because women’s control over reproduction is the ultimate power in society; men recognize this and act (and are still acting) to wrest this control away from women. The main ideology supporting women childbearing and rearing, twisting our capacity to bear children into our ordained role.

Addressing overpopulation is not as simple as blaming and shaming those who choose to have children, calling them “breeders,” and calling for “voluntary humyn extinction.” Denigrating the act of human reproduction because you’re angry about the overpopulation and overconsumption of humans in the industrialized world might make you feel better, but it is ineffective at best, and dangerous at worst, because it ignores what is really to blame, thus perpetuating the subjugation of women as well as the ethic of domination that is destroying the planet. A lack of child-bearing and rearing will not stop the machine, or the havoc it wreaks. Sure, we could all stop having children and reduce the population burden, but if capitalist patriarchy is left intact, the planet will fare little better. Nothing short of resisting and stopping the machine itself, the patriarchal ordering of “life,” is going to save this planet. Stopping patriarchy means stopping, not recreating, the dominant control of women, and the way we are recreating our disempowerment when you impose political mandates on what we do with our wombs, as opposed to recognizing and resisting our oppressors. I will not exchange one misogynist culture for another. I will not be told not to disempowerment when you impose political mandates on what we do with our reproduction. If I want to have children, I will have children. If I don’t want to have children, I will not have children. But I will not be told not to.

Corporate-patriarchal political and economic dominion is at the root of human overpopulation. The problem is not ultimately about individual women’s choices. Cultures where women have power within themselves do not overbreed” Patriarchies, with their pro-natalist bent, act to override healthy and natural social instincts to keep populations in check. Patriarchies have perverted the social context of individual women’s choices and, in combination with the idea of a woman’s “natural” role, have led to a catalyst for actions that can and do perpetuate patriarchal control over women’s sexuality and reproductive choice. Patriarchies do this because women’s control over reproduction is the ultimate power in society; men recognize this and act (and are still acting) to wrest this control away from women. The main ideology supporting women childbearing and rearing, twisting our capacity to bear children into our ordained role.

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Acting to empower women, as opposed to regulating us, and acting to support our reproductive choices, on our terms, is an act of liberatory resistance that serves us all, as well as the planet. Try listening to us. To our strategies. To our needs. We do not exist for you to rule. We are finding our own way, battling our desecration and the silencing of our heritage by the “culture” of patriarchy. We are resisting having our very existence being defined and stunted and mutilated by a misogynist society. We do not need your politics to validate our worth or to define our path. And obviously, not all childbearing and rearing arises from or because of the patriarchal machine. There is a myriad of choice, a myriad of biology, the expression of love and community, and the instinct for survival involved here. Try not to forget that certain indigenous and other populations face a very real threat of their own “extinction” and there has been nothing “voluntary” about it. Glorifying the death of the human species only reveals your cultural privilege and so please spare me the insipid hatefulness of the “Voluntary Human Extinction Movement.”

When you ignore the rule of capitalist patriarchy, you are scapegoating, and you are scapegoating women primarily, because the fact is the burden of the pregnancy choice and the reality of abortion lies with the womyn. The anti-breeding onus for “zero-population growth” rests upon the womyn. So hear this: Womyn are not responsible for cleaning up after what is ultimately a make-created mess. To the male misogynist misanthropes, I say: Do your own friggin dishes. Scrub patriarchy. You cannot have your cake (male privilege) and eat it too (moral superiority via politically correct sex).

We must direct our “environmental” resistance with an analysis of the role of patriarchal power, exactly as we need to direct our actions with an acknowledgment of color and colour reality and resistance. These struggles are all intimately connected and the links must be made if we plan on ever truly changing anything. We need to focus on resisting the engineers of overpopulation and those who profit by it, whether in wealth or in social power via keeping womyn “producing” for their own purposes, (e.g. more consumers, more cannon fodder). Spend your time organizing and preaching and acting against the corporations, the Catholic Church, and the myriad of minor patriarchy/racists/batters/gay bashers/child molesters. Basically, take your hands and your politics off my womb. I refuse to allow you and your political party favorites to keep my womb as the site for competition. I am not holding my rage, so until then sit back, relax and listen. We speak as Earth First women in the next four pages, but even before our voices can be heard as women, they must first be heard as individuals. —Michelle

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**Bitchin' Times**

**Rants from Wild Womyn**

**To Breed or Not to Breed... That Is Not The Question!**

**What's a Woman's Blankwall... and Who Really Shot JFK?**

It has been over two years since the last EF women's blankwall. Some things have changed in the movement, other things remain the same, life is life and just keeps chugging along.

To articulate the theme of a woman’s blank wall is no simple task, and to be honest I do not know what it truly is: Is it a space for women to vocalize their criticism of the movement? Is it the appropriate space, because what else we'll come to consider those to be anthropocentric arguments about human interaction... not deep ecology?!! Hmmm... I have given this a lot of thought and have come up with this: As women in this movement, we have no goal, and no conversation we can have that can even begin to cover the top of our heads. However, we are angry. We are not content to remain silent, to suffer a lifetime of being disempowered when you impose political mandates on what we do with our wombs, as opposed to recognizing and resisting our oppressors. I will not exchange one misogynist culture for another. I will not be told not to “breed” or be segregated by my “reactionary” choice to have children (for the record—I don’t have children). I will take responsibility for my choices, I will work to empower other women to make healthy and life-affirming choices and to take their place in our evolutionary potential.

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AN ACADEMIC FEW: FEMALE DEEP ECOLOGISTS

Ever wonder why there are so few female deep ecologists? There’s Joanna Macy, a professor of Philosophy and Religion and author of Despair and Empowerment in the Nuclear Age: How can a Man Think Like a Mountain. Toward a Council of All Beings. Joan Halifax, also an educator and the author of The Fruitful Darkness: Reconnecting with the Body of the Earth explores connections between Buddhism, shamanism and ecology. Deep ecotherapist Dolores LaChapelle author of Sacred Land Sacred Sex takes an ironically severe academic approach to the subjects of wild nature and sex.

What these women have in common is that they have all reached a high level of achievement within the predominantly male academic structure. Other than these few influential women, the field of deep ecology is primarily an arena of men. Maybe women are too busy cleaning up toxic neighborhoods. Let’s take a deeper look at the philosophy called deep ecology.

THE EXPANDING UNIVERSE OF THE MALE EGO

It is a given that the history of mankind includes women. That is because of the elastic quality of the male ego identity. When an Egyptian pharaoh died, buried with him were his livestock, wives and other valuable possessions. Unfortunately for his extensive entourage, they were experienced by him as an extension of himself. In India to this day when a man dies his wife will be burned alive as part of his cremation ceremony. She is not allowed her own identity separate from him. Not quite so dramatically in our own culture women are expected to play the supporting roles in the dynamic and important lives of men. In their book Deep Ecology: Living as If Nature Mattered Bill Devall and George Sessions describe the ever expanding universe of the male ego identity. “...we cease to see bound as isolated and narrow competing egos and begin to identify ourselves as a species existing not from our family to, eventually, our species. But the deep ecology sense of self requires a further maturity and growth, an identification which goes beyond humanity to include, the non-human world.” Like the drug addict, the male ego needs more and more identity just to maintain itself. To, grant women, birds and trees our separate ego identities would be a disaster. It would leave a huge gaping rip in the fragile fabric of the male ego.

Deep ecologists consider the whole of life to be more precious than its parts. That is because they are the center of this almighty “whole” that is bound together by their own perception of self. Deep ecologist Robinson Jeffers said, “It seems to me that this whole is worthy of the deeper love.” This is a convenient way to avoid taking personal responsibility for your own specific part; a chain, including a food chain is only as strong as its weakest link. If individuals will tend to their own business with integrity the whole will take care of itself. The deep ecologist may take comfort in dragging all that his ego encompasses into his own identity. But like the pharaoh’s dancing girls and goats, wives and birds, the individuals caught in his snare may not appreciate it.

DEEP ECOLOGIST, GREAT WHITE HUNTER OR SENSITIVE GUY?

Gary Snyder said; “A word about poetry—it is to probe as hunting is to agriculture.” Emily Dickenson would never have used that analogy. Snyder however is not alone in equating the killing of animals to poetry or mysticism. Bill Devall and George Sessions in their book Deep Ecology suggest that hunting is a useful activity, they say done with the proper attitude hunting can encourage maturity of the “ecological self.” Meanwhile, the “ecological self” of the duck who takes the bullet will just be dead. Aldo Leopold in his book A Sand County Almanac suggests that he encountered his own “ecological self” in the eyes of a dying mother wolf that he shot. What for him was the moment of enlightenment was for the wolf and her orphaned pups nothing more than a senseless tragedy. Must we kill a being in order to appreciate her?

It is the confidence that the animal right’s movement as we know it today arose simultaneously with the women’s suffrage movement in the nineteenth century. As women struggle to extract ourselves from masculine ego identity we find that we are in a position to empathize with the birds of the air and the beasts of the field. Women share some common ground with the other creatures over whom man by his own divine right has given himself dominion.

AVOIDING THE ISSUES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In the new book Deep Ecology in the 21st Century edited by George Sessions, George counters long-standing criticism of deep ecology by ecofeminists and social ecologists. He maintains that ecofeminists and social ecologists just aren’t deep enough to see the whole ecocentric picture. The problem is that ecofeminists and social ecologists get caught up in issues like women’s liberation and other hairy depths of deep ecology, deep ecologists are so deep that they can easily avoid any issue that might come to surface. — Peggy Sue McRae

The Curious Disappearance of Sexism

After the celebrated brassiere burnings of the rebellious 1970s, sometime before Hillary Clinton attained “presidential” power, the ugly problem of sexism was solved. Miraculous as it seemed there was finally an absence of oppression. It just didn’t last. This year the Daily dozen funding poured forth. Women were enwined with the reigns of multi-national, running the production horses to froth. Female writers and speakers gave their forbidden knowledge to the thirsty. And some of them are freed from the shackles of sexism, but we assumed responsibility for our own seeming disadvantages. But this was only fair, men had taken the blame for so long.

This sarcasm mocks the delusion that pervades society at large, and often goes unconsidered in the “radical” movement. Obviously, the patriarchal system has yet to forfeit any power, although we have achieved some for ourselves through self-empowerment. Society will be controlled by a power base of rich, white men until the greed and hierarchy which they embody is fully rejected, without COMPROMISE! In the meantime, womyn and all else living, distort instinctual survival issues in order to survive in the 20th century because, if it wasn’t for that, male voices determened the financial disadvantages womyn are expected to succeed within the facade of opportunity, where she is of less value than the other. She must work two to three times as hard and be demoned off by the slme who employ her. Whether or not womyn strive to achieve in the game of the dollar, we are still less successful, making our attempt at survival in the 20th century less viable. This, a great contradiction, because the energy is consumed by daily survival (read: not activism) than male, because acquiring basic needs is more labor intensive for women and their children.

Patriarchy is both eococ and misogynyn. Womyn and nature have been commodified through objectification. This forest is a tree farm. That womyn is a fetus incubator. Many other forms of oppression are perpetrated by patriarchy. This necessitates the need for diversification of the “radical” environmental movement. This is why womyn who see the root of global destruction in patriarchy know that an imbalance of white male voices predetermine an oppressive influence. It is not an accident that men are more outspoken in these movements, nor is it the fault of womyn. Men have historically been more educated in writing and oration, but more importantly, more validated and encouraged in these fields. Thus we have an overwhelming number of male voices and a void of female voices within the most widely dispersed radical environmental papers and other propaganda vehicles. Is this imbalance acceptable? Of course not. It is the same imbalance which powers the fellberrcher.

Consider for a moment the Poor Woman’s movement. “Most of these women have ingrained into their thinking that they are to blame for being poor. They are quick to view themselves as bad women, failures or dependent. But when they break out of their isolation by organizing with similarly situated women, they begin to see their ‘personal problems’ as institutional ones.” These women’s politicization is radical by the nature of their class and gender position. In 1992, at the first Poor Women’s Convention in Sand, CA, “an angry voice echoes through the hallways of the school where the women had gathered. There’s a rassness to it, something that grabs your full attention because it’s so serious, so desperate.” Seen in this context, these women have not hesitated in protesting companies, despite the inaccessibility of funds for phones, faxes, and bus fare. The institutional patriarchy these women use to fight for survival is the same powerful feeling that provokes one to defend the Earth from destruction, only there’s no break from work when a urban warzone is your bioregion. Womyn such as these need to be supported and encouraged to change the patriarchy. The opportunities are out there, just go take one for yourself.

In the US: “Women now represent 62% of those living with poverty level incomes and still earn, on average, 60 cents for every dollar earned by a man. Fill in the blank for a moment the 1.5 million children in families headed by women live in poverty.” The financially disadvantaged womyn is expected to succeed within the facade of opportunity, where she is of less value than the other. She must work two to three times as hard and be demoned off by the slme who employ her. Whether or not womyn strive to achieve in the game of the dollar, we are still less successful, making our attempt at survival in the 20th century less viable. This, a great contradiction, because the energy is consumed by daily survival (read: not activism) than male, because acquiring basic needs is more labor intensive for women and their children.

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LISTEN!
Listen to the water, flowing in the creek
Listen to the Spirit Water as it speaks
Listen to the rocks, for they speak with strong will
Listen to Spirit Rock, standing still
Listen to the pearled ones, high up in the sky
Listen to the Spirit Eagle flying high
Listen to the wind, blowing on this mountain (through this canyon)
Listen to the Spirit Wind, it touches like a friend
Listen to the trees, swaying in the breeze
Listen to the Spirit Ancient Trees
— Laurel Sarkache, 1992

The Rebirth
The earth's belly is eternally birthing
The earth's kinless never cease to produce
The mother who inside must always be yearning for a child who gives back as much as they consume

Rose up
Let the transtlency of your Stellata sign god slap you in the face
Do not see that without the earth you walk on, the air you breathe, the fire you heat and water you drink
There is no Stellata sign there is no you
Only ghosts of human existence
We the Desks
Sleeping dogs awake
The earth's kinless will soon be day
Her back will soon be broken
Rub your eyes
Stand up and fight.
— Barbara

Wild Woman
Women aren't sensitive flowers for careless horts to trample into crushed, weeping stems
Don't pontificate we're any more ethereal than you—we don't sit on pedestals in the clouds, naughtily holy, dressed in white, wearing magic wands
We're the queer towering messes you dream of clamping
The solid handfuls you stand on to see a little further, the long roots reaching down into dark earth, reaching out like anyone else, grasping you by the ankle so your pace overtakes the dust, atoms pluming, flailing air
We're the thorny branches catching you as you try to pass
The swirling river sweeping you off your feet, pain and forth carrying you away so you can only drift in the water's power
until you catch hold of a yielding willow bending low and we're that willow bending
But we're no shiny pebbles to cash in, not currency—
not shiny clasping hands, no currency—
We ain't no different from you, not if you start from a fanciful poised ankle poised in clay
no different from you if you dream on the back of eagles soaring and screaming.
— Dana

Subvert
The Gender Paradigm

Recently I was harvesting St. John's Wort flowers with Faith, my eight year old neighbor. I was noticing the purple speckled streaks on my hands when she asked me. "Dana, are you soft-hearted towards all creatures?" Amused by her question, I answered, "Yeah, I like to think of myself that way." I prodded her, curious about her evolving beliefs, "But what exactly do you mean by soft-hearted?" Faith replied, "Well do you believe that all creatures have the right to exist as much as we do?" I slapped a mosquito on my arm and shrugged, "mostly."

Faith is not a self proclaimed Deep Ecologist or Ecofeminist. She's a forest sprite who grew up in the woods with an acute sense of the natural world. Untainted by the dominant TV culture that most of us are survivors of, she embodies a lot of feminine qualities that I believe are warrior's tools for transcending the very real industrial forces that we must overcome to see a just and vibrant planet flourish. Admittedly, it is easy to slip into making gender stereotypes and language as we know and use it is often insufficient to discuss the subtleties of gender issues. Our society associates qualities of compassion, nurturing, humbleness, and respect with women and attributes strength, boldness, and assertiveness with men. I am not as concerned about if these qualities are socially conditioned or biologically motivated, as much as I am concerned about how our movement seems to primarily value mainly man radical action.

Idealizing militant action and downplaying the need for other forms of activism is a reflection of the dominant paradigm which values conquering, and dominance, traits usually associated with feminine realm. Clearly both men and women can possess qualities of strength, aggressiveness, compassion, and humility. However, we cannot subvert the dominant paradigm by transposing old patriarchal values on our vision of a radical and free world.

This spring at the EF! British Columbia Rendezvous, I was reflecting on the tendency in Earth First! often to focus on a single issue or banner like "Save Wilderness." As though our desire to save wilderness exists outside of our desires to live wild and free, and fight for the liberation of political prisoners and incarcerated wild animals. There seems to be a tendency in Earth First! to view radical environmentalism as solely action (fuck shit up) oriented. Practicing respect and compassion are just as worthy tools for serving the Earth as a monkey wrench and bolt cutters. Clearly organizing, coalition building and guerrilla theater are necessary strategies that compliment night work yet they are often not valued as "radical." An "I'm more militant than thou" dogmatism precludes respect for the myriad of approaches needed to defend the wild. It is not enough to be a militant wilderness defender. Militant actions exist in a vacuum if we do not understand the realms where our actions resonate. Operation Rescue "Lifesavers" blocking an abortion clinic is a militant act. Hey and why the hell does everyone assume the Unabomber is a militant man? Plenty of radical females have facial hair and wear kaffiyehs and glacier glasses. Women are not just victims of militant acts, we are often the culprits of a radicalism that promotes action and outreach, ethics and spirit. But I digress, our militancy and convictions about our role as genuine lifesaving warriors on this planet are fruitless if we are not open to learning from the diversity that surrounds us.

We talk rather starry-eyed about celebrating diversity in nature. Yet we are often intolerant of diverse opinions within our own movement. If we cannot respect the differences amongst ourselves and potential allies it seems unlikely that we can appreciate the diversity of social justice movements, as well as racial, sexual, cultural and spiritual diversity.

In our earth based tribe we are all kin, all brothers and sisters, all human animals. We are wild animals frothing at the mouth, rolling in the mud and running through the woods. And when we slam into each other naked and free, we need to bear totem of reverence and respect truly to serve the Earth and each other as gentle warriors.
— Dana
Since the time of the big split in the Earth First! movement-with “Fornamistas” creating “Wild Earth”; and the side prone to appreciating the role of cultural diversity and a holistic strategic approach at attacking root causes of wilderness destruction retaining the name “Earth First!"-there has been increasing vindication for the latter, and the inclusion of Anarchists, “queers,” people of color, ozone depletion, global warming, environmental racism, nuclear issues, ocean issues, etc. into our fold of comrades and concerns. Look about you—we obviously can’t rely on government to save wilderness. The right wing has thoroughly entrenched its power (as was predictable from our success in creating substantive pressure but failing to appeal effectively to the average deuterated, technologically pacified wage slave). Now we see all federal environmental laws being scrapped and with them the demise of any legal recourse for fighting public lands being sold. It is particularly strong in this society. People of color, ozone depletion, the latest versions: the PC version:

**The evolution of a word**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The old ways:</th>
<th>The current versions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lady, miss, ma’am, madam, gal, honey, broad, damsel, girl, lady</td>
<td>woman, womyn, wimmin, woman, woman, woman, wimyn, wimyn, womyn, wimmin, wimyn</td>
</tr>
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**FWI**

This anarchofeminist publication has extended it’s deadline... so, now you have no excuse. Articles, artwork and anything else is welcome.

**LWOD #4**

Remember the one that got away? Well we caught it... with feeling. LWOD # 4 will be a women's issue. You thought Lorena Bobbitt was scary, hold onto your—well you know—you ain't seen nothin’ yet. Send anything you damn well please. No holds barred. Where you catch them will be a personal section so send in your tantalizing profile. POB 1020, Berkeley, CA 94701.

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**A REAL PROFILE OF THE WOMEN I RESPECT**

This space was originally set aside to profile women—women of other movements along with EFF—women that have made a difference. Originally, we had hoped to be a source of inspiration; to begin to realize the work of these women. We were hoping to "honor" them and the achievements they have made in their movements.

After a few days of trying to write brief bio’s, it became apparent that it was hard to condense the work of these women into less than 300 words, and 200 words seemed an insult. When we compared notes, everyone has something to be profiled, every comparison of accomplishments. There was conflict about who was "too well-known" to deserve a bio, but there were others that were so well known that they had to have a bio profiled. Finally, we had to remember that many of us had fairly privileged early lives, including greater access to education, which gives us advantage in developing our political analysis and radicalizing our strategy. But it may leave us clueless when it comes to communicating with folks who have not had such advantages. And the third is that progressive movements worked together under the general theme and goal of ending Corporate dominance. Of course there are pitfalls to be avoided with this as with any grand plan.

One pitfall is that not everyone is ready for this yet, many are still thinking in terms of reform rather than abolition and revolution. However, most activists can agree with the basic premise that corporate power is abusive, excessive and must be confronted. The real judgment call is not whether those who don't quite see the whole picture yet can participate; but, how much energy should be expended on whom to elicit their help. Another probable pitfall is that we often see no alternative to the larger realities into which we were born. Other aspects of this are sexism, racism, homophobia, and general arrogance, elitism and power hoarding within the movement. The means should match the ends. If we are truly involved in a revolutionary movement, we must think about what the new life will look like on the other side of the struggle once the old paradigm is vanquished. The divide concept of “other” is particularly strong in this society. It is internally liberating to share in the lives of those unlike you—perhaps you will even find yourself becoming one of “them” in some way—in order to be able to relate to others who are oppressed or share outrage at the oppression of the living earth.

Womyn hold a key to the way out of the morass as they have been systematically oppressed and thus may have an easier time understanding and relating to others who have been oppressed than many men. For instance, since I was fifteen, I was aggressively pursued like prey—or an object—by at least five men who obviously intended to attack and rape me. I got off easy compared to many womyn who have been physically and/or emotionally abused by almost every dominant male figure in their life. Where does this lead? With me it led to internal rebellion and retreat to the wild, guiding me to a lifelong commitment to biocentrism and activism.

Womyn have a few advantages over men from how we are raised in this society. For example, we have emotions that give us great strength, we have deep supportive friendships with other womyn (men often have trouble achieving this with other men) and we have an ability to be aware of subtle emotional nuances in social settings. This perception of what’s going on in the whole room or the whole campaign is less blocked by tunnel vision. We are more open emotionally and sexually. Society builds walls between and inside us; our business is to tear them down. This means opening our inner selves to hurt—only through vulnerability (carefully chosen) can we honestly face and dismantle our tunnel vision pride of self (ego) and competitiveness that characterize many men’s interactions with each other and the movement.

One way to overcome such "tunnel vision" may be to dare to be more open emotionally and sexually. Society builds walls between and inside us; our business is to tear them down. This means opening our inner selves to hurt—only through vulnerability (carefully chosen) can we honestly face and dismantle our tunnel vision pride of self (ego) and competitiveness that characterize many men’s interactions with each other and the movement.

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**Book List**

- **The Death of Nature**
- **Women and Nature** Susan Griffin
- **Reweaving the Web** Irene Diamond and Gloria Feman Orenstein
- **The Sexual Politics of Meat** Carol J. Adam
- **Sacred Land, Sacred Sex** Delores LaChapelle
- **Healing The Wounds: The Promise of EcoFeminism** (compilation)

If you are wondering who you can blame this whole thing on, it goes something like this:

Darryl, Pam, Kimba, Michelle, and all the contributors.
**Dear Miss Demeanor:**

In the midst of all my hard work for our Mother, I sometimes get so intensely involved that I get really overwhelmed. There are times when I just can't get away from the need to... go... shopping. Not just any kind of shopping—mall shopping. I thought it was going to get better after I canceled my subscription to Vogue and kicked another $25 to the journal, but I had a relapse just the other day and went on a consuming frenzy. It's not like I can return the clothes either. Mix and mingle rituals will necessarily be preceded by either a pure baking or a pure drinking. Once you have your money back, you can send it to that great purveyor of stylish clothing, the Earth First! Journal. Just imagine how welcome you will be at the customer service counter?

Once you have your money back, you can get lost like a little kid in a department store of every licentious opportunity. I sometimes get so intensely involved that I get really over-excited. I canceled my subscription to Vogue but I had a relapse just the other day and thought it was... shopping. Not just any... type shopping mall shopping. You cancel your subscription to Vogue and kick another $25 to the journal, but you had a relapse just the other day and went on a consuming frenzy. It's not like I can return the clothes either. Mix and mingle.

**Miss Demeanor responds to actual letters.** Humorous questions may be sent directly to the journal addressed to: Miss Demeanor, PO Box 1415, Eugene, OR 97440

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**Wild Mind**

**BY JESSE WOLF HARBIN**

This issue's column is dedicated to a valued mentor of the ecospiritual movement, Bill Devall.

The “return-to-balance” spoken of by many traditional cultures will necessarily be preceded by either a catastrophe or the deliberate shifting of the total weight of human consciousness. By recognizing perception as the instrumental element in our estrangement from nature and resultant malignant behavior, we have the option of participating in the inevitable cure: rewilding our minds, and recreating a wild world.

Primal human perception—like that of animals, our ancestors, tribal peoples and all children before a certain age—is encompassing, integrative and symbiotic. It is non-reductive, mutually affirming and serves to connect the perceiver and the perceived. Original human mind is as magic as the spirits it ponders. It is an adjunct, equal and ally of the human body housing it. Original mind is an integral component of Gaian mind, of planetary mind, and is thus free of the imaginary schisms between mind and matter, feeling and thought, creator and creation, Nature and society, spirituality and activism, man and woman, human and home.

The rewilding of our “self” requires the rehabilitation of our bodies, families, cultures and place. This starts with the return to native, wild mind culture. The entire planet is unsustainable unless the entire mind is wild, a unfathomable wilderness of image and sensation, memory and precognition. Within its realm exists everything that has ever been and can ever be. The world resides in the mind and the mind resides in the world. When I just can't get away from the need to... go... shopping. Not just any kind of shopping—mall shopping. I thought it was going to get better after I canceled my subscription to Vogue and kicked another $25 to the journal, but I had a relapse just the other day and went on a consuming frenzy. It's not like I can return the clothes either. Mix and mingle.

**The ReWilding**

A column of Ecosophy & Practice

Wild consciousness knows itself as inseparable from everything around it, and even as it reaches out to pierce and ponder things far away, it delves into the depths of its own essence and meaning. As such, it experiences a degree of the pain and joy of the seemingly disparate forms around it, aching for the Earth-touched heart of the balldog's wicked blade, and reveling in the giddy lift of wind beneath the heron's wings.

Wild mind is tuned to body time, the organic cycles of hunger and exhaustion, satiation and rest that are surely more relevant that any imposed linear timeframe. Civilized time is clock time. Civilized time hasn't the ability to adjust to natural and personal rhythms, or to synchronize with the natural world. We know the mind is wild when it wanders into dangerous terrain the minute we aren't watching—gets lost like a little kid in a department store of pictures and ideas, tosses off civil constraint and dives into the moist folds of carnal indulgence at every licentious opportunity. You can be in the midst of a geometry test or taken up with the repair of a malfunctioning carburetor when your mind will race off to engage in such savage themes as sex, play and death. The wild mind sings whatever song it wants, even if you're tired of hearing it. There is no such thing as confined mind. It can be separated from its natural proclivities and desires by neither the dogmatic guilt trips of organized religion, nor the pronouncements of custom-bound authorities. It acknowledges no limitations, boundaries, rules or taboos, and is therefore without limit.

P.S. I know a lot of other EFPers are suckers for the “right stuff” too.

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**Dear Gear-Head:**

Well, dearie, I am so sorry to hear that our sexually repressed society has caused you to bury your sexual attraction to “civilized” objects. I have whole-hearted support to liberate yourself from shame—step up to the mirror, naked and proudly affirm aloud, “Touching titanium titillates me deeply!”

Once you have satisfied yourself, you can donate your pricey equipment to those who desperately need it for more utilitarian purposes, but lack the funds. Think of all the hunt saboteurs braving frigid blizzards and the tree-climbers longing for carbines. But by all means, make sure you wash everything first!

I hope this addictive consumerism among eco-activists isn't indicative of an epidemic. Get thee to a thrift store!
What the heck is this all about?

Over the last year, we've run numerous articles about the Muir Society, a nationwide coalition of Sierra Club members working to restore Muir's vision, passion and strength to the Sierra Club (Earth First! Journal, Malbon 1994 and Earth 1995).

In the spring of this year, David Brower and Dave Foreman were elected to the Sierra Club Board of Directors. The Muir Society hoped to garner Brower's and Foreman's support for a central component of their campaign; an official Club policy should not be in the list of prohibited commercial timber harvests on public lands. Reprinted here, with the authors' permission, are excerpts of letters written by Brower and Foreman explaining why they cannot, at this time, support a policy of Zero Cut for the Sierra Club. Following their letters are responses from both Muir Society members and other Zero Cut supporters.

It is important to note that Brower and Foreman composed the following as personal correspondence to Muir Society members. These excerpts were not intended as formal essays; any gaps in continuity may be blamed on the editors. The journal editorial staff feels discussions of strategies such as Zero Cut are important, and hope to continue such discussions in future issues.

Some Thoughts on Zero Cut

...Thinking about writing this... gave me greater appreciation for Jefferson's dialogue between head and heart. My heart believes in no national forest lands obviously not valuable to the public. I'll go even further: I do not believe that reform of democratic society, or real change in the natural world, is not possible... From my standpoint... I do not believe in a truly ecologically sensitive manner. I generally believe that the government is incapable of managing public lands correctly.

The government becomes a captive of the industry it is supposed to regulate. That's why we are needed. The 1964 Wilderness Act, for example, was a reform measure... It was a pair of handcuffs on federal agencies to prevent them from destroying wilderness on the lands they managed (nonetheless, the agencies have done an impressive job of twisting the Wilderness Act to their own purposes).

I go beyond the ecological. I do not believe in the kind of federal land management, or to arrive at any kind of sustainable economy and society. My fundamental political strategy is to protect as much biodiversity as we can, using whatever ethical means will work in each situation or particular time. Recent political events have only convinced me more of the rightness of this approach. Conservationists need to be flexible, creative, and opportunistic. At the recent Society for Conservation Biology convention I asked a dozen or so top conservation biologists, who are also very strong environmentalists, for their opinions on whether the Sierra Club should support Zero Cut for all national forests. Unanimously, they said no. Because the public forests have been so badly mismanaged, considerable rehabilitation needs to be done. For example, one conservation biology group with the National Audubon Society said they had recommended the question for a class with the intention to justify Zero Cut. His research led him to believe instead that Zero Cut would be ecologically destructive and could lead to virtual elimination of lower-elevation ponderosa pine forests in the Southwest. There are probably many national forests, though, where Zero Cut is ecologically the best course now or in the very near term. All this begs the question of how we design and control silvicultural methods to restore damaged forest ecosystems.

My reading of current political trends tells me that if we say Uncle Sam should not protect the logging industry, then market revolutionaries (they aren't true conservatives in Congress will agree with us. Their solution will be to sell (or give away) all national forests to private timber companies except for existing [designated] wilderness areas and those national forest lands obviously not valuable for timber (though most of these would be given to ranchers).

We should work for a national policy where protection and restoration of biodiversity are the primary goals for public lands. Despite wide (but shallow) public support, we will not achieve that some time (if ever). I strongly believe that we should not tie the Sierra Club's hands from successfully working for incremental steps to that goal. It is far more likely, regardless of the position the Sierra Club takes on Zero Cut, that we will be facing very strong political efforts to "open" existing national parks and wilderness areas to commercial logging than we will be facing any practical possibility of eliminating logging from all public lands.
**Cut Debate of '95**

**Zero Cut Has Problems**

Zero Cut has problems that are overwhelming and haven't been addressed.

Were it not for these problems, there should be no objection to some members of a coalition—such as chapters and groups within the Sierra Club—taking stronger (i.e., more protective) positions than the parent body. Harmonization, as the Sierra Club determined in its opposition to NAFTA, can be far too costly. It puts a ceiling over protection rather than a floor under it. It guarantees mediocrity. I wholly share the concern—make it desperation—over what the government is letting happen to public forests. I feel the same way about what is happening to privately owned forests, such as the redwoods and New England.

What I'd like to argue is that Zero Cut erodes protection because the perfect is the enemy of the good (whomever said that?) and the "perfection" of Zero Cut can hurt us and has hurt us because it inhibits—even precludes—consensus. It's not that I am addicted to consensus. I don't like its tendency to require a watering down of purpose to please some ultraconservative. But when a proposal generates severe disagreement among good people and they can't come to a consensus, I worry. That is happening. I consider you [Chad Hanson] and Tim Hermach [of Native Forest Council] exceptionally good people. Unfortunately, I feel the same way about myself—a person who has been visiting US Forest Service malpractice for 47 years.

So on with the argument.

Capitalist soil and communist soil have one thing in common: they're both soil. The same holds for public soil and private soil. Trees, public or private, are still trees. Nature does not recognize the difference. Public and private trees have several things in common. They lock up carbon, free oxygen, minimize erosion, regulate the flow and quality of water, and provide habitat—alve, dying, and dead—for other species as well as other trees. They look pretty, inspire, are important to cultures, and, in California's Bohemian Grove, provide a place for Bohemians to pee. They also provide pulp, timber, and if they are the right maple, sugar. The latter are the forest resources the market knows how to measure. The former constitute a massive subsidy—the tree itself—whomsoever cuts it, be it on public or private land.

Associated with other species, trees form forests and invite abuse, which foresters are good at. It is up to us to stop it. We need to promote the flourishing of forests, which foresters have not been good at. God is good at it. A new breed of humans, ecosystem foresters, should be cut—ecologically unsound plantations, for example, which resulted from the error that should be cut—ecologically unsound plantations, for example, which resulted from the error of planting trees instead of growing forests. I have called such forests infectious monocultures.

If we prohibit cutting on public forests, we will increase the burden on private forests and make it next to impossible to convert any more of them to public forests. There are trees on public forests that should be cut—ecologically unsound plantations, for example, which resulted from the error of planting trees instead of growing forests. I have called such forests infectious monocultures.

If we encourage further acquisition of public forests by making them uncuttable, we will end up with less overall protection of forests, which is exactly what we don't need. For example, there are some three million acres of private forest in Maine that should be acquired by the public. Requiring that there be no cutting on public land is too much like requiring that there be no grazing in wilderness. Where we have insisted on that in 1964, there would be no wilderness system. Insisting that there be no agriculture included in Point Reyes National Seashore would have precluded success there. Grazing in wilderness and agriculture at Point Reyes are being phased out. There would be nothing to phase them out of if we had insisted on "perfection."

The old argument, "you never miss the water till the well runs dry" applies to loggers' attitudes toward ancient forests, and Japan's toward all forests (in 1976 Japan was claiming that all the world's forests combined could not meet Japan's requirements for forest products). The logging industries won't miss the forests until they and the jobs are gone—unless we prevent their myopia.

What, then, do we need? I submit this list:

1) Teach the market how to evaluate the forest functions, listed above, that it now ignores. If the market reveals their true value, protection will follow. People will understand the value of non-use if a use costs too much. They will seek alternative sources of pulp and timber.

Teaching the market to do this will not be easy, but I think it will be easier than trying to sell the "perfection" of Zero Cut. Paul Hawken tried to do this in his The Ecology of Commerce and will try harder, I think, in Natural Capitalism. We took a step in this direction in using kenaf for Let the Mountains Talk, Let the Rivers Run: A Call to Those Who Would Save the Earth. (Remember, one out of every five trees is cut for pulp, and one out of five trees is cut from public land. Shift to kenaf for all pulp and we achieve the Zero Cut goal!)

2) My book advocates replacing the BLM with a new National Land Service, to be concerned not only with public land, but also with establishing Leopold's land ethic on private land. Some other countries are farther along than this on the US. This move could lead to Gordon Robinson's "excellent forestry" and Orville Camp's "ecological selective logging" (see Clearcut) on private land and straighten out Bureau of Land Management on the O&C forests [land originally owned by the Oregon & California railroad company].

3) Reform the US Forest Service.

4) Remember that national park forests will not be safe once industry has been permitted to grind through the last primeval forests outside the parks.

5) Reinvigorate the advocacy of timber substitutes in construction (pointing out that Italy and Greece did this long ago, and their buildings last longer).

6) Urge major investment in forest restoration. The last number I heard (some 40 years ago) was that there are eight million acres of unstocked or poorly restocked forest land in California, Oregon, and Washington.

7) Concentrate our energies in furthering the Wildlands Project, as it appears in legislative form in NREPA, and help it lead to NREPAs elsewhere.

8) I think it feasible to require a moratorium on most public forest cutting in order to sever institutional addiction to it, and thus prohibit the cutting of ancient forests that we want to see in Wildlands Project zones of maximum protection. I would like to see all primeval forest so protected. Insistence on total protection of all public forests weakens that case, as well as precluding gains listed above.

—David Brower in his Letter to Chad Hanson

Mabon 1995 Earth First! Page 25
By Karen C.

Zero Cut is Inevitable: If we don’t call for it now it will occur when all the public lands old growth is gone. No amount of protest is too loud or too soon.

That time is not far off. I can speak with some assurance, as I have worked extensively in the forests of the Pacific Northwest—both east and west of the Cascade Crest. It may be different elsewhere, but I doubt it.

Why not call for Zero Cut? Let’s add a few more dimensions to this: First, a lot of the national forests are under indigenous people’s treaty rights and are not legitimately ours to trash. Second, who is standing up for the critters and viable intact ecosystems? Already so much old growth and mature forest is gone that numerous species are on the verge of extinction—we don’t even know the status of most of them, whether they still have viable populations or not and how much more logging would exterminate the ones which are currently viable. How can we let any more logging continue on public lands (where logging should be easier to stop than on private lands) and still hold up our heads?

Already the legacy of shame is almost unbearable. For instance, scientists now think pine martens are on the verge of extinction of a whole other level of forest-dependent species—those who depend to some extent on old growth and/or a closed canopy. Other species currently jeopardized include a long list of birds, amphibians, native anadromous fish, mammals and countless untallied insects and sensitive plants.

If we let it and if we don’t stop equivocating and take a firm, strong, unambiguous position?

Proponents of Zero Cut could have been more diplomatic and consensus-oriented about starting the “Zero Cut” rallying cry. Activists have an unfortunate history of not consulting with each other over major strategic decisions. However, I think it’s a far more grievous error to make this mistake with a compromising position than with a “No Compromise” stance—look how many times “deals of shame” have set us back. Surely my esteemed colleagues David Brower and Dave Foreman must remember back to the movement’s early days, when zero logging on public lands was impossible. They predicted that I would be laughed out of every office I visited. Nevertheless, I brought a plane ticket to the DC with my own money and off I went. I didn’t have any big enemies, no timber industry allies. Nor did I have a mighty coalition behind me—no petitions or letters from home districts. I was just one guy from Oregon with a clear, simple, principled message: Our public forests have been crushed; the agencies are hopelessly corrupt; species are going extinct; shut it down. Shut it all down, now.

I had 25 appointments in two days—most of them with Republicans. Only one told me “no”—a Democrat. About half said “maybe.” Six representatives (half of them Republicans) told me they hadn’t yet tentatively vote for and cosponsor Zero Cut legislation. Another six or seven said probably.”

The point is that with a little effort and our own thin skin from being labeled “impatient,” we began to see possible—maybe even probable. This is the essential difference between those who would continue to offer up our forests to the chainsaw and those who advocate protecting all public forests from logging: The former insist that advocating an end to logging on public lands is purely “politically unrealistic,” the latter realize that just about every worthwhile idea has been dismissed as such.

Our job as citizen advocates is to change political realities, not grin and bear them.

The Sierra Club is the only message the public understands. It is the only position that has the potential to inspire. Talking about biodiversity or “light-touch ecotourism” doesn’t go over the street and their eyes will glaze over. Try explaining to them why it’s “okay” to log plantations and second growth, but not native forest, and you’ll not only lose their attention, you’ll iritate them.

If there are some ecologically sound reasons to allow limited logging on public lands (and I don’t concede that there are), once we advocate these exceptions publicly we shoot ourselves in the foot. We lose the public. We appear unprincipled, wishy-washy and weak. We

Page 26 Earth First! Malbon 1995
BY JUSTIN TIME

Good Gaia! Put the two Daves on the Sierra Club Board of Directors and they succumb immediately to infectious Beltwayitis. In trying to cozy up to the old boys network that Dave #1 (Brower) once wisely removed himself from years ago and Dave #2 has been wanting acceptance from all along, they would have us believe Zero Cut is actually the cause of all the trees.

Under the Dave-squared theory, perhaps we should give back the wilderness areas and national parks, as that too would desegregate the damage and spread it over the landscape. Throw in a few Audubon sanctuaries, as well.

Don’t they get it? If we provide the timber-industrial-trial complex with cheap, subsidized federal logs, of course they’ll lay off the private lands—for a while. Once Zero Cut is thus implemented by default (since there’ll be nothing left worth cutting on public lands), the remaining private trees will furti-
cously fall, leaving us with stumps all around.

This discredited shift-the-pressure nonsense has already been abandoned by the industry. Remember the arguments that if environmentalists don’t let industry cut the forests where regulations exist, then they’ll just have to cut the tropical forests where the damage will be much worse? How in heck did the Daves ever buy into applying this nonsense to public vs. private logging?

Brower even says “Requiring that there be no cutting on public land is too much like requiring there be no grazing in designated wilderness.” (At least it was a long time ago.) Dave, exactly what is the point of a “wilderness system” infested with cows? Talk of phasing them out? In the 31 years since the wilderness areas were established, cows have increased, not declined. Go tour the A ldo Leopold Wilderness Area in New Mexico and see how your hero’s land ethic is applied on his name-
sake public land before you advocate the same for private land, as well. Blowing the tops off of wilder-
ness area mountains to create water tanks for cattle is hardly what Leopold had in mind.

Rename the Bureau of Land Management? Use trees to produce “a few billion toothpicks” for the domestic market but “no chopsticks” for export? Guess we Westerners must need those toothpicks to pick that public lands’ beef out of our teeth. “Reform the U.S. Forest Service?” “Concentrate our energies in further-
1

ing the Wildlands Project?” How do you overlook these brilli-
ant solutions all these years?

The scary, sad truth is that the “maxim you never miss the water till the well runs dry” also applies to those that have been “fighting U.S. Forest Service malpractice for forty-seven years” or less, in most cases. Zero Cut takes away the discretion that allows the malpractice to occur in the first place.

Eliminate the incentive for Forest Service managers to kill off the life support systems. Congress may just eliminate the legions of green bureaucrats who have made a comfortable living writing white papers on reform and grand wildlands schemes, traveling in ozone-depleting jet airliners to collect speaking fees at conferences, monitoring the implementation of forest plans and the like. Talk about “Institutional addictions.”

Even that green-washing corporation known as The Wilderness Society has the honesty to say that “Zero Cut is the obvious solution, but it’s not politically feasible.”

If Brower really fears that “the national park forests will not be safe once industry has been permitted to grind through the last primeval forest outside the parks,” why offer this opportunity with dubious arguments at best, the one proposal that calls for an end to the grining? There is no way that cutting the plantations will offset the vol-
ume from the old growth that continues to this day. We may need to cut some planta-
tions for ecological reasons (I personally feel just such a need), but that is no solution to the agencies’ volume addiction.

Foreman says he’ll “work to strengthen the Sierra Club forest policy even if I don’t endorse Zero Cut for all national forests.” Just what sacrifice zones do you en-
dorse then, Dave? Give us a list. Then we won’t be so unreasonable as to try and stop sales there.

Remember, we all support buying up private lands to put into the public life support infrastructure. It’s just that we’d like to have any trees thus bought re-
main on public land by some form of a public lands policy requiring that they remain so is the only way to assure it. Hell, we’ll even buy trees ourselves and keep them free from further abuse. In fact, I believe that we shouldn’t have to buy them at all. They should be forfeited because of the abuse.

With ninety-plus percent of our native ecosys-
temes already gone, there’s no way that we’ll accept added arguments and lame criticism of a proposal that merely contains the devastation at a point probably already well past the point of no return.

member back to the movement’s early days, when they too agreed that No Compromise was the way to go based partly on the understanding that you always lose less than you ask for. Don’t you think we remembered that too?

“Zero Cut” on public lands does not mean that Zero Cut proponents aren’t also talking about and acting on the concurrent necessity of curbing logging on private lands, and stopping it entirely in the most sensitive areas. I’m sur-
rounded by both public and privately-owned forests where I live and both are disappearing much faster than I can keep track of. I don’t see how privately owned forests could be logged any faster than they are already. Sure, stopping the timber industry’s ability to remove any more national forests will give them more incentive to cut private lands, but it’s well past time to stop both corporations and the corporate-manipulated government from their rampant destruction.

Where I live, the salvage rider brought a screaming halt to the pretense of following scientific dictates, which would theoretically outpace the most sensitive wildlife habitat, riparian areas and old-growth timber sales. Agency bureaucrats are too afraid of losing their rubber-stamping jobs to risk thwarting changes in the political winds. They’re putting on-off limits ecologically sensi-
tive areas into new sales, and dutifully planning devastating sales in last remaining roadless areas as well as re-issuing timber sales previously stopped by activists, the local community or their own scientists. What more do we need to see? There’s no “reforming” the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Mismanagement. They must be abolished. There’s no point asking them or Congress to save that special place or biological corridor—all will be whittled down to nothing.

Most of what Brower advocates in his letter is the same old song activist groups have been singing to themselves for the last decade. The problem is, the song hasn’t become a rallying cry. We failed, largely because we failed to address the cultural cause—both to attract fresh new blood and to sustain much of the old. Perhaps even more significantly, we have failed to form common cause with other progressive movements and to work together to topple the root causes of environmental destruction—corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power, a government responsive only to corporate power.

Focus groups asked about the logging issue have indicated that they don’t understand concepts like “biodiversity,” let alone reserve/buffers/ corridor systems like the Wildlands Project, and they still don’t realize that taxpayers foot the bill on national forest logging. Further they don’t equate “standards” and “guidelines” (which they like) with the laws necessary to enforce them (which they don’t like). However, nationally most people want zero cutting on national forests. Evidently they want a clear, simple platform, not endless quibbling and divisiveness. Are activists to be less radical than the majority of the public? Of course, the same people who want Zero Cut may be buying redwood lawn furniture, paper plates and unrecycled wood-based paper. All that, and especially raw log exports, needs to end to reduce the cutting. Raw log exports and “virgin” paper alone make up the majority of our wood use.

In regards to monoculture tree plantations on national forests, these forests must be brought back (mostly by leaving them alone) in order to sustain viable populations of original native species and functioning ecosystems. What remnant of native ecosystems is left that doesn’t deserve greater protection than it receives now? Under a “Zero Cut” campaign, we’ll be lucky to achieve what David Brower desires; under a public pressure platform such as he outlines, we’ll inevitably achieve less.

It does not weaken our case in protecting all old growth to insist on protecting all national forests. We have managed to achieve a pretty good public understand-
ing of the value and magnificence of old-growth forests. Further, it is already obvious that not everyone will be calling for “Zero Cut.” Rural activists would probably call for zero commercial cut to allow for limited personal firewood and post and pole cutting and needed restoration work. Others will reject the Zero Cut stance altogether. So Zero Cut will probably represent the usual “radical fringe” and merely push the debate and consequent protection closer to ecological necessity.

I happen to think Zero Cut is quite reasonable—at least until the forests have had a century or so to recover, public values have been significantly enlightened and corporate dominance has been overthrown. If Zero Cut seems unreason-
able or inadvisable, I’d like to hear alternative proposals that are not just a series of goal statements such as “No more raw log exports,” “ slowdown logging on remnant of native ecosystems,” “an end to permit-
ing,” etc., but a defined action plan on how to bring about these goals, with a specified rallying position that will inspire people to join us.

Needed changes should be possible, if activists would quit being too afraid of the like. Talk about “institutional addictions.”

Even that green-washing corporation known as The Wilderness Society has the honesty to say that “Zero Cut is the obvious solution, but it’s not politically feasible.”
Masses rally to protect redwoods

continued from the front page

been sent in from as far as Santa Rosa, nearly 200 miles to the south, to oversee an arrest number four states Clinton’s orders from his memo disempower the crowd and prevent overt threats to imminent Woodpecker Long-Term Strategy etc. have been junked after much ado and women locked to the gate. Loggers arrived and meaningful buffer, cutting it off from the relatively agr~ed environmental law.

Of clearcut along 1.5 miles of Headwaters Grove’s boundary. The plan would destroy the grove’s only of the rally to direct the begin negotiations with. They mistakenly thought themselves among the environmental commu­


decision, and immediately corn­

Expressed its indicts against the injunction. The California State Senate voted 32-2 on the day of the rally to direct the State Resources Agency to begin negotiations to buy the 3,000-acre Headwaters Grove. A different version of the bill already passed through the state Assembly, so the bill needs final Assembly approval plus Governor Wilson’s likely signature.

Protecting the Northern Buffer

In another action the morning of the rally, two women locked themselves to a gate accessing Head­waters Grove’s northern buffer, which is threatened with clearcut. The area is a sample of the agencies’ "timber harvest plan" proposals. The attempt and the immediate "timber harvest plan" proposal proposes 155 acres of clearcut along 1.5 miles of Headwaters Grove’s boundary. The plan would destroy the grove’s only meaningful buffer, cutting it off from the relatively intact forest to the east.

Twenty-five activists stood supporting the two women locked to the gate. Loggers arrived and agreed with much of the blockaders’ criticisms of the logging. They mistakenly thought themselves excused by apologizing, “We’re not Pacific Lumber.” The workers got into the woods through another gate, but three log trucks were sent home. “Then the police came, saw the lock boxes and left,” participant Jonathan Paul September 16 featured an almost identical action, equally successful.

On September 18, dozens of activists descended on the northern buffer, where activists had packed two access gates, a bridge and logging vehicles through the recently activated logging operation. One activist perched himself atop a 30-foot tripod, while two more locked themselves to access gates with heavy-duty bike locks around their necks. Several others chained themselves to logging equipment.

Debt for Nature, Jail for Hurwitz

In related news, a new lawsuit against MAXXAM CEO Charles Hurwitz was announced on September 16 when the Federal District Court released previously sealed information on the bailout of Hurwitz’ failed savings and loan, United Savings Association of Texas (USAT). Funds that were essentially laundered through investment in junk bonds were taken from the S&L by Hurwitz, and used in the hostile takeover of Pacific Lumber. Almost immediately after the takeover, Hurwitz raided the pension fund and practically tripled the rate of redwood cutting to pay off the loans and junk bonds used to finance the takeover.

The lawsuit, US v. Charles Hurwitz, seeks three times the $1.6 billion in taxpayer funds with which Hurwitz’ S&L was bailed out. Based on the False Claims Act, the case is filed on behalf of taxpayers and the federal government, alleging that Hurwitz misrepresented his control over the S&L and acted in reckless disregard for its funds.

This suit comes on the heels of another filed August 2 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora­tion (FDIC) for $2.5 billion dollars in claims against Hurwitz, to recover debt taxpayers resulting from the bailout of USAT. The lawsuit condemns his business practices and his "pattern of deceptive financial reporting.

Prodded by environmentalists, Representatives Ron Dellums (D-CA), Henry Gonzales (D-TX) and other members of the House have asked the FDIC to consider “disgorging” Pacific Lumber from MAXXAM, on the grounds that MAXXAM’s take-over of PL was inextricably bound up with USAT’s failure.

Jill Rainier, a lawyer at the Oakland-based Rose Foundation, was the first to look into the idea of disgorgement. Rainier sums it up: “What we’re say­ing is that if the FDIC can prove what is already alleged, MAXXAM should be made to surrender the profit it made on the allegedly improper financing deal, and that profit is Pacific Lumber.”

Disgorgement would put Headwater into federal ownership, but many would like to see Hurwitz pay for his actions with more than just trees. As Darryl Cherney puts it, “Hurwitz has pillaged the Pacific forest and the banks. He’s been pumped and drained, and winded a savings and loan to do it. We say three strikes and you’re out. The only thing that is up for negotiation as far as old-growth redwoods are concerned is the length of Hurwitz’ (jail) sentence.” Check in by calling (707) 923-DEMO on or after September 22 to find out whether the court has issued a preliminary injunction on PL’s salvage permissions, and whether any actions are happening following the decision.

Job Security

On August 9 the agencies involved released an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between themselves that restates Clinton’s orders from his memo of August 1. The agencies adopt the order as policy, and immediately complicate everything with bales of bureaucratic procedure, some of which may well prove useful in the near future as handles by which to grasp the salvage gravy train and throw it off track.

In their MOA, the agencies agree to (quote from MOA in italics): • Perform the rider’s combined EA/BEs in accordance with “otherwise applicable” environmental law. • Establish an Interagency Panel to resolve disagreements among the agencies. • Undertake a national salvage program review for areas heavily affected by the rider. • Promise not to abuse the process and cut green old growth as salvage. Really.

These are a sample of the agencies’ agreements and, of course, none of them are binding. As always, bureaucrats find ways to survive and thrive under the most trying of circumstances. Those of us whose job it is to manipulate bureaucracy will find plenty to do. It’s a relief some folks were wondering whether they might have to leave their computers, phones and fax machines for (ulp!) direct action.

Avenues of Attack

Ideas are beginning to circulate among the environmental community, some of which are being tried out as litigation strategies. Some examples: • Headwaters, an Ashland, Oregon environmental group, claims that the rider violates the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, as Congress cannot interfere with the opera­tion of the judicial system. They claim as evidence of the rider’s effect on the economy, marty recently offered sal­vage permits for $1.9 million in taxpayer funds. • The Oregon Natural Resources Council is suing the Umpqua National Forest in southern Oregon over two sales claiming that the Forest Service is acting in an “arbitrary and capricious manner” (the only basis on which to sue under the rider, as there aren’t any actual laws). The Forest Service’s own biologist recommended against the sales, saying that further logging on the already hammered North Umpqua watershed jeopardized the cutthroat trout, proposed for listing as “threat­ened” under the ESA.

It might be worthwhile to demand programmatic EISs for some of the above listed MOA agreements, such as the national salvage program review. There is a lot of potential here for lengthy lawsuits with injunctions, restraining orders and everything.

Remember your civics lesson about how in America we live under the rule of law rather than the inherently des­potical rule of men (and I do mean men). Well as far as public lands law enforcement is concerned, the former rule and placed us squarely in the latter. If we’re back to schem­ing, plotting and playing court­ships, then we might as well get good at influencing power. So get out there and corrupt officials; buy politicians— blackmail them if you have to; steal elections; frighten bureaucrats and bribe them; engineer scandals; ruin once-great men; bring them down; bankrupt large companies; wreck economies; and actualize industrial collapse, damnit! At this point, there’s not a lot to lose.
**DRUMS AND SMOKE**

Sitting cross-legged around our fire, we have fled the city and come to the desert to bury one year and birth another. Blanched ahali bats stretch to the feet of volcanic ridges. Creosote and sage struggle across the plain.

Bones grumble in burial grounds; marrow dried in days when buffalo grass grew into children, when wolves, wreathed in smoke, stalked the campfire in the gravelled voices of grandparents.

The heart of the earth beats in our drums; the flute trills a succession of harsh notes, shish-shish-jaeg, shish-shish-jaeg, cry of a shrike impaling its prey; pebble gourd rattle the quick coil and s-curve of a diamondback's neck.

Boom, boom, beat, boom, boom shokles the sacred ground, bones protrude, rise and semble into forms clothed in the flesh of our memory. Caughed in the drums and rising scale of flute song, lurious tick-tick-tack-tic of rattles, ancient warriors stamp and bow and arrow across moonlit flats.

We store into smoldering coals and see the burbens of the past, people who were here first and thought they would stay forever.

Bob Sinbline

---

**Hailstorm**

As I was biking home today rain began gushing down soon joined by hail.

And I thought, "Ah! Even though the season is winter's, and the day is Odin's still Thor battles Frost Giants. See, the smashed brains of one stings my hand now."

And I thought, "Unimaginative creatures...traveling in your metal boxes, going nowhere...it is your kind who know this wondrous stuff merely as 'hail'."

But, I cannot claim to be too separate from these wrethches, for as I speak I pedal a man-made bike on man-made roads to a man-made house where I'll remove my dampened man-made clothes.

Sigrud Jarlson

---

**Endangered....**

*If we were endangered species*
I would fight with the bear for the shelter of the cave
I could kill other animal peoples
Thank their spirits for their bodies and eat their flesh—wear their fur

*If we were endangered species*
I would guard over the lands against all intruders, human or other
I would claim our survival by force
Being endangered is reason enough to live

*If we were endangered species*
I would last after your garden to spread my seed with your moon
Ask the goddess for strong sons and true daughters to carry my life when I am gone...

And I would defend them defend them defend them to my dying breath
Defend them— and you

But we are endangering species destroying the other beings before we finally kill ourselves

And so I am a traitor to my species
And though I am enchanted by your beauty I will pass upon our season and your moon
Pass upon more like us
And give others more chance to survive

Dwight Worker

---

**Streets on the Prairie**

Too many mornings now I wake up smelling of insect repellant In cintronella-scented sheets.

I'm awake and thinking of The streets and slander on the prairie Coyote remains wary Living green history lost in the thick of the city.

The sidewalks went in But houses never came The wild glories, the prairie plants remain Where streets were scraped but never paved.

Stinking, shokking landfills Owned by Chicago's Archdiocese Collects rain above the prairie streets Where bluestem mints the asteras way.

Slander in the courtroom Calls it a weed patch and us hoodlums The meetings are a running gamut of spooks Developers from the land of the dead.

Streets on the prairie Coyote remains wary Slander and concrete are slow to fade But wild leaves are crumbling the cement away.

Jenny McBride

---

Send Poems To:  
Warrior Poets Society  
ASLIC Box 361  
Berkeley, California 94710-III
Dear Earth First

You should be ashamed of yourselves. Your recent issue of Earth First!, which I had the displeasure of reading, is nothing short of the so-called infiltration of trophy hunting. The two assholes who owned the tabby cat that bit me are sick. This Mike Meese character claims that trophy hunters never think about feeding their families with the meat they kill. You bastards should rethink that. I know plenty of hunters who feed their families with the meat they kill.

This Mike character was probably too stoned to see that.

Also, on page 31, you congratulate the burning of Taxidermy by Parsons. How the hell can you people call yourselves non-violent? Hunters, who are the real patriotic, hard-working Americans, have a right to hunt. Without them, wildlife would all be extinct. Farmers are being called in to kill wolves because of the damage done. And you wonder why farmers are so bitter?

PTH

Any Mabon™ issues and any reared by my client so that no one

ward all receipts and property

really mean it this time: Do you

mean it this time:

you understand, so we

were contacted by my client, Lon

case hardened trigger.

that there is more forest land now

than there was when

were unreported when

the park. The Earth First! Journal

people call yourselves non-vio-

in the milkvetch (the plant

1993 Vegetation Report

could verify only 4 milkvetch

Second, "only four

of four total sub-species) from a sig-

no large population of goats

in the past 10 years. The park's lead biologist

"normal"--of the 60 alpine and sub-alpine plant species

Second, "only four

for years, but I have to tell you that

we planted something like
trees for every tree we cut down.

stop there is more forest land now

was there when Columbus
discovered America. Only I

lost my job because of some

ashole wildlife plan.

one last word, you people

better start watching out. We're start-

getting to be pissed off here. And I

know a lot of people who would

love to turn an Earth First leader into a
greatly cloud of boculized hae

with a food chuck on a case

Mabon™

Dear Mike Meese

I regret I have had no time to investigate FFA's claims.

I do not know if goats are in fact native to the Olympic

N.P. or not, but I do know that if they in fact are

threatening the native vetch there.

On the other hand, I may kind of make a few observations regarding

FFA's letter:

First, it is a crocky piece. Its

character style makes me a little nervous, and

causes me to wonder if maybe it is

prevaricating some.

First, there are "no en-

dangered species in the park--none!" is very

nice, but who is defining "endangered"? Does FFA

mean federally Endangered?

Idaho Steckeye salmon

were not federally En-

dangered, equally, until

the first of January 1993 (three

of the major envi-

ronmental groups who

Therapy research led to

the presence of moun-

tain goats in the area.

The Park has not been able to
document that goats have a

significant impact on any plant species.

There are no endangered plant species in the Park--none! The

Draft Environmental Impact

Statement cautions that the ter-

ritory of the milkvetch (the plant

most frequently

considered ideal for

most frequently

found and seen in the park). The

Statement claims that milkvetch is a "potential to be impacted" by

commercial logging on all

commercial logging is not acceptable on

Wildlife Refuges, it's not ac-

ceptable anywhere on

Public Lands period.

One must never forget that America's original nations were

destroyed in part by the willing-

ness of some tribes to collaborate with the enemy by either "steer-

ing clear of the issue" (as Na-

tional Audubon advised on the

D'Arbonne) or actively attacking other tribes (as Fritz and other

regionalists have done repeatedly to Zer0 Cutters). The

Salvage Rider," though

aimed at the heart of the last

ancient forests of the Northwest, could just be chicken-shit policy

coming home to roost.

to make a difference.

Dear Earth First reader: I

want to tell you that I agree with you for any Mabon™ issues and any re-

remaining Mabon™ EF![Journal]s are the

clerical error in obliterating

ward all receipts and property

immediately. This is all legally binding, but unless you really mean it this time: Stop

using your name and pay up now!

Mike Meese

Director

Campaigns, the

Fund for Animals

Page 30 Earth First! Mabon 1995

To: The Earth First! Journal

Re: The use of the surname of

the name Mabon™. At that

time my client requested that you
cancel the use of the name

Mabon™.

Mabon™ has been trade-

marked, patented, and by

October has been successful-

ful. To date no MPSC or CND

campaigns under Lon's direction, the

name Mabon™ has been se-

curably publicized. This can say something bad about

him or his naughty behavior.

All claims by you for any

Mabon™ issues and any re-

joining Mabon™ EF! Journals are the

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Director

Campaigns, the

Fund for Animals

Page 30 Earth First! Mabon 1995

Dear Earth First,

I think it's about time you

were contacted by my client, Lon

Mabon™ concerning the use of

the name Mabon™. At that time

my client requested that you
cancel the use of the name

Mabon™.

Mabon™ has been trade-

marked, patented, and copyrighted. It has been success-
ul. To date no MPSC or CND

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Campaigns, the

Fund for Animals

Page 30 Earth First! Mabon 1995
Dear Editor,

I am in the process of organizing a well-researched, ongoing national campaign against Georgia-Pacific. Many groups have pointed their fingers at G-P, but it’s time that we stay on them in our efforts to stop their worker safety violations, dioxin production, clearcutting of natural forests and local timber importation.

Dear Eco-Defenders,

I am sure there is something about the corporate culture as a whole, something they’ve done in your area, or an action you’ve taken against them in your area. Thanks a lot and take care!

Peace & Love,

Rick Souza
Earth Culture, POB 24202,
Hilton Head Island, SC 29925

Dear Ed,

If you are interested in greenpeace, then you have my sympathy. It is not the easiest thing in the world to try and make a difference. It can be frustrating, especially when you feel like you are just spinning your wheels. But I think it is important to keep trying, even if the results are not always immediately visible.

Bar Code fer bra ins,

---SUNSHINE

---

Ed Response: The existing maximum human carrying capacity has to be looked at, for there to be a sustainable fishery, would not be sustainable for sufficient habitat and food for other species than humans? How do we ensure that the habitat remains healthy for our own species and the species that we want to see? What is the importance of fish in our diet and what it means for a truly sustainable fishery?

---MALLO

Dear Editor:

According to newspaper report,

---Dear Bar Code fer bra ins,

---SUNSHINE

---

Ed Response: Entrance fees to national parks and wildlife reserves are a way to ensure that the funds are used effectively. They are not a substitute for direct government funding, but they can help to support the conservation efforts over the long term.

---Dear Bar Code fer bra ins,

---SUNSHINE

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---Dear Bar Code fer bra ins,

---SUNSHINE

---
Dear Ned Ludd,

For those worried about injuring loggers with tree spikes, the following may be an interesting tidbit of information. While working for a residential tree trimming/tree removal company recently, I asked some longtime employees what happens if they hit a nail or other similar object when cutting trees. The response was that it simply dulls the chain very quickly, and none of them reported ever once breaking a chain, or having projectiles of any kind shot out. At one job...

---

**Silent Spiking**

I witnessed the removal of a mammoth silver maple which had thoroughly grown around a chain link fence, including one post. The person cutting through the trunk of this monster had to stop every five minutes or so to sharpen his chain, greatly increasing the time it took to do the job. No harm came to him, however, and his safety was never in doubt.

Also, here is a suggestion for tree spikes where no pounding is involved, for those times when complete quiet is needed. Use of large, sharp nails (they make them up to 8" long at least) can be effective and will eliminate all loud pounding noises. This method works well and is not complicated, but may not be so great for large jobs because it is much more expensive and labor-intensive.

Each individual screw costs between $1-$2 depending on where you go. You may have to go to many hardware stores, buying a handful of screws at each one to get a decent supply built up. Even if you do find a place to buy large amounts of screws at one time, doing so may be too obvious.

Use a large screwdriver, a piece of rebar, another screw, or anything of that nature for leverage. It may take as long as five minutes or so to screw each screw all the way in. Once the screw is sufficiently embedded in the tree, just snip off the eye with your bolt cutters, and the tree is spiked sans-noise. I would think it very difficult, if not impossible, to remove a spike of this nature once the "eye" is gone.

— A Defender of the Wild

---

**Heavy equipment maintenance**

Ned Ludd has recently received inquiries into the best way to disable large machinery. We hope the following, compiled from the Mabon, 1992, Journal, Ecodefense and other sources is of help. For further suggestions, consult Ecodefense.

Almost all damaging projects require the use of "heavy equipment"—bulldozers, scrapers, cranes, shovels, rollers, etc. All over the country you see these behemoths left on work sites overnight, generally with little or no protection. Usually, they are left completely unguarded, with the engine compartment unlocked. Occasionally, a large group of machines is engaged by a cheap, easily circumvented fence. Sometimes doors are left unlocked, or lights are left on in mobile office trailers, without a person or guard dog around.

Familiarize yourself with the phases of the moon. The darkest nights are those following the new moon. These are the best times for night maintenance. Highway projects are particularly easy prey, because highway lights may make it very difficult for drivers to see anything but the highway.

Two of the most effective measures are abrasives in the fuel or water, and (preferably salt-)water much harder than steel, and so is not as effective.

An abrasive material imbeds itself in the softer metal (in machinery, parts that touch must be made of different metals) and cuts out bits of the hardest metal, which also begin to circulate and cause more havoc. The particles need only be large enough to stick up out of the oil film, which is approximately .000009" thick. The oil filter catches these particles and cuts out bits of the harder metal, which also begin to circulate and cause more havoc. The particles need only be large enough to stick up out of the oil film, which is approximately .000009" thick. The oil filter catches these particles and cuts out bits of the harder metal, which also begin to circulate and cause more havoc.

To avoid telltale spills, use a small, flexible oil pump. To avoid telltale spills, use a small, flexible oil pump.

At one job, however, and his safety was never in doubt.

---

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— A Defender of the Wild
Donuts Galore!

Reviews

Hooray for the riffraff!

Music Review by Al Decker

If the spirit of Live Wild or Die could be transcribed into music, if a feral revolution of desire could be achieved in harmonies and dissonance, then Casey Nell's long-awaited riffraff does it.

"Sad Bones of Her Hands" is a melancholy tale that puts me remarkably in the mood of a cold rainy winter's day in Galway, drinking Guinness by the fireplace in the pub, thinking about a lost love who's far away. The song makes no attempt at a strong plot, nor should it; it's a portrait of sorrow.

Along the lines of "Heights of Kildonan" from his previous album Pawprint, 'The Cod Fisher' is the musical equivalent of an historical novel. Casey takes one back to the Canadian Maritimes, through the eyes of a fisherman, in the days when cod, turbot and capelin stocks were still plentiful and fishing was and had been the way of life for centuries. The narrator charts the progressive devastation of the Grand Banks through the pathetic "management" of the Department of Fisheries, and the rapacious practices of the multinational fishing fleet.

The most intense song on the tape (and maybe in Casey's entire repertoire) is "Flaming Arrows." We hear the story of one of the great defenders of wildlife. Rod Coronado is a credit to his Native American ancestors, a blessing for future generations of all life and an inspiration to people today. He armed his desire. Yet the government set out traps for him. Rod is "another liberator in need of liberation/another beautiful soul shackled by our benighted nation."

"Anger in Motion" features Casey's ability to depart from his of acoustic guitar into electric sound, a style that distinguishes riffraff from Pawprints. It's a clear indication of the futility of suppressing our emotions and behaving like good society. This song also excoriates mainstream enviros who slag direct action: "We don't like your tactics man/The say just don't..."

Roads and other detritus of syphillization are closing in on the few remaining grizzlies in the Cascade Range of Washington State. Not only that, but the US Fish and Wildlife Service has come up with a North Cascade Grizzly Extinction Plan, a document full of ecosystem management blather with the boundaries of a closed heart. It is then moved to laughing, crying, or even doing something—that poetry has done its job, breaking the reader around to a new way of perceiving/conceiving the diverse faces of contemporary reality. The beast has gathered, with video eyes and bulldozer trends and feet, entertaining as it destroys. Against this beast we hold up our pen, our sword, and draw our line in the sand. This is the art of the warrior poet, and one epitomizes that spirit better than the irrepressible Dennis Fritzinger.

I'll never forget the first time I saw the camo-clad war horse putting his whole heart into a piece at a rendezvous:

"I stand for what I stand on," he was insisting.

If it's a waving meadow with tall grasses, a forest clearing or the impacted duff...

One of the delights of reading his new collection of poetry is being able to picture his ever-serious expression, as he performs pieces like "Beautiful Tea" or the title piece, "Donuts Galore."

For the best effect, read his pieces aloud, with a level of earnestness and parodic worthy of the author. From "Bookworm's Last Request": bury my liver in a bear, out on the lonely trail; bury my heart in the desert, where the lonely coyotes wait.

The Monkey-Puzzle:

Joanne Rand and the Little Big Band

Music Review by Beverly Chermer

The first time I heard Monkey Puzzle, it was background music for a task requiring my attention. Almost immediately I had to turn it off, because it was so absorbing I couldn't concentrate on anything else.

I have listened to Monkey Puzzle almost every day. This CD is so musically rich that at first I savored pure sound, paying little attention to the content of the words. Almost immediately I had to turn it off, because it was so absorbing I couldn't concentrate on anything else.

Joanne and the Little Big Band have managed to capture the fire of their live performances in a studio recording.

This is the most introspective of Joanne's four albums, and the first in which she performs a number of songs that aren't exclusively her own creation. Included in the 13 selections are two by her bluesman, and three in which she sets his lyrics to music. The album is dedicated to Jordan and others living with AIDS. His compositions are clearly not songs of despair: they are songs that celebrate life.

Although Joanne is branching out into new topics, she features a number of songs from all her eclectic perspective. They range from silly to sobering, jazz to ragtime to country to symphonic to rock, from the soundtrack of the wild to the soundtrack of the city and the promise of the great r wil de:

"I'll never forget the first time I saw..."
The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) has again called for the annual Earth Night, this most hallowed of occasions, the time when all the little people come out.

This will be the fourth "Halloween Smash" and the ELF hope it will be the biggest and best yet. We are putting out a call for unity, asking all those from the animal liberation, Earth liberation, anti-fascist, union/worker, feminist and revolutionary groups to take the opportunity to act against those who are oppressing and destroying the Earth. No matter what the targets—vivisection labs, road building, bad company work practices, the nuclear industry, logging companies, race hate groups, biotechnology, etc.—let's use the week together and triple the damage.

As always the ELF calls for no loss of life, only property. Hit them where it hurts most—their pockets!!

**RIFRAGF ROADSHOW**

with Casey Neill

Casey will be touring California and the Pacific Northwest to support his new release of EP acoustic tunes, "Riffraff." The show will, of course, be mainly music, with some Q&A about local and national campaign hotspots. Activist/promoters are needed in may towns and the whole schedule is wide open. 

@tonuous zones, benefits, universities, etc… FERALIZE!

Contact (206) 517-5071 or PO Box 10003, Olympia, WA 98502.

**October**

13-15 SEAC Conference, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (other southeast shows are possible)

19-24 Berkeley and northern California

**November**

Oregon, Washington, Wherever, Whatever

**T-SHIRT PRINTING FOR ECO-ACTIVISTS**

**SURVIVAL LINES** provides useful tools—T-SHIRTS—for people working to protect the Earth. All our shirts are available at bulk prices for environmental groups. Your group contemplates developing its own t-shirts to support your advocacy of the Earth, get in touch with us. We will guide you thru the process—moving from idea thru graphic design to a final run of quality shirts. We currently print several of the shirts available in the EFJ Journal. This print shop was born in the Oregon environmental movement, but we also do shirts for musicians and others.

**New Shirts for SALE:**

**KEEP THE OZONE** One of a series of snowboarding frog designs produced to dramatize the increasing dangers to amphibians from the thinning ozone layer. The back is a six color print. Long sleeve, white, 100% cotton. L-XL, $12 on factory seconds.

**NO FOSSIL FUEL** Graphic of gushing black oil well, fishing drums and skulls with yellowed eyes/fading aqua earth. Printed on factory seconds. Short sleeve, black, 100% cotton, L-XL, $14

**NO FORD FIERCE** Black and green graphic of an approach to an asphalt & steel bridge with green and red "NO." This hip shirt with street graphic was part of a succesful citizens' campaign to stop a massive highway renovation in Eugene. We threw it out to the Universe for all activists. Back of shirt has "NO FOSSIL FUEL" printed in red. Printed on factory seconds. Short sleeve, white, 100% cotton M-XL, $10

**OF INTEREST:**

**CITIZEN FISH** We printed a new t-shirt design for Citizen Fish's 1994 Arizona, California, and Nevada tour (now on loan). The image of yellow, orange, and white is available. Short sleeve, black, 100% cotton, $10

Send SASE for 4 FREE stickers and an informative brochure. All prices include SASE, while supplies last. Send order to the same address address $2. Send check or M.O. with written instructions to: Box 1021, Eugene, OR 97440-2324. Retail stores may also inquire. Write, call or fax.

**503-689-8976**

**CONCERNED, SINGLES NEWSLETTER**

Singles who care about the earth, their community, and a healthy society. 

**FREE SAMPLE**

Write to: BOX 566-EE STOCKBRIDGE, MA 01262 or (800) 372-5040

**LAST WILDERNESS DEFENSE FUND**

This is another shameless appeal for money, but please bear with us for a moment. The Last Wilderness Defense Fund (LWDF) desperately needs donations to sustain backcountry activists now contesting the Freddies and the road builders in the woods of Cove/Mallard. Now you may be asking yourself, "Isn't that backcountry stuff already being financed by the Cove/Mallard Coalition?" The answer to that question is no. The Coalition is promoting and facilitating the valuable, overt, high-media-value, arrest/blockade/public demo actions that have taken place during the summer. The projected cost and time to finish the construction of the road into the Jack timber sale has been only marginally affected by this summer's past campaign.

If the rate of destruction is to be significantly reduced in the future, we must confront and confound the roadless rippers with precise, covert, backcountry, non-arrest scenarios.

The Last Wilderness Defense Fund was formed in 1993 to enable affinity groups to establish and operate from quasi-independent, concealed, satellite camps in the backcountry near the road construction and timber harvest. LWDF's mission is to carry both backcountry support for covert, arrest scenario blockades and continuous, independent, non-arrest scenario resistance. Both of these types of resistance are necessary if Cove/Mallard is to be protected, but only overt, civil disobedience arrest blockades are currently being financed.

So, send a chunk of money (or polypropylene, wool, polar fleece, tarps, twine, backwoods food, medicinal herbs, etc.) to the Last Wilderness Defense Fund, PO Box 9970, Moscow, ID 83843.

You can also help by getting your butt out to Cove/Mallard. We were seriously starved for people this summer. We need you to help save the Big Wild.

LWDF-supported backcountry groups adhere to the Cove/Mallard Coalition nonviolence guidelines (We do not use guns, drugs or violence, and we will not destroy the property of workers, etc.). A LWDF grant, supplementary to the resistance campaigns focusing on issues relevant to the Northern Rockies.

**THE SPIRIT OF THE NOLLE GULO GULO**

**Cut Waste, Not Trees**

The Rainforest Action Network has produced a guidebook, entitled Cut Waste, Not Trees, detailing the need to curtail use of wood and to substitute alternatives for the paper, building materials and other wood products we use now.

This resource guide has got everything—compelling articles, action tips and innovative alternatives to wood-based paper, building materials and building designs. Additionally, there is a resource section listing organizations involved in wood use reduction and other green alternatives.

To order a copy of the guide, send a check in the amount of $10 to Rainforest Action Network, Wood Use Reduction Campaign, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 94111.
The Deep Ecology Education Project is now booking fall and spring dates for animated public speaker Jesse Wolf Hardin (Lone Wolf Circles). Wolf has been a catalyst for emotional engagement and personal activation for over a decade now, beginning with the participatory Earth-Spirit revivals of EFI prehistory, Deep Ecology Medicine Shows, including over a hundred speaking gigs and concerts with the likes of Dana Lyons, Joanne Rand, Walkin’ Jim Stoltz, Clan Dyken, Rootstock and Little Women. Through it all he has followed Ed Abbey’s advice to him to “stir it up.”

Ralph Metzner refers to his work as “… the ecstatic song of an Earth-lover, a man intoxicated with the beauty and diversity of life.” Terry Tempest Williams says, “It is only through the power, strength, integrity and courage of people such as Wolf Hardin that our society will be able to change its direction. Wolf’s voice inspires our passion to take us forward, seeing the world as whole—even holy.” Topics include deep ecology, ecofeminism, grass roots activism, Earth-centered spirituality, indigenous world-view, sense of place for non-Indians, primal mind, neoprimitivism and personal transformation. Lately Wolf has focused not only on activism but its emotional and spiritual roots; developing new stories and ways of inspiring not only activists but also children of all ages, people from all walks of life, and even academics and bureaucrats. But what never changes is the raising of the audience’s spirits and energy level, inevitably climaxing with tears and laughter, hugs and howls.

To bring Wolf to speak at your school or conference, drop a line ASAP to the Deep Ecology Education Project, Box 708, Reserve, NM 87830.

The Kokopelli Seed
BY JESSE WOLF HARDIN (LONE WOLF CIRCLES)
The CULT NOVEL OF GALIAN
AWAKENING
“no matter how heavy the load, we must dance our dance, live our song”

If Ed Abbey had gone a little further on his only acid trip ...
If Tom Page ever touched Earth ...
One of them might have authored “The Kokopelli Seed.”

Signed, spiral bound, limited-edition copies, $24 postpaid from the
Deep Ecology Education Project, Box 708, Reserve, NM 87830

WOLF RIVER REDEYEOUS
SAMHAIN—OCTOBER 27-31
Exxon mining corporation is threatening the Wolf River.
Big Timber is eying the North Woods for its next meal.
Layers of concrete and asphalt are smothering the land.
The Pentagon is set to declare the headwaters a national sacrifice zone.
Nuclear power dumps are on track to completion at
Prairie Island, Point Beach and Detroit.

THE UPPER GREAT LAKES ARE HURTING!
Midwest Headwaters Earth First! asks all Earth Firsters to join us
October 27-31 by the shores of the Wolf River in northern Wisconsin.
Workshops will be held throughout on social issues, movement
development, corporate power and vulnerability, and sundry other
teach-out sessions. We will hold council, bowl and boller, be silent, and
make merry. We will also take direct action to tell Exxon where to go
with their $5 million tons of toxic waste and $30 million in state subsidies.
Interested?

Bringing what you need and leave what you don’t. The Wolf River is one of
the wildest rivers left in the upper Midwest. The site of the rendezvous
is to be announced. Call us at (608) 255-8765.

POSITION AVAILABLE
Operations Manager
for Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection, Inc.
(located in Albuquerque, NM near the Sandia & Manzano Mountains)

Join the front lines of the animal rights movement in New Mexico.

Skills/Needs: reliable, responsible, confident individual - media experience, writing, Macintosh-literate, office mgmnt (we have an admin. assist.), organizing demos, outreach events, massive volunteer coord. and project mgmt., intern coord., work parties, public speaking, special events. same campaign work, membership develop., reliable transport., flexible evening/w-end sched., and, and! If you thrive on long hours, multi-tasking, and making a difference, this is the place for you!

Salary: $600/month + health insur. + housing provided (no non-human animals allowed)

Call Lisa Jennings at (505)-281-0032 or fax at (505)-281-0083

We are also seeking interns for periods of two weeks–several months
(limited housing and food stipend provided)
Books

Earth First! Songbook
If you have vocal chords you can use this book. Seventy-seven songs/33 artists/guitar chords/lyrics—$10

ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching
By Dave Foreman & Bill Haywood
Extensively revised, expanded third edition, Nedd Ludd Books, 350 pages—$18

If An Agent Knocks
Straight forward information about how to handle a visit from those pesky FBI agents. In Spanish and English, 15 pages—$1

The Monkeywrench Gang
By Edward Abbey

A Sand County Almanac
With Essays on Conservation from Round River
By Aldo Leopold
The deep ecology classic! Leopold takes readers with him on the road and through the seasons on a fantastic tour of our priceless environment—the mountains and the prairies and the coastlines. 295 pages—$9

Timber Wars and Other Writings
By Judi Bari
In a fierce and uncompromising Collection of essays, Judi describes life in defense of the forest, opposing logging of old growth redwoods in northern California. 89 pages—$12

Waste of the West:
Public Lands Ranching
By Lynn Jacobs
This monster of a book tells you everything you ever wanted to know about cows in the West. Contact list, statistics, 500-item bibliography, index, over 1000 illustrations (photos, cartoons, graphics, charts, maps). 8 1/2" x 11" paper book, 602 pages—$28

Wilderness on the Rocks
By Howie Wolke
Wolke argues with logic and passion that our undeveloped public lands are wilderness on the rocks—scenic areas that lack ecological integrity and do not provide the necessary habitat for species survival. Tables, black and white photos, bibliography. Nedd Ludd Books, 240 pages—$15

T-shirts

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Green Fist on Unbleached—$10
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Multi-color on Black or Forest Green—$13.50

Earth First! Tools
Black on Unbleached—$10

(bumper)Stickers
For your bike, bottle or backpack
$1 each, except as marked

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Back Issues
We have a limited selection of Earth First! Journal back issues back to 1984. They are only $1.50 each, and can be ordered using the merchandise order form. Be the first on your block to have an almost complete set. Hurry, cause they're disappearin' like the ozone layer.

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